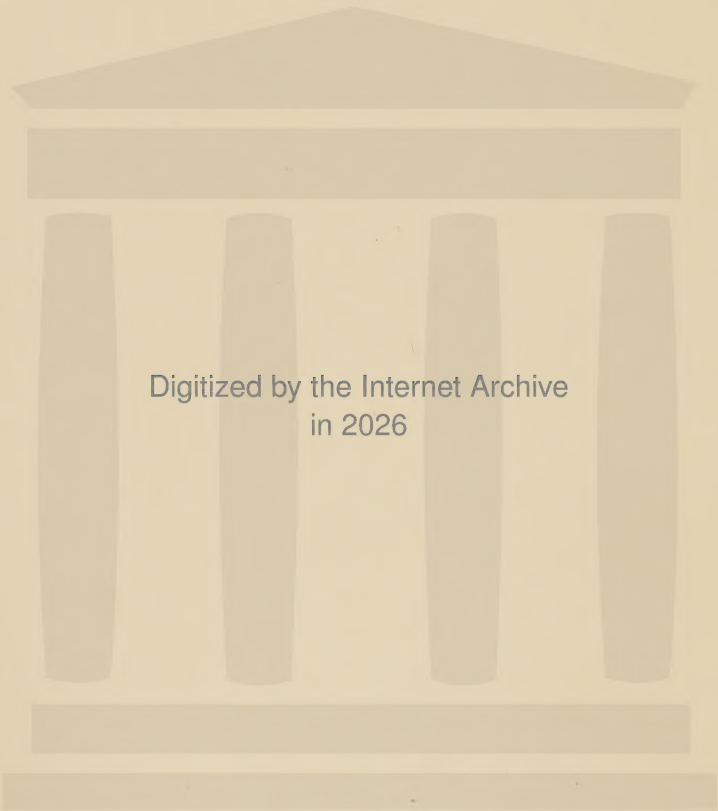
BROMLEY
PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Central
Reference Library
and
Information Bureau


Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2026

https://archive.org/details/local-government-board_1881-1882

HEALTH DEPARTMENT
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE
TOWN HALL

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

1881-82.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. B. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1882.

[C.—3337.] *Price* 3*s.* 10*d.*

LIBRARIES - BROMLEY PUBLIC

CONTENTS.

REPORT.

I.—The Administration of the Laws relating to the Relief of the Poor.

	Page
Relief to the Poor, 1880 and 1881	ix
Increase or decrease in Union Counties	ix
Statistics between Census of 1871 and 1881	x
Relief in 1871 and following decade	xi
Constituent items of Relief, 1871 and 1881	xi
Direct Relief in 1871 and following decade	xii
Variations in the three items of direct Relief	xii
Memorandum of 1878 on Out-relief	xiii
The advantages of Relief in kind instead of Money	xiii
Small proportion of Relief in kind to Relief in Money	xiv
Ratio of one to the other in 1881	xiv
Ratio of Out-door Relief in 1881	xv
The three items of Out-door Relief, 1881	xv
Mean number of Paupers in 1871 and the following decade	xvi
Ratio of Out-door Paupers to total; 1871 and the following decade	xvi
Adult Able-bodied Paupers; 1871 and following decade	xvii
Insane Paupers in 1871 and following decade	xviii
Cost per Pauper in 1871 and following decade	xix
Cost of the Out-door; 1871 and following decade	xx
Daily doles to the Out-door	xxi
Vagrants in 1871 and following decade	xxi
Metropolitan Common Poor Fund in 1871 and following decade	xxii
Metropolitan Unions assisted in 1881	xxii
Adjusted Relief in Metropolis in 1871 and following decade	xxiii
Cost of In and Out Relief in Metropolis in 1871 and following decade	xxiv
Diminishing Out-door Relief in Metropolis	xxv
Corresponding facts for the remainder of England	xxv
Pauperism of the Metropolis in 1871 and following decade	xxv
Metropolitan Population, Pauper and Non-pauper, 1871 and 1881	xxvi
In-door Relief. New Buildings	xxvi
Metropolis. In-door Relief	xxvi
Workhouses. Chelsea	xxvii
St. George's Union	xxvii
St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury	xxvii
Hackney	xxviii
Hampstead	xxviii
Holborn	xxviii
Islington	xxviii
Lambeth	xxviii

R 1378. Wt. 22064.

Page

Lewisham xxviii
City of London xxviii
St. Pancras xxviii
Poplar xxix
Children in Workhouses xxix
Infirmaries and District Sick Asylums. Fulham xxix
Marylebone xxix
Mile End xxx
Paddington xxx
St. Pancras and Central London Sick Asylum District xxx
St. Saviour's xxx
Nursing staffs in Infirmaries and Sick Asylums xxx
Schools. Holborn xxx
Lambeth xxxi
North Surrey District School xxxi
Forest Gate District School xxxi
Kensington and Chelsea District School xxxi
Brentwood District School xxxi
Instruction in Swimming xxxi
Casual Wards xxxii
Metropolitan Asylum District. Imbecile Asylums xxxiii
Infectious Hospitals. Epidemic of Small-pox xxxiii
Ambulance Station xxxvi
Training ship xxxvi
Death of Dr. Brewer xxxvi
Expenditure of Metropolitan Poor Law Establishments xxxvii
Metropolitan Common Poor Fund xxxviii
Boarding-out Orphan and Deserted Children xxxix
Boarding-out. xxxix
Marston Green Homes xlii
Emigration xliv
Pauper Education xliv
School Attendance xlv
Poor Law Conferences xlv
Statistics of Childbirth in the Workhouse Infirmaries xlvi
Divided Parishes xlix
Superannuation Allowances li
Dismissals and Resignations of paid Officers li
Audit li
Disallowances and Surcharges lii
Appeals liii
Examples of Disallowed Expenditure liv
Expenditure on Buildings and Purchase of Sites for Poor Law purposes . lvi
Certified Schools lvii
Orders issued lvii
General Orders lvii
Triennial Election of Guardians lvii
Appeals with respect to Elections lviii
Adoption of Union Assessment Acts lviii

CONTENTS.

	Page
Decisions on disputed Questions of Settlement	lviii
Declaration of new Union and Alterations in existing Unions	lix
Securities for Loans to Poor Law Authorities approved and registered	lix
Conveyances, Leases, and Agreements under Poor Law Acts	lix
Vestry and Parochial Offices	lix
Sale of exhausted Parish Lands	lx
Appropriation of Land for Burial purposes	lx
Grant of School Sites	lx
List of Deeds approved	lx

II.—The Administration of the Laws affecting Local Government and the Public Health.

Loans to Sanitary Authorities sanctioned by the Department	lx
Loans authorised to be raised by Sanitary Authorities under Local Acts	lxiv
Local Loans Act, 1875	lxvii
Public Works Loans Acts, 1875, 1878, and 1881	lxvii
Recommendations to Public Works Loan Commissioners	lxviii
Borrowing Powers conferred by Local Acts	lxix
Sanitary Officers	lxxi
Provisional Orders	lxxiii
Powers of Compulsory Purchase	lxxiv
Repeal and Alteration of Local Acts	lxxy
Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870	lxxix
Extensions of Municipal Boroughs	lxxxi
Constitution and Alteration of Local Government Districts	lxxxi
Adjustment of Accounts	lxxxii
United Districts	lxxxiii
Urban Powers conferred on Rural Sanitary Authorities	lxxxiii
Byelaws as to Houses let in Lodgings	lxxxiv
Alteration of Incidence of Rating in Urban Districts	lxxxiv
Special Drainage Districts	lxxxv
Defaulting Authorities	lxxxv
Port Sanitary Authorities	lxxxviii
Appeals against Decision of Local Authority	lxxxix
Public Health (Water) Act, 1878	xc
Public Health (Interments) Act, 1879	xcii
Municipal Corporations (Borough Funds Act), 1872	xcii
Local Inquiries	xcii
Private Bills	xciii
Local Acts	xciii
Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875	xciii
Canal Boats Act, 1877	xcv
Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876	xcv
Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875	xcvii
Analyses	xcviii
Milk	ci
Bread	civ

	Page
Flour	civ
Butter	civ
Coffee	cv
Mustard	cv
Sugar and Confectionery	cv
Beer	cv
Spirits	cv
Drugs	cvi
Miscellaneous Articles	cvi
Samples from private Purchasers	cvi
Judicial Decisions under Sale of Food and Drugs Act	cvii
Analyses of Tea by Customs	cvii
Vaccination	cvii
London Vaccination Returns	cix
Country Vaccination Returns	cxii
Returns from selected Unions	cxii
Vaccination Inspections and Awards	cxiii
Lymph Supply	cxiv
Animal Vaccination	cxv
Comparison of Public and Private Vaccinations	cxv
Medical Inspections	cxv
Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health	cxviii
Notification of Infectious Diseases	cxviii
Foreign Epidemics	cxix
Medical Officer's Report to be published separately	cxix
Sanitary Improvements as affecting Death-rate	cxix
Report on certain infectious Hospitals in France and Germany	cxx
Alkali, &c. Works	cxx
Metropolis Water Acts	cxxii
Byelaws under Public Health Act, 1875	cxxv
Byelaws under the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878	cxxix
Byelaws under Local Acts	cxxx
Highway Returns	cxxxi
Turnpike Trusts	cxxxiii
Orders issued	cxxxiv
Parliamentary Returns	cxxxiv

III.—Local Taxation and Valuation.

Local Taxation, year 1879–80	cxxxv
Aids to Local Rates	cxxxv
Revenue from Local Taxation alone, decade ended with 1880	cxxxv
Increase of that Revenue	cxxxvi
Ratio of the Increase	cxxxvi
Local Rates in Urban and in Rural Districts, 1871 and 1880, compared	cxxxvi
Special Instances of augmented Rates	cxxxvii
Value of Property increasing faster than Population	cxxxviii
Imperial Assessments and Poor Rate Valuations	cxxxviii
The Comparison in 1874–75	cxxxviii

	Page
The Comparison two years subsequently	cxxxix
Deviations in certain Counties from Crown Assessments	cxxxix
Effect of these Deviations	cxxxix
Valuation to the Poor Rate, in 1870 and following decade	cxl
Growth of the Valuation during Depression	cxl
Publication of the Valuation for each Parish in England, 1881	cxli
Growth of the Valuation in the Metropolis in 1870 and following decade	cxli
Advantage of Valuation (Metropolis) Act	cxlii

APPENDIX.

(A.)—Circulars, &c. issued by the Local Government Board.

No. 1.	Vaccination and Re-vaccination (Metropolis).—Circular Letter to Boards of Guardians, enclosing copy of Memorandum and Board's Letter of 7th November 1876	3
No. 2.	Ditto.—Copy of Board's Letter of 7th November 1876	3
No. 3.	Ditto.—Copy of Memorandum	5
No. 4.	Public Health (Interments) Act, 1879.—Circular Letter to Urban and Rural Sanitary Authorities, enclosing Model Byelaws as to Cemeteries, together with a Memorandum on the subject	7
No. 5.	Ditto.—Model Byelaws	8
No. 6.	Ditto.—Memorandum	11
No. 7.	Small-pox Epidemic.—Circular Letter to Boards of Guardians (Metropolis)	17
No. 8.	Ditto.—Circular Letter to Vestries and Boards of Works	18
No. 9.	Accounts of Improvement Commissioners.—Circular Letter to Improvement Commissioners, enclosing copy of General Order	18
No. 10.	Ditto.—General Order	19
No. 11.	Prevalence of Trichinous Disease.—Circular Letter to Sanitary Authorities, enclosing copy of Memorandum on the subject	53
No. 12.	Ditto.—Memorandum	53
No. 13.	Highway Parish Accounts.—Circular Letter to Surveyors of Highways, enclosing copy of General Order	54
No. 14.	Ditto.—General Order	55
No. 15.	Canal Boats Act, 1877.—Circular Letter to Registration Authorities	76
No. 16.	Hop Pickers and Small-pox.—Circular Letter to Boards of Guardians and Rural Sanitary Authorities, enclosing Memorandum on the subject	77
No. 17.	Ditto.—Memorandum	78
No. 18.	Memorandum on the Duties of Sanitary Authorities in reference to Epidemics of Small-pox (second inclosure to No. 16.)	82
No. 19.	Cisterns used for storing Water required for Domestic Purposes.—Circular Letter to Vestries and District Boards, enclosing Extract from Lieut.-Colonel Bolton's Report of the Examination made of the Water supplied by the Metropolitan Water Companies during the month of June 1881	84

CONTENTS.

Page

No. 20. Provisional Orders.—Circular Letter to Sanitary Authorities, enclosing copy of Instructions with regard to Applications to the Board for Provisional Orders under the Public Health Act, 1875 85

No. 21. Ditto.—Instructions 87

No. 22. Alkali, &c. Works Regulation Act, 1881.—Circular Letter to Sanitary Authorities 89

No. 23. Election of Guardians.—General Order 91

No. 24. Alkali, &c. Works Regulation Act, 1881.—Circular Letter to Vestries and District Boards 96

No. 25. Public Works Loans Act, 1875.—Circular Letter to Sanitary Authorities, calling attention to section 13 of the Act 97

No. 26. Financial Statements of School Boards.—Circular Letter to District Auditors 98

No. 27. Alkali, &c. Works Regulation Act, 1881.—Circular Letter to Owners or other Persons carrying on any of the Works referred to in the Act 99

No. 28. Ditto.—Form of Application for Certificate 101

(B.)—Reports and Inquiries.

No. 29. Education of Pauper Children in the Northern District.—Report for 1881, by J. R. Mozley, Esq., Inspector of Poor Law Schools . 104

No. 30. Ditto in Western District.—Report for 1881, by the Rev. Dr. Clutterbuck, Inspector of Poor Law Schools 110

No. 31. Ditto in Metropolitan District. — Report for 1881, by Wyndham Holgate, Esq., Inspector of Poor Law Schools 129

No. 32. Ditto in the Midland and Eastern District.—Report for 1881, by Byam Davies, Esq., Inspector of Poor Law Schools 137

No. 33. Report by T. L. M. Browne, Esq., Local Government Board Inspector, upon the Children Boarded out by the King's Norton Boarding-out Committee, under the General Order dated 25th November 1870 . 140

No. 34. Report on certain Hospitals in Germany and France, by Percival Gordon Smith, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., Architect to the Local Government Board. 146

No. 35. Statistics of Childbirth in Union Workhouses, from 1871 to 1880 inclusive, arranged according to Divisions and Counties . . . 160

No. 36. Report to the Medical Officer of the Metropolitan Asylum District Hospital Ship "Atlas," by Dr. Fraser, Assistant Medical Officer, upon the Ventilation of the Ship 164

No. 37. Report to the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District upon the Darenth Temporary Small-pox Camp, by Dr. Gayton, the late Medical Officer 166

No. 38. Turnpike Trusts and Highways.—General Report for 1879–80 . . 174

No. 39. Metropolis Water Act, 1871.—Report by Lieut.-Colonel Frank Bolton (Water Examiner) 184

No. 40. Ditto.—Report by Allen Stoneham, Esq. (Auditor) . . . 200

No. 41. Metropolitan Water Supply.—Report by Professor Frankland, D.C.L., F.R.S., &c., on the Analysis of the Waters supplied during the year 1881 208

(C.)—Poor Rates, &c.: Receipts and Expenditure.

Page

No. 42. Poor Rate Return.—Remarks on the Annual Poor Rate Return, Year ended Lady-day 1881 220

No. 43. Poor Rate Return.—Summary of Poor Rate Returns, Year ended Lady-day 1881 230

No. 44. Expenditure for the Relief of the Poor.—Comparative Statement, Years ended Lady-day 1880 and 1881 234

No. 45. Poor Rates levied and expended.—Serial Summary, 40 Years, 1842 to 1881 236

No. 46. Statement of the Six Principal Items which constitute Relief to the Poor.—25 Years, ended with Lady-day 1881 238

No. 47. Poor Rates levied and expended.—Rate per head and Rate in the £, for 40 Years, 1842 to 1881 inclusive 239

No. 48. In-maintenance and Out-door Relief.—Remarks, Half-year ended Lady-day 1881 240

No. 49. In-maintenance and Out-door Relief.—Comparative Statement, Half-years ended Lady-day 1880 and 1881 243

No. 50. In-maintenance and Out-door Relief. — Remarks, Half-year ended Michaelmas 1881 245

No. 51. In-maintenance and Out-door Relief.—Comparative Statement, Half-years ended Michaelmas 1880 and 1881 248

(D.)—Number of Paupers Relieved. Expenditure in Metropolitan Workhouses, Infirmaries, Asylums, and Hospitals.

No. 52. Return of Pauperism.—Remarks, 1st January 1881 252

No. 53. Return of Paupers.—Summary, 1st January 1881 254

No. 54. Paupers of all Classes.—Comparative Statement, 1st January 1880 and 1881 258

No. 55. Adult Able-bodied Paupers.—Comparative Statement, 1st January 1880 and 1881 260

No. 56. Pauperism.—Remarks on Return of Number of Paupers on 1st July 1881 262

No. 57. Return of Paupers.—Summary of In-door and Out-door on 1st July 1881 . 264

No. 58. Paupers of all Classes.—Comparative Statement, 1st July 1880 and 1881 . 268

No. 59. Adult Able-bodied Paupers.—Comparative Statement, 1st July 1880 and 1881 270

No. 60. Census of Paupers.—Serial Statement from 1860 to 1881 . . . 272

No. 61. Mean Number of Paupers of all Classes and of the Adult Able-bodied in England for 31 Years, 1849–81 274

No. 62. Metropolitan Pauperism.—Comparative Statement of the Number on the last Day of each Quarter, 1880 and 1881 276

No. 63. Metropolitan District.—Area, Population, Pauperism, and Rateable Value, Year 1881 278

No. 64. Return of Habitual Vagrants identified by Visiting Officers of Metropolitan Casual Wards, during the Year 1881 279

No. 65. Number of Casual Paupers relieved in the Vagrant Wards of the Metropolis on the last Day of each Week during the Years 1871 and 1881 281

No. 66. Expenditure during the year ended Lady-day 1881 at the Metropolitan Workhouses 283

No. 67. Expenditure during the Year ended Lady-day 1881 in the Metropolitan Infirmaries and Asylums 289

(E.)—Education of Pauper Children. Expenditure in Metropolitan District and Separate Schools.

Page

No. 68. Daily Average Attendance at School during the Half-year ended Lady-day 1881 296

No. 69. Schools certified for the Reception of Children under the Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43. 319

No. 70. Expenditure during the Year ended at Lady-day 1881, at the Metropolitan District and Separate Schools 320

(F.)—Expenditure authorised by the Board for purchasing Land and for erecting, altering, or enlarging Workhouses, &c. in accordance with Plans approved by the Board.

Ditto District Schools and Asylums.

Sale of Property of Unions, Parishes, and District Schools, and Appropriation of Produce.

Deeds Approved, Sealed, and Registered.

No. 71. Workhouses, &c., Expenditure in purchasing, building, altering, or enlarging, &c., Year 1881 326

No. 72. District Asylums and Schools ditto, Year 1881 334

No. 73. Sale of Union and Parish Property and Appropriation of Produce, Year 1881. 336

No. 74. List of Deeds Approved, Sealed, and Registered, Year 1881 . . . 342

(G.)—Vaccination.

No. 75. Vaccination.—Summary of Returns, Year ended 29th September 1881 . 344

No. 76. Ditto.—Number vaccinated in each year from 1852 to 1872 . . 346

No. 77. Ditto.—Number of successful primary Vaccinations, Years 1873 to 1881 346

No. 78. Ditto.—Digest of Vaccination Officers' Returns for 1879 . . . 347

No. 79. Ditto.—Inspection of Public Vaccination and an Account of Awards made to Public Vaccinators out of Parliamentary Grant . . 363

No. 80. Ditto.—National Vaccine Establishment, and Educational Vaccination Stations 368

(H.)—Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.

No. 81. The Expenses incurred by Unions and Parishes under section 69 of "The Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867," and the Acts amending the same, during the Half-year ended Lady-day 1880, and repayable from the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund 372

No. 82. The Rateable Value of and Amount of Contribution assessed on each Union, Parish, and Place in the Metropolis, the Expenditure repayable, and the Net Amounts contributed or received by Unions and Parishes in respect of the Half-year ended Lady-day 1880 373

No. 83. The Expenses incurred by Unions and Parishes under section 69 of "The Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867," and the Acts amending the same, during the Half-year ended Michaelmas 1880, and repayable from the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund 374

Page

No. 84. The Rateable Value of and Amount of Contribution assessed on each Union, Parish, and Place in the Metropolis; the Expenditure repayable, and the Net Amounts contributed or received by Unions and Parishes in respect of the Half-year ended Michaelmas 1880 . . 375

No. 85. The Net Amounts received from the Fund by Unions and Parishes in respect of the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1868, and each of the parochial Years ended at Lady-day 1869–80 376

No. 86. The Net Amounts contributed to the Fund by Unions, Parishes, and Places in respect of the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1868, and each of the parochial Years ended at Lady-day 1869–80 377

No. 87. The Aggregate Expenditure for the under-mentioned purposes charged upon the Fund in respect of the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1868, and each of the Parochial Years from 1869 to 1880 inclusive . . 378

(I.)—Paid Officers, &c.

No. 88. Paid Officers.—Number Resigned and Dismissed in England and Wales (exclusive of the Metropolis) in 1881 380

No. 89. Ditto.—Ditto in the Metropolis only, in 1881 381

No. 90. Ditto.—Number superannuated in England and Wales (exclusive of the Metropolis) in 1881 382

(J.)—Local Taxation Returns.

No. 91. Summary Statement of Local Taxation for the Year 1879–80 . . 384

No. 92. Ditto ditto County Rates, 1879–80 396

No. 93. Parliamentary Grants in aid of Local Taxation.—Statement showing the Amount paid to each Union, &c. in England and Wales during the Year ended Lady-day 1881 397

(K.)—Local Government and Public Health.

No. 94. Loans sanctioned to Urban Sanitary Authorities during the Year ended 31st December 1881 410

No. 95. Ditto Rural Sanitary Authorities during same period . . . 418

No. 96. Loans recommended by the Board to be advanced by the Public Works Loan Commissioners to Urban Sanitary Authorities, under section 243 of the Public Health Act, 1875, during the Year ended 31st December 1881 423

No. 97. Loans recommended by the Board to be advanced by the Public Works Loan Commissioners to Rural Sanitary Authorities under section 243 of the Public Health Act, 1875, during the Year ended the 31st December 1881 426

No. 98. Local Government Districts constituted during the Year 1881, in pursuance of Resolutions of Owners and Ratepayers 429

No. 99. Local Government Districts and Improvement Act Districts extended by Provisional Order during the Year 1881 430

No. 100. Provisional Orders issued in 1881 432

No. 101. List of Confirming Acts passed in 1881, and of Provisional Orders thereby confirmed 437

CONTENTS.

Page

No. 102. Local Acts promoted by Urban Sanitary Authorities, &c., during the Session of 1881 440

No. 103. Byelaws confirmed by the Board in 1881 441

No. 104. Byelaws confirmed under the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878 444

No. 105. Inquiries held by Inspectors in 1881 445

No. 106. List of Port Sanitary Authorities as existing on the 31st December 1881 462

No. 107. Statement of Rural Sanitary Authorities upon whom Urban Powers have been conferred during the Year 1881 467

No. 108. List of Special Drainage Districts formed or dissolved during the Year 1881 471

No. 109. Abstract of Reports of Public Analysts for the Year 1881 . . . 472

No. 110. Report of Analyst to Commissioners of Customs on the Examinations of Tea made under section 30 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875 474

(L.)—Allowances, Disallowances, and Surcharges.

No. 111. Disallowances and Surcharges made by District Auditors during the Year ended 31st December 1881 478

No. 112. Appeals against Allowances, Disallowanees, and Surcharges . . 479

(M.)—Orders.

No. 113. Orders issued, Year 1881 :

Poor Law and the Poor Rate 482

Local Government and Public Health 485

No. 114. General Orders issued, Year 1881 487

(N.)—New Unions and Alterations in Unions and Asylum Districts.

No. 115. New Union, Year 1881 492

Alterations in Unions, Year 1881 493

Alteration in Asylum District, Year 1881 493

(O.)—Parliamentary Returns.

No. 116. List of Reports, Returns, and other Documents prepared by the Board and presented to Parliament during the Session 1881 496

(P.)—Children sent to Service from the Metropolitan Poor Law Schools.

No. 117. Number of Children who have left the Metropolitan Schools for Trades, Domestic Service, &c. during the Year 1881 500

REPORT.

To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.

Local Government Board, Whitehall,
22nd May 1882.

May it please Your Majesty,

We, the Local Government Board, beg leave to present to Your Majesty the following Report.

In accordance with our practice in recent years, the statements and observations which we have the honour to submit to your Majesty will be divided into three parts, as they relate to, 1st, the Relief of the Poor and the Poor Rate, 2ndly, Local Government and the Public Health, and 3rdly, Local Taxation and Valuation.

I.—*Relief to the Poor and the Poor Rate.*

Relief to the Poor, 1880 and 1881.

The cost of relief for the parochial year 1881 was slightly in excess of the amount for the year 1880. For the last-named period it was 8,015,010*l.*, for the former 8,102,136*l.*; this is an increase of 87,126*l.* or 1·1 per cent. But tested by population and rateable value, there was a proportionate decrease. The rate per head, which was 6*s.* 4*d.* in 1880, was 6*s.* 3*d.* in 1881. And the poundage on rateable value in the former year was 1*s.* 2·4*d.* and in the latter 1*s.* 2·3*d.*, which is equivalent to a diminution of one tenth of a penny in the £.

Increase or decrease in Union Counties.

In thirty Union Counties there was an increase in the absolute cost of relief, whilst in 17 a decrease is shown. The ratios of one and the other, deduced from a comparison of 1881 with 1880, are set out hereunder :—

Increase per Cent.

Derby	6·9	Northampton	2·0
Middlesex (Metropolitan)	5·9	Hunts	2·0
Essex	5·4	Suffolk	1·9
Norfolk	5·4	Lincoln	1·9
Bedford	4·6	Berks	1·7
Stafford	4·3	Bucks	1·7
Middlesex (Extra Metropolitan).	4·1	Gloucester	1·7
Surrey (Metropolitan)	3·7	Surrey (Extra Metropolitan)	1·4
Northumberland	3·2	Monmouth	1·4
Hereford	2·8	Worcester	1·2
Somerset	2·7	North Wales	1·0
Rutland	2·7	Nottingham	0·5
Herts	2·4	South Wales	0.4
Kent (Extra Metropolitan)	2·2	Sussex	0·3
Leicester	2·1	Devon	0·1

Decrease per Cent.

Cornwall	0·3	Oxford	2·4
York, West Riding	0·5	Cumberland	2·7
Dorset	0·7	Westmoreland	3·1
York, East Riding	0·9	York, North Riding	3·3
Salop	1·1	Lancaster	4·1
Wilts	1·4	Warwick	4·4
Chester	1.6	Cambridge	4·6
Kent (Metropolitan)	2·1	Durham	8·8
Southampton	2·2		

NOTE.—The figures on which the percentages have been computed will be found at page 220, Appendix.

Statistics between Census of 1871 and 1881.

The majority of the Tables in this section of our Report have been arranged so as to show the statistics of the 10 years which have elapsed since the Census of 1871 was effected. The parochial year terminates with the 25th March; the enumeration of the people in 1871 was accomplished on the 3rd April; that of 1881 on the 4th April. The decade which ends with 1881 exhibits with sufficient accuracy for statistical purposes the compendious facts of the cost of Relief and of Pauperism during the time which has passed between the two enumerations:—

I.—All England.

Relief in 1871 and following decade.

Parochial Year.	Population.*	Relief to the Poor.	Rate per head on Population.	Rate in £ on Rateable Value.
		£	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
1871 -	22,712,266	7,886,724	6 11¼	1 5·6
1872 -	23,000,000	8,007,403	6 11½	1 5·6
1873 -	23,300,000	7,692,169	6 7¼	1 4·9
1874 -	23,580,000	7,664,957	6 6	1 4·4
1875 -	23,860,000	7,488,481	6 3¼	1 3·5
1876 -	24,160,000	7,335,858	6 0¾	1 2·8
1877 -	24,460,000	7,400,034	6 0½	1 2·3
1878 -	24,760,000	7,688,650	6 2½	1 2·4
1879 -	25,010,000	7,829,819	6 3¼	1 2·3
1880 -	25,323,000	8,015,010	6 4	1 2·4
1881 -	25,968,000	8,102,136	6 3	1 2·3

* The population of 1871 and 1881 is that enumerated in the Census; the other figures are deduced from the estimates published by the Registrar General.

Constituent items of relief, 1871 and 1881.

Comparing 1881 with 1871, there is an increase in the cost of relief amounting to 215,412*l.*; on the other hand, there is a reduction, when viewed as a capitation tax, of 8¼*d.* per head of population, and of 3·3*d.* in the pound when distributed according to the rateable value of the property upon which the cost falls.

The six principal heads into which Relief to the Poor is divided in our returns are placed hereunder for 1881 in comparison with 1880:—

II.—All England.

	1880.	1881.	Difference in 1881.	
			More.	Less.
	£	£	£	£
1. In-maintenance - - -	1,757,749	1,838,641	80,892	—
2. Out-relief - - -	2,710,778	2,660,022	- -	50,756
3. Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licenced Houses	994,204	1,033,780	39,576	—
4. Workhouse and other loans repaid and interest - -	319,426	338,419	18,993	-
5. Salaries and Rations of Officers and Superannuations	1,053,218	1,069,188	15,970	—
6. Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief - - -	1,181,511	1,135,286	- -	46,225
Total Relief to the Poor -	8,015,010*	8,102,136*	87,126	—

* The discrepancy between these totals and the sum of the six items arises in adjusting the charges for Relief to the Poor in the Metropolis through the common Poor Fund.

Direct relief in 1871 and following decade.

The three items which head the above list may be termed *direct* relief, and *ceteris paribus* vary immediately with the number of recipients.

The cost for the 11 years ended with 1881 is shown in the following Table:—

III.—All England.

Parochial Year.	In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.†
	£		£
1871	1,524,695	3,663,970	746,113
1872	1,515,790	3,583,571	742,483
1873	1,549,403	3,279,122	780,927
1874	1,649,333	3,110,896	830,454
1875	1,577,596	2,958,670	859,073
1876	1,534,224	2,760,804	883,267
1877	1,613,757	2,616,465*	911,426
1878	1,727,340	2,621,786*	957,119
1879	1,720,947	2,641,558*	986,050
1880	1,757,749	2,710,778*	994,204
1881	1,838,641	2,660,022*	1,033,780

* Inclusive of school fees for the children of out-door paupers; not a charge before 1877.

† This includes only those pauper lunatics in asylums, &c. who were chargeable to the *poor rates*.

Variations in the three items of direct relief.

The in-maintenance exhibits an increase, when 1881 is collated with 1871, of 313,946*l.*; while the maintenance of lunatics in asylums has cost more to the Poor Rates, under the same comparison, by 287,667*l.*; about 40 per cent. of this charge is, however, ultimately recouped to the Guardians out of the subventions voted by Parliament. A remarkable and very satisfactory feature of the table is the large diminution of out-relief. The total amounted to 3,663,970*l.* in 1871 and 2,660,022*l.* in 1881. If, however, from the latter sum 33,045*l.* school fees for the children of paupers on the out-door lists, which were not a charge in the earlier year, is deducted, the amount is reduced to 2,626,977*l.* Corrected thus the decrease in 1881 was 1,036,993*l.*, or 28·3 per cent. One thing is noticeable here,—the earlier years of the table were prosperous, the latter were seasons of great depression; yet the out-door relief was heavy in the former years, but decreased in the latter. The staple food of the labouring poor is bread. Taking the parochial years

in order, the respective prices of wheat between 1871 and 1878 were 49*s.* 8½*d.*, 57*s.* 1*d.*, 57*s.* 2*d.*, 60*s.* 3*d.*, 50*s.* 11*d.*, 45*s.* 5*d.*, 48*s.* 2*d.*, and 56*s.* 8*d.*; in 1879 the price fell to 43*s.* 7*d.*; the following year it was 45*s.* 4½*d.*, and in 1881 it was 43*s.* 7*d.* There can be little doubt that cheap bread has been an important element in reducing the charge for out-door relief.

Memorandum of 1878 on out-relief.

We adverted in our former Report to the Memorandum which the Board issued in 1878 upon the administration of out-door relief. That document, while duly acknowledging the sound and satisfactory administration of the Poor Law by the majority of the Guardians, adverts to "many Unions where the Guardians are not "yet convinced of the advantage of a careful and "vigorous administration of the Poor Law."

The advantages of relief in kind instead of money.

Soon after the introduction of the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834 the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales dwelt at some length upon the advantages of giving relief to out-door paupers in "kind" rather than in money. No change of circumstances has made the remarks of the Commissioners of less administrative force now than in their day.

"Advances in money, it should be always recollected, are advances only of the means of obtaining relief, which means the pauper is under constant temptations to misapply, and in a large proportion of cases is incompetent to apply properly. Relief in kind, if well adapted, may be considered as the relief itself; the object of the bonâ fide applicant being, not money, but bread, or the immediate means of sustenance. It has been a frequent source of complaint, that of relief in money only a small portion reached the wives and other members of the family for whose sustenance it was given; and that, in the rural districts, the greater portion was spent in the beer shops, and in the towns was expended in the gin shops. Relief in kind we found less liable to misapplication. If, instead of giving to a pauper a weekly allowance in money, an allowance be given in food or other necessaries of the same value, he can only obtain a reduced amount of his wonted description of indulgence by the misappropriation of the relief in kind. This misappropriation is necessarily attended with increased trouble, loss, and risks of detection. Under this form of relief, we find that the temptation to fraud is diminished to the extent of the additional

trouble incurred in the misappropriation, and the reduction of the amount of beer, spirits, or other objects of desire obtained by it. Another advantage seldom noticed as connected with relief in kind, and which has presented itself to our consideration as a reason for bringing this form of relief as early as possible into general operation is, that in the present condition of the country, it diminishes the fluctuations of allowances in the way of unintended and unwarranted increases."

Small proportion of relief in kind to relief in money.

The proportion which relief in kind bears to relief in money at the present day is very small. During the year 1880–81 the relief to out-door paupers in money was 2,297,781*l.*; but in kind it only amounted to 325,613*l.*; that is to say, for 7*l.* given in the objectionable shape of money, only 1*l.* is now administered in kind.

Ratio of one to the other in 1881.

Many Unions give no out-relief in kind, but all in money; the practice varies greatly in different parts of the country. It is shown in the following statement, which relates to the year 1881, that while in the Eastern Counties the ratio of relief in kind to relief in money is more than 43 per cent. in the Northern Counties the proportion is less than 1½ per cent.

IV.—All England.

Divisions.	Out-door Relief.		Ratio of Relief in Kind to Relief in Money.
	In Money.	In Kind.	
	£	£	Per cent.
The Metropolis -	153,744	40,427	26·3
South-Eastern -	193,917	55,535	28·6
South Midland -	193,267	37,574	19·4
Eastern - -	134,504	57,971	43·1
South-Western -	306,286	33,132	10·8
West Midland -	259,403	40,576	15·6
North Midland -	177,289	10,923	6·2
North-Western -	207,943	20,035	9·6
York - - -	237,144	15,046	6·3
Northern - -	138,846	1,955	1·4
Welsh - -	295,438	12,439	4·2
Total -	2,297,781	325,613	14·2

* * According to the unaudited half-yearly statements.

The sums expended upon out-door relief differ greatly in various parts of the Kingdom when compared with the total cost of in-door and out-door relief. The proportion is lowest in the Metropolis, where it forms only 26·5 per cent. of the total of the two items. It is highest in the Welsh division, where it constitutes 83·2 per cent. as seen in the next Table. Ratio of out-door relief in 1881.

V.—All England, 1881.

Divisions.	In-maintenance.	Out-relief.	Total In-door and Out-door Relief.	Ratio of Out-Relief to Total.
	£	£	£	Per cent.
Welsh - -	63,053	311,900	374,953	83·2
South-Western -	100,697	344,046	444,743	77·4
North Midland -	79,319	187,784	267,103	70·3
South Midland -	108,260	233,225	341,485	68·3
Northern - -	65,044	140,001	205,045	68·3
Eastern - -	92,606	194,287	286,893	67·7
York - -	127,031	260,049	387,080	67·2
West Midland -	194,103	303,638	497,741	61·0
South-Eastern -	202,657	253,454	456,111	55·6
North-Western -	255,132	233,356	488,488	47·8
The Metropolis -	550,739	198,282	749,021	26·5
All England -	1,838,641	2,660,022	4,498,663	59·1

According to the half-yearly Returns of in-maintenance and out-door relief, the out-door relief for the year 1880–81 can be stated under three heads, namely,— The three items of out-door relief, 1881.

	£	£
Relief in Money - -	2,297,781	
Relief in Kind - -	325,613	
Further relief as "School Fees" - - -	33,045	
		2,656,439*

* Exclusive of the expenditure in the Scilly Isles.

Mean number of paupers in 1871 and the following decade.

On the 1st July and the 1st January in each parochial year an enumeration is made of the number of persons in receipt of relief. Every pauper receiving relief on either of those days, or for any period inclusive of those days, is reckoned in these enumerations. The mean number as entered for each year is stated in the following Table:—

VI.—All England.

Parochial Year.	Mean Number of Paupers.			Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	
1871	156,430	880,930	1,037,360	46
1872	149,200	828,000	977,200	42
1873	144,338	739,350	883,688	38
1874	143,707	683,739	827,446	35
1875	146,800	654,114	800,914	34
1876	143,084	606,392	749,476	31
1877	149,611	570,338	719,949	29
1878	159,219	569,870	729,089	29
1879	166,852	598,603	765,455	30
1880	180,817	627,213	808,030	32
1881	183,872	607,065	790,937	30

From the statement above it is found that in the total number of paupers, comparing 1881 with 1871, there was a decrease of 246,423, or 23·8 per cent.; but there was a material addition to those who were relieved in the workhouse; the increase being 27,442, or 17·5 per cent.; with a very large decrease of the out-door paupers, the diminution of this class being 273,865, or 31·1 per cent., in the interval of ten years. This decrease is the more satisfactory, because it has been effected in a class of paupers, viz., the out-door poor, whose destitution is seldom subjected to a conclusive or satisfactory test.

Ratio of out-door paupers to total; 1871

The next Table shows the proportion for each year which the out-door paupers bore to the total number.

VII.—All England.

Parochial Year.	Mean Number of Paupers.	Number thereof who were Out-door Paupers.*	Proportion of Out-door in each 1,000 of Mean Number.
1871 - -	1,037,360	880,930	849
1872 - -	977,200	828,000	847
1873 - -	883,688	739,350	837
1874 - -	827,446	683,739	826
1875 - -	800,914	654,114	817
1876 - -	749,476	606,392	809
1877 - -	719,949	570,338	792
1878 - -	729,089	569,870	782
1879 - -	765,455	598,603	782
1880 - -	808,030	627,213	776
1881 - -	790,937	607,065	768

and the following decade.

* The out-door paupers are inclusive of those chargeable to the poor rates who are in county and borough asylums or in licensed houses.

In 1871, of every 1,000 paupers, 151 were maintained in workhouses while 849 were on the out-door relief lists. In 1881 the respective proportions were 232 and 768. It will be observed in the out-door column above that each year from 1871 to 1878 shows a diminution, more or less marked, when compared with its immediate predecessor.

The following statement exhibits the facts relative to the adult able-bodied paupers. All those aged 16 and upwards belong to the "adult" section of our returns.

Adult able-bodied paupers 1871 and following decade.

VIII.—All England.

Parochial Year.	Mean Number of Adult Able-bodied Paupers.*			atio per 1,000 of Population.
	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	
1871	24,700	147,760	172,460	7·6
1872	22,000	128,930	150,930	6·6
1873	19,331	105,594	124,925	5·4
1874	18,222	93,763	111,985	4·7
1875	18,487	89,918	108,405	4·5
1876	16,059	79,958	96,017	4·0
1877	16,446	72,952	89,398	3·7
1878	18,025	74,261	92,286	3·7
1879	19,109	85,861	104,970	4·2
1880	22,584	93,201	115,785	4·6
1881	22,515	82,485	105,000	4·0

* This class does not include any vagrants who may be relieved by the guardians because the Returns do not distinguish the adults of this class.

Between 1871 and 1881 these figures show some falling off among the in-door; and a very large diminution of the out-door adult able-bodied, the decrease being 65,275 or 44·2 per cent.

Insane paupers in 1871 and following decade.

That, on the whole, the insane paupers are a permanently increasing class may be concluded from the total column of the next Table, where each annual number marks an advance upon the previous year.

IX.—All England.

On the 1st January.	Insane Paupers chargeable to the Poor Rates in:—				Total.
	County or Borough Lunatic Asylum.	Registered Hospital or Licensed House.	Workhouse.*	Residing with Relatives or in Lodgings or Boarded out.	
1871	27,109	1,905	12,161	7,331	48,506
1872	27,685	1,406	13,608	7,436	50,135
1873	28,411	1,581	14,343	7,070	51,405
1874	29,297	1,727	15,018	6,839	52,881
1875	30,497	1,842	15,376	6,856	54,571
1876	31,973	1,507	15,509	6,526	55,515
1877	33,432	1,439	16,038	6,312	57,221
1878	35,553	910	16,265	6,214	58,942
1879	36,627	1,303	16,005	6,230	60,165
1880	37,815	1,335	16,464	5,980	61,594
1881	39,128	1,458	16,811	6,127	63,524

* The imbecile paupers chargeable to the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund who were maintained in the Caterham, Leavesden, or Darenth Asylum are represented in this column. The figures of the table are taken from the reports of the Commissioners in Lunacy.

In 1881 the insane poor chargeable to the poor rates numbered 63,524 against 48,506 in 1871, being an increase of 15,018 or 31·0 per cent. Those in county or borough asylums have risen from 27,109 to 39,128; while the workhouses at the same time suffered an increase from 12,161 to 16,811. The insane poor in registered hospitals, as well as those in lodgings or boarded-out, decreased. Pauper lunatics chargeable to

counties or to boroughs are not included in the Table. There were of these two classes, 1,821 on 1st January 1881; so that the total number of the insane poor at that time in all England was 65,345.

The annual cost per pauper is shown in the next Table by dividing the total cost of Relief to the Poor in each year by the mean number of paupers of all classes for whom the Guardians had to provide:— Cost per pauper in 1871 and following decade.

X.—All England.

Parochial Year.	Mean Number of Paupers of all Classes.	Total Cost of Relief to the Poor.	Cost per Pauper.
		£	£ s. d.
1871 - -	1,037,360	7,886,724	7 12 1
1872 - -	977,200	8,007,403	8 3 11
1873 - -	883,688	7,692,169	8 14 1
1874 - -	827,446	7,664,957	9 5 3
1875 - -	800,914	7,488,481	9 7 0
1876 - -	749,476	7,335,858	9 15 9
1877 - -	719,949	7,400,034	10 5 7
1878 - -	729,089	7,688,650	10 10 10
1879 - -	765,455	7,829,819	10 4 7
1880 - -	808,030	8,015,010	9 18 5
1881 - -	790,937	8,102,136	10 4 10

It will be observed that the cost per head is, as a general rule, in inverse proportion; thus, in 1871, when upwards of 1,037,000 was the mean number of recipients, the rate was 7*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*; in 1881, when the pauperism had fallen to 791,000, the rate was 10*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*, that is, viewed as a capitation charge, 35 per cent. more. The reason why the rate increases as the numbers fall is obvious. "Relief to the Poor," officially so called, consists of direct relief which varies, other things being the same, with the number of recipients, and indirect relief which consists of those

charges necessary to the administration of direct relief; these ancillary disbursements are chiefly workhouse and other loans repaid with interest, the salaries, rations, and superannuations of union officers, and other expenses of relief. These are charges of a comparatively permanent character, but little influenced by the mere numbers on the relief lists. In 1871 the indirect relief was 25 per cent. of the total relief, in 1881 it was 31½ per cent.

Cost of the out-door; 1871 and following decade.

With a view to showing correctly the cost per pauper on the out-door relief lists only, we have for the subjoined Table caused those maintained in asylums to be deducted. Asylum paupers are classed in the official returns with the "out-door," but their cost to the rates is not included in the item of out-door relief. Hence, the out-relief has to be considered in relation to the *net* number of out-door paupers.

XI.—All England.

Parochial Year.	Out-door Paupers.	Lunatics in Asylum or registered Hospital, &c. on 1st January in each year.	*Net* Number of Out-door Paupers.	Cost of Out-door Relief.	Yearly cost per Out-door Pauper.
				£	£ s. d.
1871	880,930	29,014	851,916	3,663,970	4 6 0¼
1872	828,000	29,091	798,909	3,583,571	4 9 8½
1873	739,350	29,992	709,358	3,279,122	4 12 5½
1874	683,739	31,024	652,715	3,110,896	4 15 3½
1875	654,114	32,339	621,775	2,958,670	4 15 2
1876	606,392	33,480	572,912	2,760,804	4 16 4½
1877	570,338	34,871	535,467	2,616,465	4 17 8¾
1878	569,870	36,463	533,407	2,621,786	4 18 3¾
1879	598,603	37,930	560,673	2,641,558	4 14 2¾
1880	627,213	39,150	588,063	2,710,778	4 12 2¼
1881	607,065	40,586	566,479	2,660,022	4 13 11

We referred in our last Report to the small pittance which out-door relief represents when the sum is divided among the recipients. That circumstance was adduced to show that "the old abuse of relief in aid of wages" still extensively prevailed in some form or other, and the smallness of the amount is conclusive evidence of the fact. Daily doles to the out-door.

The following statement shows the number of vagrants who obtained relief in the workhouse casual wards, or otherwise, on the 1st of July and the 1st of January in each parochial year since 1870. Vagrants in 1871 and following decade.

XII.—All England.

Parochial Year.	Vagrants relieved by the Guardians on the :—		Mean Number for the Year.
	1st July.	1st January.	
1871 - -	6,630	3,735	5,183
1872 - -	4,293	3,378	3,836
1873 - -	2,372	3,027	2,700
1874 - -	2,485	3,089	2,787
1875 - -	3,299	2,235	2,767
1876 - -	3,202	3,294	3,248
1877 - -	3,367	4,173	3,770
1878 - -	3,323	5,108	4,216
1879 - -	3,632	4,654	4,143
1880 - -	7,665	5,914	6,789
1881 - -	7,742	6,215	6,979

The vagrants relieved nightly at the cost of the rates form but a fraction of the entire class of tramps, but the exact proportion cannot now be shown, as the total number is no longer stated, as formerly, in the returns of judicial statistics. The numbers in the years 1880 and 1881 as given above were decidedly the highest of the series; but in the last parochial year, that of 1882,

some reduction in the numbers took place, the mean being 6,114, or 865 less than 1881.

Metropolitan Common Poor Fund in 1871 and following decade.

The Metropolis, in consequence of the peculiar circumstances which there surround the administration of relief, demands some distinct tables to illustrate the working of the Poor Law, during the years under notice.

XIII.—The Metropolis only.

Parochial Year.	Total Relief to the Poor. "Adjusted."	Common Poor Fund.	
		Amount in respect of each Year.	Ratio to Total Relief.
	£	£	per cent.
1871 - -	1,646,103	540,876	32·9
1872 - -	1,756,929	679,099	38·7
1873 - -	1,630,886	668,716	41·0
1874 - -	1,633,182	687,855	42·1
1875 - -	1,588,709	682,126	42·9
1876 - -	1,618,822	683,392	42·2
1877 - -	1,695,590	661,913	39·1
1878 - -	1,757,183	731,831	41·6
1879 - -	1,806,637	762,554	42·2
1880 - -	1,817,972	769,648	42·3
1881 - -	1,907,155	815,001	42·7

The total relief after adjustment through the operation of the Common Poor Fund increased in 1881 as compared with 1871 by 261,052*l.* or 15·9 per cent. At the same time the Common Poor Fund has grown appreciably. In 1871 it amounted to 32·9 per cent. of the total relief; it amounts now to 42·7 per cent. This addition affords proof of the increased extent to which the poorer London Unions are benefitted at the expense of the richer ones.

Metropolitan Unions assisted in 1881.

This benefit will be recognised on a perusal of the following figures :—

XIV.—The Metropolis.—Assisted Unions.

Unions Assisted.	Local Cost of Relief.	Amount of Assistance through the Common Poor Fund.	Amount borne by Ratepayers of the Union.
	£	£	£
Chelsea	40,126	6,984	33,142
St. Pancras	109,403	4,044	105,359
St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury.	40,058	4,787	35,271
Holborn	125,916	21,271	104,645
Shoreditch	61,095	9,996	51,099
Bethnal Green	52,451	17,942	34,509
Whitechapel	45,340	11,665	33,675
St. George-in-the-East	38,624	13,687	24,937
Stepney	36,682	6,346	30,336
Mile End Old Town	31,214	4,653	26,561
Poplar	65,534	6,969	58,565
St. Saviour, Southwark	103,296	24,530	78,766
St. Olave, Southwark	74,358	5,932	68,426
Lambeth	105,194	8,033	97,161
Camberwell	61,063	4,836	56,227
Greenwich	62,784	11,434	51,350
Woolwich	45,605	8,405	37,200

The important parish of St. Marylebone this year stood at the average of the whole Metropolis; it contributed nothing to its poorer neighbours; in fact it received the insignificant sum of 29*l.* to lighten a burthen of 94,304*l.*

The next Table shows for each year the relief to the poor in the Metropolis, and the varying pressure of that relief, regarded as a rate per head on the population and a rate in the pound on the rateable value.

Adjusted relief in Metropolis in 1871 and following decade.

XV.—The Metropolis only.

Parochial Year.	Population.	Relief to the Poor. "Adjusted."	Rate per Head on Population.	Rate in £ on Rateable Value.
		£	s. d.	s. d.
1871	3,266,398	1,646,103	10 4½	1 9½
1872	3,311,298	1,756,929	10 7¼	1 9¼
1873	3,356,073	1,630,886	9 8¾	1 7½
1874	3,400,701	1,633,182	9 7¼	1 7¼
1875	3,445,160	1,588,709	9 2¾	1 6½
1876	3,489,428	1,618,822	9 3¼	1 6½
1877	3,533,484	1,695,590	9 7¼	1 5¾
1878	3,577,304	1,757,183	9 10	1 6
1879	3,620,868	1,806,637	9 11¾	1 6¼
1880	3,664,149	1,817,972	9 11¾	1 5¾
1881	3,814,571	1,907,155	10 0	1 6¼

Cost of in and out relief in Metropolis in 1871 and following decade.

Compared with 1871, the rate per head in 1881 is $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ less, and less by $3\frac{1}{4}d.$ in the pound on the rateable value.

XVI.—The Metropolis only.

Parochial Year.	In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total of In- and Out-door Relief.	Ratio of Out-door Relief to Total.
	£	£	£	Per cent.
1871	436,208	412,299	848,507	48·6
1872	433,215	374,736	807,951	46·4
1873	444,909	325,105	770,014	42·2
1874	488,798	309,441	798,239	38·8
1875	466,485	277,281	743,766	37·3
1876	463,700	245,444	709,144	34·6
1877	490,713	225,291*	716,004	31·5
1878	516,219	213,803*	730,022	29·3
1879	515,605	201,673*	717,278	28·1
1880	513,775	198,422*	712,197	27·9
1881	550,739	198,282*	749,021	26·5

* Inclusive of school fees for children of out-door paupers.

Diminishing out-door relief in Metropolis.

The diminishing ratio in the cost of out-door relief in the Metropolitan Unions, when computed on the total of in-door and out-door relief, is shown by the last column of the Table above. The ratio which was 48·6 per cent. in 1871, sank by successive reductions till it reached 26·5 in 1881. It is noticeable, too, that while the out-relief fell, the in-maintenance increased. This has been the case also in the Kingdom generally, but in less degree. In the Metropolis, the increase of the in-maintenance was 114,531*l.* or 26·3 per cent.; while the out-door relief decreased 214,017*l.* or 51·9 per cent.

Corresponding facts for the remainder of England.

Now, by the corresponding figures for all England outside the Metropolis, there was an increase of 199,415*l.* in the one item and a decrease of 789,931*l.* in the other; respectively, 18·3 per cent. and 24·3 per cent. It should be remembered that the Metropolis has a potent inducement to the sound administration of relief not possessed by any other part of the Kingdom. In-door relief is chargeable to the Common Poor Fund of its 30 Unions; the amount for in-maintenance placed upon the fund in 1881, exceeded 213,000*l.*

Pauperism of the Metropolis in 1871 and following decade.

The subjoined statement exhibits the pauperism from 1871 to 1881, inclusively:—

XVII.—The Metropolis only.

Parochial Year.	Mean Number of Paupers.*			Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	
1871	36,739	116,554	153,293	47
1872	38,379	97,324	135,703	41
1873	38,063	80,904	118,967	35
1874	39,164	75,845	115,009	34
1875	39,882	69,437	109,319	32
1876	39,704	58,857	98,561	28
1877	41,862	52,574	94,436	27
1878	44,082	51,118	95,200	27
1879	45,444	49,121	94,565	26
1880	48,251	50,665	98,916	27
1881	50,175	48,864	99,039	26

* Computed on Returns of 1st July and 1st January.

Metropolitan population, pauper and non-pauper 1871 and 1881.

The diminution in the pauperism of the Metropolis is 21 per 1000, comparing 1881 with 1871. Broadly treated, the aspect at the two periods may be shown thus:—

	Paupers.	All other Persons.	Total Population.
1871 -	153,293	3,113,105	3,266,398
1881 -	99,039	3,715,532	3,814,571

Not forgetting, however, that the paupers consist of two very distinct sections; the in-door who are wholly maintained by the rates and the out-door who receive doles from the rates; these doles eke out their wages or other means of subsistence. In no sense can the out-door paupers (excluding lunatics in asylums) be regarded as subsisting on the rates alone.

In-door relief. New buildings.

During the year, in addition to other works in connexion with the provision of increased accommodation for the in-door poor, we have approved of plans for a new Workhouse for the Burton-upon-Trent Union and for important additions to the workhouses of the Epping, Holbeck, Doncaster, Ecclesall-Bierlow, and Hendon Unions. We have also approved of plans for a new Infirmary at the Isle of Wight Union Workhouse, for a new hospital for infectious diseases at the Preston Union Workhouse, and for considerable additions to the Infirmary wards at the Uxbridge, Edmonton, Altrincham, Preston, and Steyning Unions. We have further sanctioned plans for new detached schools for children belonging to the Brentford Union, and for new school buildings at the Sculcoates Union Workhouse. Plans for new vagrant wards for the Portsea Island and Caistor Unions have also been approved together with plans for new Union Offices for the West Derby and Brentford Unions, and for the parish of Barrow-in-Furness.

Metropolis. In-door relief.

It affords us satisfaction to state that, during the year 1881, considerable progress was made in the Metropolis towards supplying the deficiency in the accommodation for certain classes of in-door paupers, to which we referred in our last report. The following table shows the extent of the accommodation available, at the

expiration of the year, and the number of inmates in the several establishments:—

No. of Establishments.		Accommodation.	No. of Inmates.
38	Workhouses - - -	26,986	24,498
21	Separate Infirmaries and Sick Asylums - - -	10,529	9,830
18	Schools—District and Separate -	10,500	10,271
1	Training Ship - - -	600	545
24	Casual Wards - - -	1,521	855
4	Metropolitan District Imbecile Asylums - - -	4,817	4,731
7	Metropolitan District Infectious Hospitals (including Hampstead, now closed) - -	1,608 normal	725
113	Total - -	56,561	51,455

These comprise the whole number of establishments under the direct management of Metropolitan poor law authorities. In addition there are certain schools certified by us, under the provisions of the 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43, in which usually about 1,500 paupers are maintained under agreements with Boards of Guardians. There are also hospitals and institutions for the treatment of special ailments and deformities to which about 300 adults and children are sent by Boards of Guardians, under authority conferred upon them by statute.

Workhouses. Chelsea.

In the parish of Chelsea additional premises have been purchased by the Guardians with the view of enabling them to provide further Workhouse accommodation.

St. George's Union.

The lease of the Mount Street Workhouse of the St. George's Union expires in 1884; and the Guardians, with a view of supplying the accommodation which will then be needed, have, under our authority, acquired certain property in Pimlico upon which suitable buildings are proposed to be erected.

St. Giles and St. George Bloomsbury.

The reconstruction of the Workhouse belonging to the parishes of St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury, is completed. We have certified the whole building as capable of receiving 971 paupers, a considerable increase on the previous capacity of the Workhouse.

Hackney. In consequence of the rapidly increasing population in the Hackney Union, the present Workhouse has become inadequate for the purposes of the Union. The erection of large additional buildings is in contemplation; and the necessary plans have been submitted to us for our approval.

Hampstead. As, in the case of the last-mentioned Union, the increase of the population of Hampstead has rendered necessary further provision for the in-door poor of the parish. We have accordingly approved of the purchase of certain land and premises adjoining the Workhouse, and considerable additions to the Infirmary Wards are in contemplation.

Holborn. The urgent need of additional Workhouse accommodation in the Holborn Union still exists, notwithstanding the large amount of out-door relief at present administered. The subject is receiving the earnest attention of the Board.

Islington. The purchase of the Holloway Workhouse belonging to the Guardians of the City of London Union by the Guardians of the parish of Islington, will, we have no doubt, enable the latter to provide, in a fairly satisfactory manner, the accommodation which has been required for some time past.

Lambeth. In the parish of Lambeth works for extensive additions to the Workhouse are progressing. In the meantime, the old Workhouse, the sale of which the Guardians desired to effect, has been of much service.

Lewisham. In the Lewisham Union we have consented to the purchase of property adjoining the present Workhouse with a view to its extension. The works are now in progress.

City of London. The City of London is the only Metropolitan Union in which it has been found possible to dispense with any existing buildings. Having regard to the continuous decrease in the number of the resident population of the City, the Guardians as already stated resolved to dispose of their Workhouse at Holloway to the Guardians of Islington, in whose parish the building is locally situated.

St. Pancras. The separation of the parish of St. Pancras from the Central London Sick Asylum District, and the proposed

transfer to the Guardians of one of the District Asylums and the contemplated acquisition of certain premises adjacent to the Workhouse, have considerably altered the aspect of the question so long pending as to the mode in which additional Workhouse accommodation for this parish can best be provided. There is now some prospect of effective measures being shortly taken for this object.

Poplar.

Plans for the provision of additional wards at the Workhouse, for lunatics temporarily retained therein, have been forwarded for our approval.

The arrangement under which the Guardians of this Union have, for several years past, contracted with other Unions and Parishes in the Metropolis to receive a certain number of able-bodied paupers into their Workhouse, is, we regret to say, about to be discontinued, in consequence of the increase in the number of poor chargeable to that Union.

Children in Workhouses.

There are usually in the Metropolitan Workhouses a considerable number of children, comprising (*a*) those whose parents discharge themselves from the Workhouse and seek re-admission at frequent intervals, (*b*) or awaiting the next receiving day at the school, (*c*) or retained in the Workhouse until they are in such a condition as to pass the strict medical examination necessary prior to their admission into the school.

To deal satisfactorily with such children has always been a difficult question. The Managers of the Kensington and Chelsea School District have submitted to us a plan under which they propose that the classes of children mentioned shall be received into a branch District School at a convenient distance from the Workhouses of the respective parishes.

To this proposal we have given our assent.

Infirmaries and District Sick Asylums. Fulham.

The Guardians of the Fulham Union have submitted plans for the erection of a separate infirmary.

Marylebone.

The newly erected infirmary for the parish of Marylebone affording accommodation for 744 inmates and almost the largest in the Metropolis, was formally opened by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in July last. We have since approved of the purchase by the Guardians

of a strip of additional land extending the whole length of the Infirmary.

Mile End. In the hamlet of Mile End Old Town a separate infirmary is in course of erection.

Paddington. The steps in connection with the provision of a separate infirmary for the parish of Paddington have unfortunately been delayed in consequence of the epidemic of small-pox. The Guardians in May 1881 erected on the site intended for the new infirmary a temporary structure for the reception and treatment of small-pox patients for whom no room was available in the Metropolitan District Hospitals.

St. Pancras and Central London Sick Asylum District. In the autumn of last year we had under consideration the question of the constitution of the Central London Sick Asylum District. After consultation with the Guardians of the several unions and parishes comprised in the district, we by an Order dated the 3rd November, directed that on the 26th December 1881, the parish of St. Pancras should cease to form part of the District. The transfer to that parish of the Sick Asylum at Highgate belonging to that District is contemplated, but the terms of the purchase have not yet been arranged.

St. Saviour's. With the view of providing further accommodation for the in-door poor of the St. Saviour's Union we, in the month of March of last year, approved of the purchase by the Guardians of about six acres of land situated at Champion Hill, Dulwich.

We drew attention to the serious structural imperfections in the building at Newington at present appropriated to the reception of the sick, and urged upon the Guardians the propriety of utilizing the site at Champion Hill for the erection of a new infirmary.

Nursing staffs in Infirmaries and Sick Asylums. It is now our general practice to require that persons appointed to the office of nurse should have received previous training in some public institution. Considerable difficulty, however, is experienced in obtaining qualified nurses for Poor Law Establishments, notwithstanding that the salaries and emoluments offered are by no means inadequate.

Schools. Holborn. The new Infirmary for the Holborn Union School at Mitcham is approaching completion.

Lambeth.

The Guardians of the parish of Lambeth submitted to us a scheme for the re-building of their schools at Norwood with the view to accommodate 1,000 children. We entertained, however, grave objections, both on administrative and sanitary grounds, to the aggregation of so large a number of children in one establishment, and recommended the Guardians to reconsider the subject with a view to provide an entirely separate school under distinct administration.

Having regard to the large number of children at present retained in the workhouse of this parish, we trust that the Guardians will be enabled to arrange to send them to the Board Schools in the neighbourhood for daily instruction.

North Surrey District School.

We have given our consent to certain alterations and additions to the district school at Anerley, which are however, of a minor kind, and the question of providing in a separate establishment for the pauper children of this increasing district is still under consideration.

Forest Gate District School.

At the Forest Gate District School new receiving wards were completed and opened in November last.

Kensington and Chelsea District School.

We have approved of plans for providing certain administrative offices, and a laundry with swimming bath attached at the district school at Banstead.

Brentwood District School.

The urgent need for additional accommodation for the children belonging to the union and parish comprised in the Brentwood School District has for a long time past engaged the attention of the managers. A proposal for additions to the present school buildings with the view of receiving 1,000 children was submitted to us. We, however, felt it incumbent upon us to object to so large number of children being placed under one administration.

Some temporary relief has been afforded by the hire, for three years, of premises at Harold's Court, situate three miles from the District School.

Instruction in Swimming.

We observe with satisfaction that the art of swimming has lately been more generally taught at the Metropolitan Pauper Schools. Several of the schools have swimming baths, and in some instances we have sanctioned the employment of instructors to attend

periodically at the school. In other cases, the instruction is given by one of the permanent officers of the establishment, a small fee being paid in respect of each child taught to swim.

CASUAL WARDS.

The accommodation for casual poor in the Metropolis is, on the whole, ample and no additional wards have been opened during the year. At one or two wards, however, to which the casual poor resort in large numbers, either on account of a task of work not being imposed, or of the detention of identified habitual vagrants not being enforced, applicants are frequently refused admission in consequence of the wards being full. In such cases they are referred to the nearest casual ward, but, in the event of illness or other sufficient reason, are admitted into the workhouse.

We insert in the Appendix (p. 281), a table showing the number of casuals relieved in the Metropolitan Wards on each Friday night during 1881. On comparing this table with similar statements in our former reports it will be observed, with satisfaction, that vagrancy in the Metropolis has not largely increased. We are inclined to think that the average of 802 persons admitted nightly into the Metropolitan Casual Wards during the year is a very inconsiderable number, and less than might reasonably be anticipated, having regard to the total population of London. It must, however, be borne in mind, that the comparatively small number applying for a night's shelter at the cost of the poor rates is due, in some measure, to the fact that many charitable institutions in the Metropolis supply, with only slight restrictions, what is needed by the poor. The opening of such refuges in the depth of winter naturally tends to the diminution of the number of the applicants for relief in the casual wards at that season.

At p. 279 of the Appendix, tables are inserted showing the number of habitual vagrants identified and liable to detention until the third day. At St. Pancras no accommodation is at present provided for the detention of those identified. This has naturally caused the number of applicants to be large.

In respect of the Lewisham Union we have approved of plans for the erection of new casual wards on the separate berth system.

During the year we approved of the purchase by the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District of about 80 acres of land adjoining the asylum estate at Caterham. For the past eight years, land of about the same acreage, was hired by the Managers for the purpose of the Asylum farm, but this arrangement will now cease. *Metropolitan Asylum District. Imbecile Asylums.*

During the year small-pox prevailed extensively in the Metropolis. The epidemic was somewhat less severe and of shorter duration than that of 1877, and very much less severe than that of 1871. But it entailed greater responsibilities upon the Public Authorities, owing to the increasing tendency of the poor of London to avail themselves of Hospital accommodation, a tendency which the following statement would seem to corroborate :— *Infectious Hospitals. Epidemic of small-pox.*

——	1871–2.	1877–8.	1881.
Total mortality from small-pox	9,742	3,960	2,371
Mortality in private houses -	6,509	1,932	797

In other words the proportion of persons dying from small-pox in private houses, which in 1871–2 was 66 per cent. of the whole, was in 1877–8 only 48 per cent. and in 1881 had declined to 33 per cent.

At the commencement of the year the number of small-pox cases in the hospitals of the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District was 429, and was then rapidly increasing. On the 4th of February the number stood at 603. It was obvious to the Managers that the continued dissemination of the disease would shortly exhaust the accommodation at their disposal. They therefore on the 5th February deemed it right to inform the various Boards of Guardians in the Metropolis as to the expected inadequacy of accommodation for this class of patients. On the 18th February the number of patients was 701.

On the 23rd February we addressed a circular letter to the Boards of Guardians (see Appendix, p. 17), urging them to supplement the action of the Managers by making temporary provision for a certain number of their own cases. On the same date we addressed a circular letter to the Vestries and the District Boards of

Works (see Appendix, p. 18), drawing their attention to the continued spread of the disease, with a view to arrangements being made by them for the hospital treatment and isolation of nonpauper cases of small-pox arising in their respective districts. The replies we received from the Sanitary Authorities to our communication were, however, with few exceptions, extremely unsatisfactory. The Guardians of the parishes of Paddington and Kensington provided temporary buildings, but, in consequence of legal proceedings, the Kensington building was not opened.*

By the end of April all the beds at the Managers establishments (Homerton, Stockwell, Fulham, and Deptford) were occupied, and many cases were daily refused admission. The number of patients at this time was 947.

The Managers made strenuous efforts to meet the emergency. They appropriated part of the grounds attached to the Darenth Asylum as a site for the erection of tents for convalescent patients to be transferred from the hospitals. This course was resolved upon by the Managers on the 9th May, and on the 13th May the number of patients in the tents was 131. The total number of patients in the hospitals at that time was 1,247. It was questionable, however, whether this provision to relieve the hospitals would prove sufficient, and we made application to the Lords of the Admiralty for the loan of one of the ships of the Royal Navy to be used as a hospital for cases of small-pox. Their Lordships at once placed at the disposal of the Managers the line-of-battle ship "Atlas," and it was arranged that for administrative purposes, and for sleeping accommodation of the officers the frigate "Endymion," should be moored astern. These ships were with very commendable despatch made ready for the reception of patients. In accordance with an arrangement with the Conservators of the River Thames the vessels were moored off Greenwich, near where the "Dreadnought" Hospital ship lay for many years. A wharf also was hired at Potter's Ferry opposite Greenwich as a place for the embarkation and the disembarkation of the patients. The

* The provision made, under section 37 of the Sanitary Act, 1866, by certain Vestries and District Boards in the Metropolis for the treatment of small-pox patients is shown in Return No. 334, to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th June 1881.

first patients were received on the 13th of July, at which date the Managers were charged with the care of 1,174 patients suffering from small-pox. After this date comparatively little difficulty occurred in supplying the demand for accommodation. The highest number of patients (1,684) under treatment during the epidemic was reached by the 8th of June. This was the largest number of small-pox patients which has at any one time been under care of the Managers since May 1871, when the number exceeded 2,000. The numbers then decreased almost as rapidly as they had risen, and on the 24th June the number of patients was 1,568

On the 1st July	1,457
„ 15th July	1,154
„ 1st August	847
„ 1st September	560
„ 1st October	464
„ 1st November	471
„ 1st December	477

We insert in the Appendix (pp. 164–166), copies of certain Reports relating to the establishment and management of Darenth Camp, and the ventilation of the hospital ship "Atlas," which will be read with interest.

The provision for cases of small-pox was considerably reduced in September by reason of the absolute necessity of making suitable arrangements to meet the steady increase, at that time, in the number of fever patients, and also by the limitation of the use of the Fulham Small-pox Hospital, in consequence of an injunction, subsequently affirmed by the Court of Appeal, restricting the admission of patients into that hospital to those resident within a radius of a mile from the building.

The increasing tendency of the poor of London to avail themselves of the accommodation afforded by the Metropolitan Asylum Board, and the unwillingness on the part of most of the Vestries and Boards of Works to burden their ratepayers with the additional expense of local Hospitals for infectious disease under the Sanitary Act of 1866, has brought about results not contemplated in the Metropolitan Poor Acts of 1867 and 1869.

The Hospitals for infectious disease which the Metropolitan Asylum Board provided with our consent, under the terms of those Acts, were of moderate size; those for small-pox, in particular, not exceeding 100 beds.

Under the pressure, however, of the epidemic of 1871–72 which began before the hospitals could be completed, it became necessary to provide for considerably larger numbers. And although additional sites were at our suggestion purchased by the Managers, yet in the succeeding epidemic of 1876–77 the pressure on the accommodation continued to increase; the unwillingness of the Local Authorities to provide accommodation for non-pauper patients with few exceptions in no way diminishing.

The legal difficulties that have arisen in consequence of objections made to these large Hospitals by the surrounding inhabitants; and the questions that have been raised whether on sanitary grounds the benefits undoubtedly effected by the isolation of infectious patients had been to any extent neutralised by their concentration upon a limited area, appeared to us to make it desirable that the question should receive thorough and independent investigation. We accordingly applied to Your Majesty for the appointment of a Royal Commission for the purpose of examining *de novo* and in all its aspects the subject of providing hospital accommodation for infectious disease in the Metropolis.

Ambulance station.

The Managers in June last, under the powers conferred upon them by the Poor Law Act of 1879 hired premises situated near London Fields, as a station for ambulances used in the conveyance of patients from their homes to the hospital ship "Atlas" and to the Homerton Hospital.

The regulations at this station being much more stringent than those previously adopted by the several Local Authorities using their own ambulances, cannot but result in an increased measure of safety to the public.

Training ship.

During the year, 828 boys were under training on board the "Exmouth;" 266 were discharged during the same period, and of these 192 entered the Royal Navy and the Mercantile Marine and 27 joined military bands.

Death of Dr. Brewer.

We deeply sympathise with the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District in the loss which they have sustained by the death in November last of their indefatigable Chairman, Dr. Brewer.

We deem it right to record our high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by this gentleman to the public. His unremitting attention to the arduous duties devolving upon him during the prevalence of the severe epidemics which have visited the Metropolis merit the highest commendation.

Expenditure of Metropolitan Poor Law Establishments.

Tables are inserted in the Appendix (pp. 283, 289, 320) showing the cost of maintenance at the several poor law establishments in the Metropolis during the year ended Lady-day, 1881.

It appears from these tables that the average cost per inmate per annum was—

	For Provisions.	For all Charges, except Loan Repayments.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
At Workhouses - -	8 18 1	17 8 7
Infirmaries - -	12 11 11	32 15 9
Imbecile Asylums - -	10 17 10	26 16 2
Infectious Hospitals -	20 0 11	121 12 5
Schools - - -	7 19 9	22 14 4

The total expenditure on the under-mentioned accounts during the year was as follows :—

At the	Average No. of Inmates daily.	Flour and Bread.	Meat.	Milk.	Beer.	Wine and Spirits.	Total of Provisions for Inmates.	Clothing.	Officers' Salaries, Rations, and Uniform.	Loan Repayments and Interest.	Total Expenditure.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
38 Workhouses - } 1 Infirmary - }	24,187	39,091	91,640	13,298	6,221	3,551	215,323	30,243	67,475	56,552	485,170
19 Infirmaries -	8,007	12,490	42,210	12,804	2,456	3,643	100,856	7,835	76,913	45,631	309,331
4 Imbecile Asylums - - }	4,634	8,493	18,915	2,652	4,233	803	50,478	13,990	26,917	29,298	155,158
6 Infectious Hospitals - }	651	1,003	3,854	2,595	357	819	13,052	1,929	29,304	16,423	95,944
19 Schools - -	10,891	22,217	30,292	14,677	86	410	86,993	25,736	69,348	34 514	286,033
86* Total -	48,370	83,294	186,911	46,026	13,353	9,226	466,702	79,733	269,957	182,418	1,331,636

* Excluding 24 casual wards.

Returns showing the prices paid for the principal articles of consumption have, with copies of the tables mentioned above, been circulated among the several Boards of Guardians in the Metropolis.

Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.

During the past year the undermentioned items of Poor Law expenditure for the two half years ended at Lady day and Michaelmas, 1880, were by means of the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund distributed over the Metropolitan area on the basis of the rateable value of the Unions and Parishes comprised within it, namely :—

	£	
PAUPERS :		
Maintenance of in-door paupers	211,132	
,, Pauper children	141,475	
,, Insane poor	178,797	
,, Paupers suffering from small-pox or fevers	10,713	
School fees for out-door pauper children under the Education Acts	1,800	
Vagrants.—Expenses under the Houseless Poor Act	12,903	
		556,820
MEDICAL RELIEF :		
Medicine and medical and surgical appliances		8,596
PAID OFFICERS :		
Salaries	158,161	
Rations	40,180	
Compensation for loss of office	3,529	
		201,870
TOTAL for purposes immediately connected with the Relief of the Poor	—	767,286
REGISTRATION FEES	10,974	
VACCINATION FEES AND EXPENSES	11,571	
		22,545
TOTAL		789,831

The total amount received by the poorer Districts of the Metropolis out of the Fund in consequence of the above distribution was 186,588*l.* and 186,888*l.* was contributed to the Fund by the more wealthy Districts.

Tables showing as regards each Union and Parish the expenditure charged upon the Fund in respect of the half years referred to and the amounts paid and received during these half years, together with summaries giving similar information as to each year since the passing of the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867, will be found in the Appendix, p. 373 *et seq.*

Boarding-out orphan and deserted children.

During the year 1881, twelve new Committees have been formed (one in each of the Counties of Bedford, Berks, Cambridge, Dorset, Essex, Hertford, Huntingdon, Oxford, Southampton, and Surrey, and two in the County of Lancaster) under the provisions of the General Order of the 25th November 1870 which prescribed Regulations for the boarding-out of orphan and deserted children beyond the limits of the Union to which they are chargeable. On the 31st December last the total number of children boarded out, whose names appeared on the Board's list, amounted to 601.

Boarding-out.

The question of the arrangements for the official inspection of the children who have been boarded out under the above-mentioned General Order having been brought under our notice, we instructed our Inspectors to visit most of the children boarded out in their several Districts and to report to us on their condition and welfare and as to the manner in which the Regulations of the Order were fulfilled. From the Reports which have been made to us it appears that the children generally are healthy, contented, and well cared for, but in a few cases the homes had not been selected with sufficient care, and in some instances the Regulations were infringed. We, therefore, drew the attention of the Guardians and the Boarding-out Committees to these special cases and more suitable homes were at once found for the children and the defects pointed out remedied.

We have selected the following extracts from the reports of our Inspectors on this subject.

In reference to the children boarded out in Lancashire and adjoining Counties, Mr. Cane, in whose District about 141 children are boarded out, states that:—"On "looking through the reports it will be observed that "the condition of some of the children is highly satis- "factory, of many of them very satisfactory, while the "remainder are for the most part in a fairly satisfactory "state. Some few of the cases do not come within this "category, and in one or two instances the condition of "the child was found to be decidedly bad, but my "general conclusion is that the condition of these chil- "dren as a class is, on the whole, such as shows that "they are well brought up and taken care of, and that "the supervision exercised over them, such as it has "been, sufficient to ensure gratifying results."

Mr. Wodehouse, in whose District, comprising Kent and Sussex, but few children are boarded out, after drawing attention to two cases in which the sleeping arrangements of the children are unsatisfactory, adds: "At the same time I am bound to say that the children "appeared to me healthy, happy, and well cared for, and "I see no reason why they should not make a good "start in life."

In Mr. Lockwood's District, which extends over the Counties of Bedford, Cambridge, Herts, Hunts, and Northampton, there were about 118 children boarded out. He draws attention to a case in which a child was placed in a home where the foster parents were in receipt of relief, a fact known to the members of the Boarding-out Committee, who thought the circumstances of the foster parents "might be regarded as exceptional." He then states as follows:—

"I was on the whole very favourably impressed with all I saw in connexion with the boarding-out system as practised at Southgate; the children are quite as well (probably better) 'done by' as are the members of the majority of the working class families; and if the Committee continue as they have begun I have no doubt whatever that they will have good reason to congratulate themselves on the good results of their undertaking."

Mr. Dansey, in his report upon the children boarded out in his District comprising Chester (part of), Hereford (part of), Salop, and Stafford, refers specially to the case of Amelia Lewthwaite and Jane Wigley, two children boarded out from Liverpool and Birmingham, respectively, and remarks:—

"In regard to these two children it seems doubtful whether they ought not to have the advantage of hospital treatment, and upon this point it might be desirable to have a special medical report.

"The children's sleeping arrangements are in most instances satisfactory, but the Board will observe that an improvement in this respect is desirable in the cases of George White, John Howat, James Gleaves, and Lucy Yardley, boarded out from the Chorlton Union.

"The general result, too, of my inspection goes to show that the provisions of the Boarding-out Order are fairly carried out, and that the children are being brought up to earn their own livelihood, though some of

them, it must be said, are enjoying comforts which are unknown to many a ratepayer's child."

Mr. Boyle, reporting on the children boarded out in the Billericay Union remarks :—

"The arrangements as regards the children in the Billericay Union are in the hands of the Thorndon Hall Committee, and are principally looked after by the Rev. Father Bramber. The children in this Union are all Roman Catholics, and Roman Catholic foster parents have been selected for them chiefly, if not entirely, on Lord Petre's estate. The most cautious selection of homes appears to have been made. In every case the most careful inquiries which I could make failed to bring to light any point with which fault could reasonably be found. The condition of the cottages was in every instance satisfactory, the children appeared to be and said they were happy, they were evidently well fed, clothed, and cared for. In no case was there any overcrowding of the cottages or reception of undesirable lodgers. Nor did my questions elicit any motives for the reception of the children other than those of love of companionship, and desire to have children in the house."

Mr. B. Fleming, after giving satisfactory reports upon the children and the homes which he visited in the South West District, states :—

"My own view is not in favour of the boarding out system. I cannot, however, doubt that the 5 boys at Tincleton and Woodford are well placed and well looked after. Whether the fact of their being boarded out will lead to any permanent provision for them is a question upon which I can offer no opinion."

Mr. Courtenay, referring to children boarded out in Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset reports, "I found that "the children, with one exception, were such as should "be boarded out, and those whom they were with "proper persons to have such children. The children "in all cases had bedrooms separate from the family, "and the bedding was clean and of good quality. In "fact, I should say, that, generally speaking, the accom-"modation was above that of the ordinary labourers "cottages."

Mr. Longe states in his report upon the children boarded out in the West Midland District: "With few exceptions, I have seen and questioned all those children personally, and visited their homes. In nearly every case I was satisfied that the foster parents were well selected, and that the children were being, not only kindly, but carefully brought up. In every case they were treated by the foster parents as their own children, and the children showed much attachment to their foster parents and their homes."

Mr. Dashwood reports with reference to the Nottingham Boarding-out Committee, as follows: "The foster fathers are in most instances agricultural labourers or small farmers, and in some cases framework knitters but in no instance did I find a frame worked in the dwelling-house.

"The regulations of the Order and the instructions of the Board appear to have been generally carried out, except that, in choosing the homes, no account appears to be taken of the denomination of the foster parent, as I found one boy boarded out with a Nonconformist, and his brothers with a member of the Church of England. I am induced to think that, as far as regards the Nottingham Union, the system has so far been successful, and that, if ladies can be found to take the interest in the children they appear to do in this case, there is no absolute necessity for further supervision."

Mr. Murray Browne was instructed to report not only upon the children boarded out in his, the North Wales District, but also upon those under the care of the King's Norton Boarding-out Committee, and, in reference to the children in his own District, he states: "I visited both children at their homes (which appear to be exceptionally good ones), and was well satisfied with what I saw."

We have inserted in the Appendix, p. 140, a copy of Mr. Murray Browne's Report on the children boarded out under the care of the King's Norton Boarding-out Committee.

Marston Green Homes.

In our Eighth Report we referred to plans, of which we had approved, of Schools on the Cottage Home principle to be erected at Marston Green, for children belonging

to the Parish of Birmingham. These Homes were completed about the end of the year 1879, and the removal of the children from the workhouse commenced in January 1880, and by the end of the following month the 14 cottages were gradually filled up. We have recently received a Report on these Cottage Homes from our Inspector, Mr. Henley, in which he states:—

"Among the incidents of the year connected with the education and training of the children of the poor the successful result of the action of the Guardians of Birmingham in the establishment of a large separate school on the Cottage Home system, is deserving of special mention.

"Impressed with the desirability of completely detaching the children committed to their care from all workhouse influences and surroundings, of improving their moral and physical condition, and of giving them, under constant and careful supervision, a thorough industrial training, with such cultivation of home feelings as can be secured by dividing them in small groups in separate homes, under the special care of house fathers and mothers, the Guardians of Birmingham, after careful inquiry into kindred institutions already at work elsewhere, purchased a plot of ground, about 46 acres in extent, at Marston Green, a few miles out of Birmingham.

"On it they built 14 cottages, 7 for boys and the same number for girls, each to contain 30 children, and to possess all the accessories of a country village home.

"In the enclosure are also included residences for the superintendent and his assistants, workshops, storerooms, schoolrooms, a receiving ward at the entrance, and a detached infirmary at the far end, with a large swimming bath, and an abundance of unoccupied land for cultivation, both as a training, and as an important source of food supply for the children. A dairy farm is also about to be added.

"This institution has now been two years in operation, has overcome all its original difficulties, and is now in good working order. The school instruction is carried out in accordance with the regulations of the Board and the industrial training, in addition to domestic economy generally, includes needle-work, painting and glazing, baking, carpentry, shoemaking, tailoring, tinplate work-

ing, and gardening. The industrial trainers are also the house fathers and mothers.

"The sickness and death rates are extremely small, the prevalent diseases being chiefly due to hereditary and congenital causes, which are necessarily slow of correction, the latter in several hundred children averaging from 2 to 14 years of age, having been at the rate of 2·72 per 1,000. Infectious disease is always liable in the constant movement of this young population, to be imported from without, undetected, but in such healthy surroundings can easily be stamped out. It cannot originate in the schools themselves.

"The expense per child in 1881, including every head of charge of maintenance, management, and instruction as well as cost of building was 8*s.* 1*d.* per week, of which 4*s.* 5½*d.* were for maintenance, 1*s.* 7¼*d.* for establishment, and 1*s.* 7¼*d.* interest on loans and repairs.

"The official and other reports on the school are unanimous in approval of its efficiency, and in praise of the improvement in the health and physical condition of the children.

"As the industrial occupations extend, and the cultivation of the soil increases, they will add to the productive resources of the school and thus diminish its cost, thereby assisting materially in the solution of the difficult problem as to how best so to direct the education and training of all such children, as to start them in life healthy and industrious men and women, and thus break the chain of hereditary, which is still so common a characteristic of the class to which they belong."

Emigration.

The total number of persons to whom assistance to emigrate was granted by Boards of Guardians in 1880 was 52, but in 1881 the number was 173, at a cost to the poor rates of 593*l.* Of these emigrants 68 went to Canada, 67 to the United States, 16 to South Africa, 13 to Australia, and 9 to New Zealand.

Pauper education.

We have received reports from Mr. Mozley, Dr. Clutterbuck, Mr. Holgate, and Mr. Davies, our Inspectors of Schools, upon the instruction of the pauper children in their respective districts. These reports which contain much interesting matter upon the subject of pauper education, will be found at p. 104 *et seq.* of the Appendix.

AVERAGE daily number of children attending *Workhouse* Schools and *separate Union or Parochial* Schools during the half year ended at Lady-day, 1881 :— School attendance.

Boys,—			
Under 10 years of age - -	7,649		
Above 10 years of age - -	7,428		
		15,077	
Girls,—			
Under 10 years of age - -	7,673		
Above 10 years of age - -	5,437		
		13,110	
Total - - - -			28,187

AVERAGE daily number of children attending *District* Schools during the same period :—

Boys,—			
Under 10 years of age - -	2,052		
Above 10 years of age - -	2,073		
		4,125	
Girls,—			
Under 10 years of age - -	1,464		
Above 10 years of age - -	1,600		
		3,064	
Total - - -		7,189	
Boys,—Above 10 years of age in training ship "Exmouth" - - -			497
Total number of Children attending *Workhouse, separate Union* and *Parochial,* and *District* Schools - - -			35,873

	£	s.	d.
The amount paid to Boards of Guardians and Managers out of the Parliamentary grant in respect of the salaries of Workhouse and District School teachers for the year ended at Lady-day, 1881 - - - - - -	38,137	2	7

The Tenth Annual Central Poor Law Conference took place in London on the 7th December, and during the year Poor Law Conferences were also held for the following Districts :— Poor law conferences.

For the West Midland District at Great Malvern on the 4th May;

For the South Midland District at Aylesbury on the 28th July;

For the Northern District at Gilsland on the 9th and 10th August;

For the North Western District at Rochdale on the 7th October;

For the North Midland District at Derby on the 10th October;
For the North Wales District at Denbigh on the 28th October; and
For Yorkshire at York on the 13th and 14th December.

The Metropolitan Poor Law Guardians Association, which is affiliated with the Central Committee of Poor Law Conferences, held two General Meetings during the year, on the 29th April and the 22nd November.

The subjects principally discussed at these Conferences were the Relief of Vagrants, and the Advisability of extending the Areas for Contributions to the Cost of In-maintenance. The other questions considered at the various Conferences were the Management of Workhouses; Out-door Relief; the System of Relief in France; Charity and Pauperism; the Treatment of Lunatics; the Law of Friendly Societies; the Relief of Local Taxation; Uniformity of Valuation; County Government; and Local Sanitary Administration in Rural Districts. The difficulties of isolating and treating cases of small-pox and fever occurring in the Metropolis formed the subject of discussion at the first Meeting of the Metropolitan Association.

Statistics of childbirth in the Workhouse Infirmaries.

In a Parliamentary paper published in 1867*, it was stated that one very remarkable fact was disclosed in the returns to an order of the House of Lords, as to whether recovery from illness, was retarded by the existing accommodation and arrangements of workhouses. This was the infrequency of child-bed fever (metria), and the small rate of mortality produced by it in those houses. Figures regarding 12,000 deliveries in the metropolitan workhouses, for five years, were produced in support of this contention.

With a view to ascertain whether this immunity continued, and was shared by all England and Wales outside the Metropolis, a return of the births, and deaths in child-birth in all the workhouses, during the 10 years 1871–80, was called for by us.

Thirty workhouses in the Metropolis, and 614 in the rest of England and Wales, sent in statements compiled

* Report of the Committee appointed to consider the cubic space of Metropolitan Workhouses. Presented to both Houses of Parliament, 1867. (No. C.–3786.)

from their records. They convey information respecting 87,284 deliveries; 22,817 in the Metropolis, and 64,467 in the Provinces. In the Institutions within the registration area of London, there were 200 deaths, 0·87 per cent., or 1 in 114. In the Provinces, the deaths numbered 559, being 0·86 per cent., or 1 in 115.

Of the deliveries enumerated above, in the Provinces 17,830 were recorded as primapara, and in the Metropolis 5,990, in all 23,820 first confinements.

The mothers actually recorded as unmarried were 50,240 out of London, and 16,277 within the Metropolitan area, making a total of 66,517, or nearly three-fourths of the entire number delivered.

There were few entries of still-born infants, 162 in all. The records are probably not quite exact in this particular. The twin births were 833, the triplets four in number.

In 378 of the Provincial workhouses, and five of those in the Metropolis, representing 25,210 accouchments, there was not a single death in the decade. In 138 others, two of which were in the Metropolis, there was one death in each, to 13,313 deliveries in all. The remainder of the deaths ranged from 2 to 39, in the whole of the rest of the workhouses.

The following workhouse infirmaries had the largest number of deaths, and most of them the highest death-rates :—

Workhouses.	Deliveries.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent.	One Death in
Croydon	634	11	1·73	57
St. Olave's	582	11	1·89	53
Bradford	592	12	2·02	49
Bristol	792	12	1·51	66
Sheffield	612	12	1·96	51
St. Giles	1,075	12	1·11	89
Kensington	1,162	12	1·03	97
Islington	1,008	13	1·28	77
Lambeth	1,807	14	0·77	129
Whitechapel	857	16	1·86	53
St. Marylebone	2,267	18	0·79	126
St. Pancras	2,286	26	1·13	88
Liverpool	3,148	31	0·98	101
Manchester	2,265	39	1·72	58

The causes of death were :—

Diseases, or Causes of Death.	Provinces.		Metropolis.	
	Deaths.	Ratio per cent.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent.
Metria - - - -	115	0·178	30	0·13
Post partum hæmorrhage -	48	0·074	22	0·09
Puerperal convulsions -	79	0·122	13	0·05
Puerperal peritonitis - -	102	0·158	42	0·18
All other causes - -	215	0·333	93	0·40

Note.—The death-rate is calculated on the whole number of deliveries.

The great majority of deaths from all other causes, were in reality incidents or accidents of the confinements, and in most cases not necessarily connected with parturition, such as syphilis, pneumonia, phthisis, small-pox, scarlet fever, heart disease, &c.

The deaths from metria, and the other purely puerperal affections, were for the most part in poor women admitted in a state of exhaustion from starvation and misery, the victims in many cases of drink and destitution, syphilis, and the anœmic condition found in the lowest stratum of the paupers of the lanes and courts of our great centres of industry. Not a few of the deliveries among the unmarried, were doubtless the result of seduction, in which cases the mothers had been subject to the depressing conditions associated with shame, and its serious consequences.

The mortality from metria in all but a very few of the workhouses was in solitary cases, and the disease spread in the wards to which it found admission, in only one or two instances. Whenever it occurred, the case was, as a rule, isolated as soon as it was diagnosed, and the ward was disinfected, and disused for a sufficient length of time to prevent a recurrence of the disease.

It is a matter of some interest to compare the above figures with the returns of the Registrar-General in relation to child-birth for the whole population, bearing

in mind that the vast majority of mothers are delivered in their own homes. The Poor Law returns show the proportion of paupers to the whole population, viz., 34·6 per 1000 in the decade. The former alone are admitted to the poor houses.

In the forty-second Report of the Registrar-General of England, presented to Parliament in April 1881, in Table 44, p. xciii. is an abstract of the deaths of women in England referred to child-birth, in each of the 33 years from 1847 to 1879.

From this it appears that there were in all 23,953,400 births of children born alive, and 116,648 deaths from metria and child-birth, or in the proportion of 0·5 per cent. From metria alone the recorded deaths were 42,647, or in the ratio of 0·2 per cent. From what in the return referred to are termed accidents of child-birth, the deaths were 74,001, or at the rate of 0·3 per cent.; the whole mortality combined during the lengthened period in question, having been 4·9 per 1000.

Multiple births and the still-born, are not specially accounted for in this return.

It will thus be seen that the death-rate from metria alone, was less in the workhouse infirmaries than in the entire population, and if all circumstances are taken into consideration the record appears to establish the fact that a pauper woman delivered in a workhouse lying-in-ward, has as fair a chance of life, so far as metria is concerned, as a poor woman confined in her own home. Indeed, if the Registrar-General's returns could be classified with sufficient minuteness to show exactly in what classes the deaths in parturition really occurred, and at what ages, the proportion of primapara, and other collateral conditions necessary to a rigorous mathematical deduction, there is every reason to believe that the result would not be unfavourable to the Poor Law Institutions.

A tabular statement of the statistics arranged according to Divisions and Union Counties is contained in the Appendix, p. 160.

Divided parishes.

During the year 1881 twenty-six inquiries were held under the provisions contained in the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876 (39 & 40

Vict. c. 61), and the Poor Law Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. 54), relating to Parishes in the following Unions:—

Chester-le-Street.
Doncaster (2 inquiries).
Durham (3 inquiries).
Faringdon.
Fordingbridge.
Haverfordwest.
Headington.
Hitchin.
Hungerford.
Orsett.
Romford.
Ross.
Rotherham (2 inquiries).
Runcorn (2 inquiries).
Selby.
Thetford.
Tregaron.
Tynemouth.
Westbury-on-Severn.
Whitehaven.
Wortley.

In 16 of these cases most of the detached parts of the Parishes named in the Notices of Inquiry were dealt with; but in one case, viz., that of the Romford Union, we are awaiting further proceedings on the part of the Local Authorities. In the Fordingbridge and Hungerford Unions we have not considered it desirable to take any steps under the Acts referred to; and in the Ross and Westbury-on-Severn Unions the question as to the most convenient arrangements to be made is still under our consideration.

In the case of the Llandovery Union referred to in our last Report, we have issued an Order detaching the Hamlet of Quarter Bach from the Parish of Llangadock, of which it formed part and constituting it a separate parish.

We received notices of objections under section 2 of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, to twelve Orders relating to divided Parishes in the Blandford, Boston, Droitwich, Horncastle, Howden, Kendal, and Spilsby Unions (see pp. xxxix. and xl. of our last Report), and those Orders consequently became provisional. The Orders were included in the Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) Bill and the Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law, No. 2) Bill, both of which Bills were submitted to Parliament and confirmed without opposition or alteration. The Royal Assent was given to the first of those Bills on the 3rd of June 1881, and to the second on the 27th of June 1881. See App., p. 436.

Since the passing of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, we have dealt with 268

Parishes, having detached parts, either by adding the detached parts to the Parishes in which they were locally situated, or by amalgamating a number of detached parts together, and thus forming new Parishes.

Superannuation allowances.

In the Appendix, p. 382, will also be found a statement showing the number of Union and Parochial Officers to whom Superannuation Allowances were, with our consent, awarded in the past year. During that period the scale for those allowances was, for the first time, regulated on the principle laid down in our Circular Letter of the 14th of December 1880. The result has been to secure a greater uniformity in the scale of pensions granted and to establish a clear distinction between the cases of deserving officers who have spent many years in the service of Boards of Guardians and those who have entered the service at an advanced age and have served for a few years only.

Dismissals and resignations of paid officers.

We insert in the Appendix, p. 380, a statement showing the number of officers whose resignations have been required during the past year on account of irregularities in the discharge of their duties, or who have been dismissed from the offices held by them in the several unions or parishes in England and Wales, exclusive of the Metropolis.

The following figures show the total number of the officers of the principal classes, and the number dismissed or required to resign:—

	Total Number.	Dismissed or required to resign during the past year.
Clerks to Guardians	624	5
Medical Officers	4,042	11
Masters of Workhouses	650	6
Relieving Officers	1,393	12

In the Metropolis during the year there were 43 cases of dismissal or enforced resignation among the 2,560 officers (excluding the subordinate officers whose appointments do not require the approval of the Board). The details will be found at page 381 of the Appendix.

Audit.

In our last Report we referred to the great pressure of work in some of the Audit Districts, which rendered it necessary to afford the auditors of those districts some temporary assistance. Since that time there has been

no diminution in the work of any of the auditors, and further assistance in some of the districts has been afforded by the appointment of assistant auditors, and extra clerks, for limited periods.

We have during the year in exercise of the powers conferred upon us by the Public Health Act, 1875, and the District Auditors Act, 1879, issued an Order prescribing forms for the accounts of Improvement Commissioners as Urban Sanitary Authorities and of their officers. The Order will be found in the Appendix, p. 19.

Representations were made to us that the forms of account which surveyors were required to keep might be simplified, and after carefully considering the matter we came to the conclusion that the annual summary of quarterly receipts and expenditure might be dispensed with, and that some of the other accounts might be made up yearly instead of quarterly. We have issued an Order accordingly, a copy of which is inserted in the Appendix at p. 55. The effect of the alterations will be to save the surveyors much time and trouble.

The Education Department informed us that in many instances the financial statements of School Boards were not so filled up as to show the rate in the pound on the rateable value of the district at which the rating authorities contributed to the funds of the School Board. We addressed a circular letter to the District Auditors (see Appendix, p. 98), requesting them to see that in future this was done.

Disallowances and surcharges.

The reports received from the District Auditors during the year ended on the 31st of December 1881, contained the particulars of a considerable number of disallowances and surcharges made in the accounts of the Local Authorities and Officers whose receipts and expenditure are subject to audit.

In many instances the nature of the items disallowed and the circumstances under which the Auditor had found it necessary to certify money to be due from persons accountable for the proceeds of the local rates, were such as to afford no ground of appeal against the decision of the Auditor. In these cases we ascertained that the sums payable under the Auditors' Certificates had been received from those who were legally respon-

sible for the money, and that where these persons were in default the necessary proceedings had been instituted to enforce payment.

Although instances of this kind were numerous, there remained a very large number of cases in which we were called upon in the exercise of our appellate jurisdiction to determine the question of the lawfulness of the reasons assigned by the Auditor for his decision, and the further question of the equitable claims of appellants to be relieved from their liability under the Certificates of disallowance or surcharge.

Tables showing the particulars of the disallowances and surcharges, and containing a summary of the cases brought before us on appeal will be found on pp. 478–479 of the Appendix.

Appeals.

From the latter summary it will be observed that appeals to the number of 2,163 were decided during the year.

In the majority of these appeals the facts submitted to us were such as to justify the conclusion that the appellants might properly be relieved from their personal liability to make good the amounts certified to be due from them. In several instances, however, we found it necessary to warn those concerned that in the event of the recurrence of similar expenditure we should decline to interfere with the operation of the auditor's certificate. In other cases we were satisfied from the information before us that a refusal of remission was the only course we could properly adopt.

In connexion with this branch of our work we have unfortunately had occasion to investigate cases in which there was clear proof of fraudulent misappropriation of local funds. Too frequently we have found that neglect of ordinary safeguards by Overseers, and other Parish Authorities, has encouraged peculation by their subordinates. Sometimes it has been shown that the levying and expenditure of rates have been delegated to an Assistant whose proceedings have been practically uncontrolled except through the indirect action of the audit. And there have not been wanting instances where through ignorance or culpable laxity those responsible for the due application of the local finances have facilitated the misappropriation of the parochial moneys

by persons appointed to collect the rates, by acknowledging by their signatures the receipt of moneys from the collectors which have not in fact been paid over to them.

It forms no part of our present purpose to illustrate by reference to any of the appeals of the past year the mode in which fraudulent dealing with the proceeds of local rates becomes possible, through want of knowledge or of vigilance on the part of those who are directly accountable for the funds derived from this source.

Examples of disallowed expenditure.

We prefer to select from the number of decided appeals, examples of charges made in perfectly good faith, but with little regard for the statutory provisions controlling the expenditure of the particular rates out of which these charges were defrayed.

It may, however, be useful to preface these examples by showing how, in the absence of a proper audit, the sanction of a long toleration may be given to usages which in themselves are distinctly objectionable. Thus in connection with an appeal by a Surveyor of Highways who had been surcharged because he had not given the parish the benefit of the discount which he had received upon bills paid out of the highway rate, we were informed that for 20 years the Surveyors had been accustomed to appropriate these discounts to their own use, and that the office being an honorary one no objection had previously been taken to the practice.

In another group of cases it was represented to us that for a great number of years the parish accounts had contained charges for journeys which had never been taken. The money thus obtained was alleged to have been paid for services of which the precise nature was not stated.

In a further instance it appeared that a charge for salary had for 30 years covered payments made on account of a loan contracted to defray the costs of a lawsuit.

Long usage, again, was the argument employed by the Surveyors of a Highway Parish in Monmouthshire in justification of a charge upon the highway rates of "Three pounds being money paid for the destruction of "five foxes in the parish . . . . . on April 19th, 1880," and of a further sum of 2*l.* 10*s.* for killing the like number in a subsequent month.

We had previously been made aware of the practice of rewarding vulpicides out of the highway rates. We had also learned from former appeals that the remuneration of mole-catchers was frequently charged upon these rates, but it was only during the past year that we had opportunities of realising the extent to which the mole-catcher has been subsidised from this source. In one case we were furnished with extracts from the minutes of a parish meeting at which "an agreement was made "and entered into on a shilling stamp with a certain "person to destroy moles . . . . . for 8*l.* per annum "for a term of 14 years." "I hope," said the Surveyor in another case, "your most honourable Board will "understand that destroying these moles was not for a "few private land holders, but the cottager, the farmer, "and the gentleman had all the same privilege of "having their moles destroyed." Indeed it seems never to have occurred to any one to question the propriety of such arrangements, and the belief in the validity of the agreements which have come to our notice must have been somewhat firmly established when, as we learned in one case, the disallowance of his salary induced one mole-catcher to threaten the Highway Surveyor with litigation.

In our last report we gave some examples of disallowed expenditure which was especially open to objection as representing an outlay for eating and drinking by officers or members of Local Authorities. In dealing with appeals against disallowances of this description we are fully assured that the law and public opinion are in complete accord. Feasting at the cost of the rates is an abuse for which few defenders would nowadays be found, and it is also one, which by its comparative variety, is particularly striking. There were during the year several instances in which our attention was drawn to expenditure under this head.

A succession of bills of fare submitted for examination in connexion with an appeal by members of a Local Authority showed that at frequent intervals during several weeks it had been the practice to provide a substantial repast for a considerable number of persons. The bills made mention of soup, fish, meat, poultry, grouse, pastry, cheese, salad, and dessert, and the beverages seem to have been ale, stout, and brandy. It is hardly necessary to say that our decision on this appeal

is not likely to encourage the continuance of these entertainments.

In another case in which we were called upon to scrutinise the details of the expenses incurred by a deputation appointed by a Local Authority to visit London, we were impressed by the novelty of the item: "Theatre—4*s*."

A charge of 12*l*. for two silver keys presented to members of a Local Authority on the occasion of the opening of a new public building, appeared to us to be a wasteful expenditure of the funds of the Authority. Nor were we able to endorse the action of another Authority who, having constructed a large gasholder, decided that, "as a memento of their satisfaction at the skill of the engineer" photographs of the gasholder should be taken at the cost of the rates, and a copy handed to each member of the Authority.

In another case we were told that a Local Authority, "at the urgent solicitation of the inhabitants who were "very enthusiastic on the occasion, and with a view of "doing proper honour to the Chairman" had resolved to celebrate his wedding day by a "suitable demonstration." This took the form of an illumination in which an array of ten devices in gas was described as having given "universal satisfaction."

We were nevertheless unable to accept the conclusion that this "unqualified success" was one which could properly be attained at the expense of the rate-payers.

Expenditure on buildings and purchase of sites for Poor Law purposes.

Tables have been inserted in the Appendix, pp. 326 and 334 showing the expenditure authorised to be incurred by Poor Law Authorities in the purchase or erection of workhouses, asylums, schools, and other buildings, or in additions thereto or alterations therein, in accordance with plans approved by us.

The total amounts which we have authorised during the year to be expended for the several purposes above indicated are as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Workhouses - - -	629,638	13	0½
Metropolitan District Asylums	33,259	0	0
District Schools - -	106,080	12	9

The Tables above referred to show the names of the Unions or Districts, the amount authorised in each

case, and the purpose for which the expenditure was incurred.

Certified schools.

At page 319 of the Appendix will be found a list of 10 schools which, after due inquiry by our Inspectors, have during the year been certified for the reception of children under the statute 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43. New certificates for the schools at Wolverhampton, Plymouth, and Devonport became necessary in consequence of an alteration in the mode of management, or a transfer of the schools to other buildings, and the previous certificates were cancelled.

Orders issued.

The Appendix, p. 482, also contains the usual Table, showing the number of Orders connected with Poor Law Administration which were issued under seal during the year, the Orders being classified with reference to the principal subjects to which they relate.

General orders.

A separate Table as regards General Orders will be found at p. 487 of the Appendix.

Of the Orders comprised in this Table, nine were addressed to single Unions, and are, therefore, only General Orders within the meaning of the 10 & 11 Vict. c. 109. s. 15, which includes in that term all Orders which vary or rescind a General Order, although such Orders are not addressed to or affect more than one Union.

One Order included in the Table relates to the election of Guardians and was addressed to all the Unions and Separate Parishes in which regulations of the Board on that subject are in force. Under those regulations the collection of voting papers in the year 1882 which fell on Sunday April 9th (Easter Sunday), would have been postponed until the following day (Easter Monday) which was a Bank Holiday, and we thought it advisable to provide for this and similar contingencies by issuing a General Order authorising the postponement of the proceedings for one or more days as the case might require. A copy of this Order will be found at page 91 of the Appendix.

Triennial election of Guardians.

Proposals for the adoption of a triennial election of Guardians in lieu of an annual election were submitted

to us by the Guardians of the West Bromwich, Sunderland, and Leeds Unions. The consent of a majority of the owners of property and ratepayers being necessary under section 41 of the 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, we issued regulations in each case for the purpose of ascertaining by a poll the views of the owners and ratepayers on the subject. In the West Bromwich and Sunderland Unions, the result was adverse to the change, but in the Leeds Union the alteration was assented to and an Order has since been issued providing for a triennial election of Guardians in that Union in future.

Appeals with respect to elections.

During the year we were called upon in fourteen cases to discharge the duty cast upon us by the Statute of determining appeals against the decision of the returning officer in connexion with the election of Guardians. In each case after making the necessary inquiry we issued an Order deciding the question raised and providing for a new election where requisite.

Adoption of Union Assessment Acts.

We have issued Orders for the adoption of the Union Assessment Acts, 1862 to 1880 in the following Separate Parishes,—namely, Alston-with-Garrigill, Brighton, and Stoke-upon-Trent, and in the United Parishes of Saint Mary and Saint Andrew, Whittlesey.

Decisions on disputed questions of settlement.

Acting under the authority conferred upon us by the 14 & 15 Vict. c. 105. s. 12 we have issued Orders deciding upon questions jointly submitted to us by the following Authorities with reference to the settlement, removal, and chargeability of paupers :—

The Guardians of the Parish of Birmingham and Guardians of the Market Harborough Union.

The Guardians of the Richmond Union (Surrey) and the Guardians of the Parish of Saint Mary, Lambeth.

The Guardians of the Dursley and the Newport (Monmouth) Unions.

The Guardians of the Midhurst and the Potterspury Unions.

The Guardians of the Derby and the Shardlow Unions.

The Guardians of the Highworth and Swindon and the Wheatenhurst Unions.

The Guardians of the Poplar and the Woolwich Unions.

The Guardians of the Leeds and the Wetherby Unions.

The Guardians of the Marlborough and the Westbury and Whorwellsdown Unions.

Declaration of new union and alterations in existing unions.

We referred in our last Report (page 1) to a Provisional Order which we had issued and which had been confirmed by Parliament, repealing the Local Acts relating to the relief of the poor in the City of Canterbury, and we also adverted to a clause in the Confirming Act containing provisions with a view to the formation of a Union under the Poor Law Amendment Act. In pursuance of the authority thus conferred on us, we issued an Order forming the Canterbury Union, the particulars of which are set forth in page 492 of the Appendix. Orders prescribing regulations with respect to the proceedings of the Guardians, the government of the Workhouse and the appointment and duties of officers, as well as with reference to Accounts were issued on the 8th of April 1881.

The particulars of alterations made in Unions by the addition or separation of Parishes are shown at page 493 of the Appendix.

Securities for loans to Poor Law authorities approved and registered.

In accordance with the provisions of the statutes 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76. and 32 & 33 Vict. c. 45., the drafts of 92 securities for loans to Poor Law Authorities were perused and approved, and the securities subsequently registered by us. Of these securities 83 related to loans to Guardians, three to loans to the managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District, and six to loans to the managers of District Schools.

Conveyances, leases, and agreements under Poor Law Acts.

The drafts of 100 conveyances, leases, and agreements under 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76. and 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 69., and the Acts amending or extending the same, have been perused and approved, the deeds being subsequently sealed, and, in the majority of instances, registered by us.

Vestry and parochial offices.

We have approved of 24 deeds relating to the acquisition, either by purchase or hire, of premises under the

Vestries Act (13 & 14 Vict. c. 57.) and Parochial Offices Act (24 & 25 Vict. c. 125.)

Sale of exhausted parish lands.

Five sales under the Sale of Exhausted Parish Lands Act, 1876 (39 & 40 Vict. c. 62.), have been completed during the year, the drafts of the conveyances, six in number, having been approved and the deeds subsequently sealed and registered by us.

Appropriation of land for burial purposes.

We have consented to the Guardians of the Forden Union appropriating under section 6 of the Burial Act of 1857 (20 & 21 Vict. c. 81.), a portion of their property as a burial ground for such poor persons as they are authorised or required by law to bury.

We have also given our approval under section 29 of the Burial Act of 1852 (15 & 16 Vict. c. 85.), as extended by the Burial Act of 1853 (16 & 17 Vict. c. 134.), to the appropriation by the Burial Board for the parish of Welwyn of certain land belonging to the parish for the purposes of a burial ground for the parish.

Grant of school sites.

In accordance with the practice referred to on page lvi. of our Eighth Annual Report grants of land which was parish property have been made under the School Sites Act, 1841 (4 & 5 Vict. c. 38.) in two instances.

List of deeds approved.

The list in the Appendix, p. 342, shows the number of deeds and other documents which we have approved during the years 1879, 1880, and 1881.

II.—*Local Government and Public Health.*

Loans of Sanitary Authorities sanctioned by the Department.

In accordance with our practice in former years, we now proceed to show the extent to which the raising of loans by Sanitary Authorities has been sanctioned by the Central Departments, which have successively been entrusted with the administration of the Sanitary Acts and the Public Health Act, 1875 :—

The total amount of the loans which were sanctioned by the General Board of Health under the Public Health Act, 1848, up to the 1st of September 1858, when the Local Government Act, 1858, came into force, was 2,956,178*l.*

The sanctions granted by the Secretary of State under the latter Act, and the Sewage Utilization Act, 1865,

prior to the 19th of August 1871, amounted to 7,363,366*l.*

Since our constitution on the 19th of August 1871, we have sanctioned the following amounts to be raised by Urban and Rural Sanitary Authorities, viz. :—

	£
In 1871	267,562
1872	602,271
1873	980,153
1874	1,457,496
1875	1,973,105
1876	2,757,323
1877	4,380,369
1878	3,097,857
1879	3,308,032
1880	2,932,899
1881	2,526,190
Total	24,283,257

The greater proportion by far of these sums has been sanctioned for the purpose of sanitary improvements in Urban Districts, to be executed under the provisions of the Sanitary Acts and the Public Health Act, 1875. The remainder has been sanctioned principally in respect of sanitary improvements in Rural Districts or improvement schemes under the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875.

The following statement shows the total amounts of the loans sanctioned by us during the last nine years in respect of sanitary improvements in Urban Districts, other than improvement schemes under the last mentioned Act:—

	£
In 1873	959,203
1874	1,338,181
1875	1,835,796
1876	2,063,708
1877	3,080,144
1878	2,789,677
1879	2,870,601
1880	2,688,742
1881	2,264,622
Total	19,890,674

The amounts which we have sanctioned during the same period in respect of sanitary improvements in Rural Districts have been as follows:—

	£
In 1873	20,950
1874	119,315
1875	137,308
1876	193,615
1877	196,792
1878	238,180
1879	269,885
1880	194,157
1881	249,194
Total	1,619,396

The amounts which we have sanctioned under the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875, are as follows:—

	£
In 1876	500,000
1877	1,103,433
1878	70,000
1879	167,546
1880	50,000
1881	12,374
Total	1,903,353

In addition to the above the following loans to be raised by Joint Boards have been sanctioned by us, viz.:—

	£
In 1875	2,500
1876	16,500
1877	115,000
1878	50,000
1879	260,000
1880	50,635
1881	195,000
Total	689,635

All the loans to the Joint Boards were sanctioned in respect of works of sewerage and sewage disposal with two exceptions where loans were sanctioned for the purpose of defraying costs incurred with regard to an application for a Provisional Order, and for the purpose of providing a hospital. The loans to Joint Boards, although not included amongst the loans sanctioned to be raised by Sanitary Authorities, are, as we have explained in previous Reports, virtually a charge upon the Urban and Rural Sanitary Districts comprised in the United Districts over which the Joint Boards exercise jurisdiction, and the payments in respect of these loans are met out of the same class of rates as would have contributed to them had the loans been contracted for the same purposes by the Sanitary Authorities of the constituent districts.

Detailed information with regard to the loans which we have sanctioned during the past year, their purposes, the Authorities by which they are to be raised, and the number of years within which they are to be repaid will be found in the Appendix, p. 410 *et seq.*

The following figures show the aggregate amounts of the loans which have been sanctioned by us during the past three years to be raised by Urban and Rural Sanitary Authorities for works of water supply and sewerage and sewage disposal, respectively :—

Urban Sanitary Authorities.

	Water Supply.	Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.
	£	£
In 1879	293,880	1,088,819
1880	420,932	947,540
1881	305,187	594,903

Rural Sanitary Authorities.

	Water Supply.	Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.
	£	£
In 1879	75,473	191,097
1880	53,191	98,731
1881	67,593	160,267

Among the purposes for which we have sanctioned loans during the year have been included the construction, widening, paving, flagging, and channelling of streets, the erection of offices, public baths and wash-houses, bridges, gasworks, markets, hospitals, sea defences, the provision of pleasure grounds, cemeteries, slaughter-houses, manure depôts, and works for the removal of night-soil, and for the destruction of refuse.

In dealing with the applications which have been made to us for sanction to raise these loans, we have adhered to the practice adopted by us in previous years and have strictly scrutinized the purposes for which the money is to be borrowed. We have also been furnished with plans and detailed estimates of the proposed works, and before giving our sanction to the loans we have satisfied ourselves that the works for which the loans have been required have been necessary and suitable to the locality, and that the estimates have not been excessive. It has also been our practice in general to direct an inquiry to be held in the district by one of our engineering inspectors, after public notice, for the purpose of obtaining such further information as may be requisite in each case, and of affording to the ratepayers and other persons interested an opportunity of expressing their views in the matter.

Before giving our sanction we have in addition made some investigation with regard to the former loan transactions of the Sanitary Authority, and where irregularities have been detected upon the part of the Authority in relation to the liquidation of outstanding loans we have drawn the attention of the Authority to their obligations in this respect, and have impressed upon them the necessity of putting their financial affairs in a more satisfactory position. We are glad to be enabled to state that our efforts in this direction have in several instances led to the discharge of arrears of outstanding debt and to an increased regularity in the setting aside and the proper investment of their sinking funds.

Loans authorised to be raised by Sanitary Authorities under Local Acts.

The following statement shows the extent to which borrowing powers exerciseable without our sanction have been conferred by Parliament upon Sanitary Authorities during the ten last years. It will be observed that in some cases, where the issue of perpetual annuities has been authorised, or a general power given to borrow

unascertained amounts, it has not been practicable for us to capitalise the sums authorised to be borrowed under the powers thus conferred :—

	£
The total amount of the borrowing powers exerciseable without our sanction by Sanitary Authorities conferred by Local Acts during the Session of 1872 was (exclusive of annuities issued by the Corporation of Bolton and the Bury Improvement Commissioners as the consideration for the purchase of the undertakings of the Bolton Gas Company and the Bury and Radcliffe Waterworks) - - - - -	2,571,750
Ditto during the Session of 1873 (exclusive of the issue of annuities by the Over Darwen Local Board for the purchase of the undertakings of the Darwen Waterworks Company and the Over Darwen Gaslight Company) - -	1,347,500
Ditto during the Session of 1874 (exclusive of the unascertained amounts proposed to be borrowed by the Corporation of Nottingham for the purchase and extension of the undertaking of the Nottingham Gaslight and Coke Company, and the issue of annuities by the Padiham and Ulverston Local Boards for the purchase of the undertakings of the Padiham Waterworks Company and the Ulverston Gas and Water Companies) - - - -	866,324
Ditto during the Session of 1875 (exclusive of the unascertained amount proposed to be borrowed by the Corporation of Birmingham for the purchase of the undertaking of the Company of Proprietors of the Birmingham Waterworks)	6,236,000
Ditto during the Session of 1876 (exclusive of the unascertained amounts proposed to be borrowed by the Corporations of Stockton and Middlesbrough, the Improvement Commissioners of Llandudno and West Bromwich, and the Local Boards of Oldbury, Padiham, Smethwick, Tipton, and Walsall, for the purchase of gas and water undertakings) - - - -	3,211,100
Ditto during the Session of 1877 (exclusive of an unascertained amount proposed to be borrowed by the Maryport Trustees for the purchase of gasworks) - - - -	4,141,851

	£
The total amount of the borrowing powers exerciseable without our sanction by Sanitary Authorities conferred by Local Acts during the session of 1878 (exclusive of the unascertained amounts proposed to be borrowed by the Corporations of Cheltenham and Leicester for the purchase of two water undertakings and one gas undertaking, and by the Bangor, Cockermouth, and Workington Local Boards, the Ramsgate Improvement Commissioners, and the Rural Sanitary Authority of the Cockermouth Union, for the costs of the promotion of Local Acts) - - -	2,107,563
Ditto during the Session of 1879 (exclusive of the unascertained amounts proposed to be borrowed by the Corporations of Bath and Derby, and the Stratford-upon-Avon Local Board, for the purchase of a recreation ground and a water and gas undertaking, and by the Rural Sanitary Authorities of the King's Norton and Solihull Unions for the costs of the promotion of a Local Act) - - - - - - -	6,417,754
Ditto during the Session of 1880 (exclusive of the unascertained amounts proposed to be borrowed by the Denton and Haughton Local Boards for the purchase of a gas undertaking, and by these Local Boards and the Corporations of King's Lynn and Rochester for costs of the promotion of Local Acts, and exclusive of moneys which may be borrowed by the Corporation of Burton-upon-Trent on mortgage of their sewage land and their revenues) - - -	4,933,900
Ditto during the Session of 1881 (exclusive of the unascertained amounts proposed to be borrowed by the South Stockton Local Board and the Stockton Corporation for the construction of a bridge) - - - - -	1,548,025
Total -	£33,381,517

(Exclusive of the unascertained amounts required for the purchase of twenty-five gas and water undertakings, a recreation ground, and the costs of the promotion of several Local Acts, &c.)

From the above statement it will be seen that the total amount authorised to be borrowed without our sanction under Local Acts during the last Session was very much less than the average amount authorised to be so borrowed during the last ten years.

Local Loans Act, 1875.

Under section 26 of the Local Loans Act, 1875, we have given our official sanction during the year to the issue of debentures, amounting to 42,700*l.* by the Urban Sanitary Authorities of Basingstoke, Plymouth, and Richmond, and by the Justices of the Peace for the county of Cornwall. We have also given our approval to rules made by Local Authorities under section 30 for the purpose of carrying the Act into execution.

On application made to us by the Justices of the Peace for the County of Cornwall, we gave directions as to the manner in which certain securities which they proposed to issue under the Act for the purchase of land and the enlargement of the County Lunatic Asylum should be executed.

We have also under section 15 received several annual returns as to sinking funds from Local Authorities who have issued securities under this Act, and are providing for their repayment by this means.

Public Works Loans Acts, 1875, 1878, and 1881.

The expenditure of loans amounting in the aggregate to 2,382,028*l.* advanced by the Public Works Loan Commissioners to 659 Authorities in England and Scotland has been investigated by us during the year, and balances of loans which had not been required for the purposes for which they were advanced together with sums misapplied making in all 11,460*l.* have by our direction been returned to the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the 41 Vict. c. 18.

In the course of the examinations which have been made under the Public Works Loans Acts we have had to consider, in certain cases, whether, in default of receiving satisfactory information as to the expenditure of the loans, an investigation should not be held in the locality, and we felt that in such cases it would be just that the expenses of the local investigation should be borne by the District, and with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury and of the Public Works Loan Commissioners a clause was inserted in the Public Works Loans Bill, 1881, which has now become law, conferring upon us powers similar to those which we possess under the Public Health Act to make Orders as to the parties by whom and the rates out of which such expenses shall be borne.

Under the 36th section of the 38 & 39 Vict. c. 89 (Public Works Loans Act, 1875), it became our duty to satisfy ourselves that every loan advanced by the Public Works Loan Commissioners on the security of a rate is applied to the purpose for which it was advanced, or, if it be not so applied, to require in accordance with section 4 of the 41 Vict. c. 18., that it be returned to the Commissioners. In view of these precise requirements of the law we had not been able to allow any portion of a loan to be appropriated for another object, although it had been proved to us that the money was not required for the purpose for which it was originally intended, and that the alternative object was one for which under ordinary circumstances a loan would have been granted. Such an appropriation may now be made under section 9 of the 44 & 45 Vict. c. 38, which provides that with the consent of the Public Works Loan Commissioners and of the central authority or department with whose sanction or consent the loan was authorised to be raised, the unapplied balance of such loan may be applied to any purpose to which moneys borrowed on the security of a rate are properly applicable.

Recommendations to Public Works Loan Commissioners.

Under section 243 of the Public Health Act, 1875, we have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners during the year to make advances amounting to 882,873*l.* at a reduced rate of interest to Urban and Rural Sanitary Authorities.

Of the sums thus recommended to be advanced 667,093*l.* were required by Urban and 215,780*l.* by Rural Sanitary Authorities for the purposes of the Public Health Act.

We also recommended the Commissioners to advance a sum of 5,000*l.* at a reduced rate of interest for the purposes of the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875.

In the Appendix, p. 423 *et seq.*, will be found statements showing with respect to each recommendation the date on which it was made, the place for which the advance was required, the amount recommended, the rate of interest proposed to be charged, the number of years within which the loan was to be repaid, and the purpose upon which it was to be expended.

The Appendix also contains, page 97, a copy of the circular which we addressed on the 1st November 1881

to the Sanitary Authorities of England and Wales reminding them of the obligation imposed on them by Statute to give notice to the Public Works Loan Commissioners on or before the 31st of December of the new loans or instalments of loans already granted, in respect of which they proposed to apply for advances during the financial year commencing the 1st of April 1882.

Borrowing powers conferred by Local Acts.

The following tabular statement gives the names of the Sanitary Authorities, on whom borrowing powers exerciseable without our sanction, were conferred during the year 1881 by means of Local Acts; the extent of such borrowing powers, so far as they can be ascertained; the purposes of the loans; the periods prescribed for their repayment; and the titles of the Local Acts by which the powers of borrowing were conferred in each case.

Name of Authority.	Extent of Borrowing Powers.	Purpose of Loan.	Term for Repayment.	Name of Local Act.
	£			
Barrow-in-Furness Corporation.	26,500	New streets and street improvements.	60 years	Barrow-in-Furness Corporation Act, 1881.
Ditto	35,000	Tramways	Ditto	
Ditto	25,000	Sewage lands, sewers, and works.	Ditto	
Ditto	20,000	Cattle market and slaughter-houses.	Ditto	
Ditto	50,000	Municipal offices	Ditto	
Ditto	5,000	Police stations	Ditto	
Ditto	5,000	Recreation grounds	Ditto	
Ditto	15,000	General purposes	Ditto	
Ditto	12,000	Refuse depôts and stables.	Ditto	
Ditto	20,000	Electric lighting	10 years	
Bingley Improvement Commissioners.	10,000	Ditto	Ditto	Bingley Water and Improvement Act, 1881.
Ditto	19,000	Waterworks	60 years	
Ditto	15,000	Street improvements	Ditto	
Ditto	10,000	Gasworks	—	
Birkenhead Corporation.	40,000	Ferries	70 years	Birkenhead Corporation Act, 1881.
Ditto	60,000	Town hall, sessions court, and other buildings.	Ditto	
Ditto	21,000	Street and other improvements.	Ditto	
Ditto	87,000	Gasworks	Ditto	Birkenhead Corporation (Gas and Water) Act, 1881.
Ditto	38,000	Waterworks	Ditto	

Name of Authority.	Extent of Borrowing Powers.	Purpose of Loan.	Term for Repayment.	Name of Local Act.
	£			
Bradford Corporation	400,000	Waterworks	108 years	Bradford Water and Improvement Act, 1881.
Ditto	100,000	Gasworks	100 years	
Cheltenham Corporation.	20,000	Waterworks	70 years	Cheltenham Corporation Waterworks Act, 1881.
Cleator Moor Local Board Act, 1881.	26,000	Ditto	60 years	Cleator Moor Local Board Act, 1881.
Colne and Marsden Local Board.	50,000	Ditto	65 years	Colne and Marsden Local Board Act, 1881.
Ditto	5,500	Street improvements	55 years	
Ditto	20,000	Sewage lands and sewerage purposes.	Ditto	
Ditto	12,000	Markets	Ditto	
Ditto	13,000	Public hall and offices	Ditto	
Egremont Local Board.	18,500	Waterworks	60 years	Egremont Local Board Waterworks Act, 1881.
Leicester Corporation	85,000	Works of flood prevention.	From 70 to 75 years.	Leicester Improvement Act, 1881.
Little Lever Local Board.	5,000	Approaches to a bridge	60 years	Lancashire County Justices Act, 1881.
Reading Corporation	10,000	Town hall	70 years	Reading Corporation Act, 1881.
Ditto	11,500	Sewerage and drainage.	Ditto	
Ditto	22,000	Sewage disposal	Ditto	
Ditto	25,000	Paving works	Ditto	
Ditto	9,000	Waterworks	Ditto	
Ditto	3,000	Private improvement works.	Ditto	
Ditto	18,000	Loan to school trustees.	Ditto	
Ditto	61,025	Repayment of existing loans.	Ditto	
Ditto	63,000	Redemption of annuities.	Ditto	
South Stockton Local Board.	Unascertained.	A bridge	60 years	Stockton Bridge Act, 1881.
Stalybridge Corporation.	20,000	Street improvements	Ditto	Stalybridge Extension and Improvement Act, 1881.
Stockton Corporation	Unascertained.	A bridge	Ditto	Stockton Bridge Act, 1881.
West Ham Local Board.	15,000	New roads and approaches.	Ditto	West Ham Local Board Extension of Powers Act, 1881.
Ditto	12,000	Town hall	Ditto	
Ditto	10,000	Sewers and works connected therewith.	Ditto	
Total £	1,548,025			

It will be observed that 124,025*l.* of the above sum is proposed to be borrowed for the repayment of existing debts, and the redemption of existing annuities. This amount will not practically add to the indebtedness of the borrowing authorities. As in previous years, a large proportion of the proposed loans is required for works of water supply, the total amount intended to be borrowed for this purpose being 580,500*l.* of which 400,000*l.* will be borrowed by the Corporation of Bradford. It should also be noted that the terms allowed for the repayment of 1,123,525*l.* of the above loans are in excess of 60 years, which is the longest period allowed for the repayment of loans raised by Sanitary Authorities under the Public Health Act, 1875. There can be little doubt that the expectation of obtaining a longer term for the repayment of their loans under Local Acts than could be allowed, if such loans were raised under the general law, operates as a strong inducement to some local authorities to include in their Local Acts powers of borrowing for the execution of works, which ought properly to be carried out under Public Acts; and that the exceptionally favourable terms which are sometimes allowed by Local Acts for the repayment of borrowed moneys, are to some extent the cause of the rapid increase of late years in the indebtedness of Sanitary Authorities.

Sanitary officers.

We are glad to be able to state that during the past year many Sanitary Authorities have improved the arrangements for the discharge within their respective Districts of the very important duties attaching to the Offices of Medical Officer of Health and Inspector of Nuisances.

On the 31st of December last the number of Authorities who had appointed these Officers under our Regulations, either separately or for combined Districts, the appointments being then in existence, with a view to the repayment out of the Parliamentary Grant of a moiety of the salaries was as follows:—

Medical Officers of Health.

For Rural Districts - -	518
„ Urban - - -	543
„ Port - - - -	27
Total - -	1,088

Inspector of Nuisances.

For Rural Districts - -	510
„ Urban - - -	445
„ Port - - - -	27
Total - -	982

On previous occasions we have referred to the objections which, in our opinion, exist to the employment of District Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health, and particularly to the practice which, in the first instance, obtained in many Rural Sanitary Districts of appointing the several District Medical Officers to act in that capacity within their respective Poor Law Districts. During the last twelve months we have not failed to avail ourselves, as previously, of all convenient opportunities for urging the discontinuance of such an arrangement, and in several instances where the Authorities were indisposed to abandon the plan we deemed it expedient to test, by means of a local inquiry by one of our medical inspectors, the manner in which the duties of the office had been discharged. The almost invariable result of such inquiry was to confirm the view which we had previously taken that sanitary administration is much more likely to be efficiently carried out by the appointment, either for the whole area of a Sanitary District, or for a combination of Sanitary Districts, of an independent medical practitioner able to give the time requisite for the thorough sanitary supervision of the area assigned to him. In each case in which such an inquiry has been held, we have communicated our views on the subject to the Sanitary Authority, and it is satisfactory to us to be able to state that the Authorities have, almost without exception, abandoned their previous arrangement and proposed in its stead one of which we have been able to approve.

During the year ended on the 31st December last a number of Sanitary Authorities applied for the first time for our approval of the appointments of their Medical Officers of Health and Inspectors of Nuisances under our Regulations with a view of obtaining repayment of a moiety of their salaries, and, in most cases, we were able to accede to such applications. We, however, continue to observe an indisposition on the part

of many Authorities to assign adequate salaries to their officers, and we have, consequently, in the exercise of the discretion vested in us, felt bound, in several such instances, to decline to contribute any portion of the salaries out of Imperial funds.

Provisional Orders.

In the Appendix, p. 432, will be found statements with respect to the Provisional Orders issued by us during the year 1881, showing the sanitary districts, county, and parishes to which they respectively related, their purposes and the titles of the confirming Acts. From these statements it will be seen, that in addition to the Orders issued under the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, which became Provisional (to which reference has already been made on p. 1 of this Report), we issued 61 Provisional Orders under the Public Health Act, 1875 (including one Order issued under the powers of that Act for the purposes of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878), one under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, and one under the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878.

From the list of the Acts for confirming Provisional Orders (Appendix, p. 437), it will be observed that 11 Acts related to the confirmation of the Orders under the Public Health Act, 1875, one to the confirmation of the Order under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, one to the confirmation of the Order under the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878, and two to the confirmation of the Poor Law Orders which became Provisional.

The Bills (15 in number) for the several Acts for confirming these Orders, which contained in some instances special clauses relating to matters connected with the Orders, but which we had no power to provide for by the Orders, were prepared by us; they were submitted to Parliament at various dates between the 18th of February and the 13th of May 1881, and all the proceedings in Parliament connected therewith from their introduction up to the Royal Assent were taken at our instance, each stage being carefully watched.

The conduct of the Bills has required great care and attention in consequence of the variety of interests involved, and the number of different Authorities affected

by the Orders, it being also of importance that their passage through Parliament should be as rapid as possible, as in many cases the Authorities were anxious to act upon the Orders immediately the Royal Assent was given.

In only two instances was the confirmation of the Orders opposed in the House of Commons; viz., the Birmingham Order (in the Local Government Provisional Orders (Askern, &c.) Bill), by the London and North-Western and Great Western Railway Companies; and the Woolwich Order (in the Local Government Provisional Orders (Acton, &c.) Bill) by the South-Eastern Railway Company.

The opposition to the Birmingham Order was removed by a slight alteration being made in the Order by the Unopposed Committee at our suggestion, and the opposition to the Woolwich Order was met by the insertion in the Bill by the Select Committee of clauses for the protection of the North Kent Railway belonging to the opponents.

There was no opposition to any of the Orders or Confirming Bills in the House of Lords.

As in previous years we issued instructions, a copy of which will be found in the Appendix, p. 87, with reference to applications for Provisional Orders under the Public Health Act, 1875, and we also addressed to the Sanitary Authorities of the country a circular letter on the subject, a copy of which is printed in the Appendix, p. 85.

Powers of compulsory purchase.

Twenty-two of the above Orders enabled the Sanitary Authorities on whose applications they were issued to put in force, with reference to the lands described in the schedules to the Orders, the powers of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts, 1845, 1860, and 1869, with respect to the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement. By these Orders we have authorised the compulsory acquisition of lands for the purposes of works of sewerage, sewage disposal, water supply, and street improvement.

We also issued an Order empowering the Corporation of the City of London, as the Local Authority for the Metropolis for the purpose of the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, relating to foreign animals, to put in force the powers of the Lands Clauses

Consolidation Acts so as to enable them to acquire otherwise than by agreement certain lands required by them for the purpose of increasing the accommodation for foreign animals landed at the piers of the Foreign Cattle Market at Deptford.

Repeal and alteration of Local Acts.

The number of Orders confirmed by Parliament during the last Session which had been issued by us during the year under section 303 of the Public Health Act, 1875, for the repeal and amendment of Local Acts, and section 297 of the same Act for the amendment of confirming Acts passed in previous Sessions was 22.

As in former years, the effect of some of these Orders was to increase the borrowing powers of the Sanitary Authorities at whose instance they were issued. The following tabular statement shows the extent of the additional powers thus conferred, together with the names of the authorities by whom and the purposes for which the moneys were authorised in each case to be borrowed:

Name of Authority.	Amount.	Purpose.
	£	
Buxton Local Board -	10,000	Gasworks.
Halifax Corporation -	6,000	Park.
Ditto - -	4,500	Inland bonding houses.
Leeds Corporation - -	80,000	Town Hall and offices and buildings connected therewith.
Manchester Corporation -	100,000	General improvement purposes.
Middleton and Tonge Improvement Commissioners.	20,000	Gasworks.
Wallasey Local Board -	22,000	Ferries.
Whitehaven Rural Sanitary Authority.	7,000	Waterworks.
Total - -	249,500	

In each of the above cases the Order requires an annual return to be made to us by an officer of the borrowing authority showing the manner in which provision is made from time to time for the repayment of the above loans; and we are enabled in the event of any default to obtain a *mandamus* to compel the authority to perform their duties in this respect.

By some of the Orders conferring the above powers and also by Orders relating to the Atherton Local Government District and the Lytham Improvement Act District, we amended the provisions of Local Acts or confirming Acts relating to the amounts to be set aside by the Sanitary Authorities as sinking funds for the repayment of the moneys borrowed by them and their investment and application. In the Lytham Order we also provided for the keeping of separate accounts by the Commissioners in respect of their gasworks and for the application of their gas revenues, while at the same time we authorised the reborrowing of moneys borrowed by the Commissioners for gas purposes. In the Leeds Order we inserted a provision requiring all moneys received by the Corporation as premiums on the issue of their consolidated stock to be applied as capital.

By another of the Orders issued under the above sections we amended the provisions of the Act confirming the Provisional Order relating to the Corporation of Birmingham to which reference was made in our last report, and which enabled the Corporation to issue one uniform stock secured on all their rates and revenues in lieu of their renewable mortgages charged on such rates and revenues separately. The object of the amending Order in this case was to authorise the carrying out of certain arrangements which had been entered into between the Corporation and the Bank of England with reference to the creation, transfer, and management of of the stock, the keeping of transfer books, the remuneration of the Bank, and other similar purposes.

The same Order which extended the borrowing powers of the Corporation of Manchester as above mentioned, contained several other important amendments of six Local Acts in force in the borough. It enabled the Corporation, subject to the right on the part of any person aggrieved to appeal to the Court of Quarter Sessions against the decision of the Corporation, to require proper ashpit, privy, and closet accommodation to be provided not only for entire dwelling-houses but also for other buildings or portions of buildings separately let or occupied, inclusive of manufactories, workshops, and other shops. It also authorised the completion by the Corporation of a building which had been commenced on some surplus land, which after being sold by them had come again into their possession in conse-

quence of the purchaser being unable to complete the purchase. And it put in force in Manchester provisions similar to those which are now frequently inserted in Local Acts, rendering the notification of infectious diseases compulsory. It further gave the Corporation power to make byelaws providing for the keeping of waterclosets, earth-closets, privies and ashpits in proper repair and condition and preventing the use of them in an improper manner or by unauthorised persons, besides empowering the Corporation, when they are out of repair, to do the necessary work themselves and recover the expenses from the owners and occupiers.

The Order extending the borrowing powers of the Corporation of Halifax empowered the Corporation to manufacture and dispose of the residual products obtained by them in the manufacture of gas, and also to make purchase and sell or let on hire gas cooking ovens, stores, burners, or other fittings used in the supply or consumption of gas for lighting and heating or other purposes. It also confirmed a lease to the Corporation of certain lands to be used by them for the purposes of a public park, and rendered some existing provisions of the Local Acts relating to parks and their management applicable to the lands thus acquired. This Order, moreover, amended the local legislation in force in Halifax relating to private improvement expenses, and enabled the Corporation to require any privy or ashpit or other like accommodation of any house in the borough to be altered according to such system as they should approve, and to order a watercloset or earth-closet to be substituted. In this case also we gave an appeal to the Court of Quarter Sessions to any person who might be aggrieved by the exercise by the Corporation of this power; and further provided that the expenses of any alteration and substitution required to be made under it should be paid by the Corporation themselves whenever the position and construction of the privy or ashpit objected to had been previously approved by them.

The Order extending the borrowing powers of the Middleton and Tonge Improvement Commissioners also contained provisions altering the dates when the nomination papers for the election of the Commissioners must be sent to the chairman of the Commissioners, and when candidates who have been nominated may withdraw from their candidature.

In addition to the above Orders we issued one amending Local Acts in force in Liverpool, so as to enable the Corporation to discontinue markets and fairs held in the public squares and streets of the town; and so as to alter certain tolls leviable by the Corporation in their several markets, besides authorising tolls to be taken for the first time in the case of certain articles in respect of which stallages only could previously be charged.

By two Orders issued on the application of the Birmingham Corporation and the Llandudno Improvement Commissioners, we brought under the control of the Sanitary Authority omnibuses, waggonettes, brakes, stage coaches, and other carriages plying for hire at separate fares, and their owners, drivers, and conductors. In this Birmingham Order the Local Act was also amended so as to bring under the control of the Corporation hackney carriages plying for hire in railway stations.

The Llandudno Order, besides the provisions above referred to, enabled the Commissioners to regulate hawkers, and to take tolls from them in respect of articles for which tolls would be payable in the markets of the Commissioners. With a view to prevent the contamination of the water supplied by the Commissioners, it also empowered them, subject to our approval to make regulations as to the number, construction, and position of and the means of access to cisterns; to compel the provision of cisterns for water to be used for drinking in addition to and separate from cisterns used in connexion with waterclosets; to compel the periodical cleansing of such cisterns; and to provide for their inspection by the Commissioners or by some persons on their behalf.

By an Order issued on the application of the Birmingham, Tame, and Rea Main Sewerage Board, we extended their district by the inclusion therein of the parish of Sutton Coldfield, and reserved to ourselves the power in the event of the formation of special drainage districts in any part of their district, to issue Orders adapting the Provisional Order under which the Joint Board was constituted to any alteration of area thus made.

By another of these Orders we repealed the greater part of a Local Act in force in Monmouth, and provided that the unrepealed parts of the Act should be extended to the whole of the borough, and be executed by the Corporation, with all the powers and subject to all the

provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, at the same time requiring a distinct fund to be established, and enabling the Corporation to levy a general district rate on the security of which we charged an existing debt of 400*l.*, and out of which the expenses of the Corporation as an Urban Sanitary Authority are henceforth to be payable, subject to the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, with respect to the mode of defraying in certain cases the expenses of the repair of highways.

By the remainder of these Orders we effected the following objects. We repealed certain clauses of Local Acts authorizing the collection of tolls to be applied to the paving, cleansing, and lighting of the town of Cambridge. We changed the name of a rate leviable by the Folkestone Improvement Commissioners. We repealed a Local Act at Godalming, providing, by a clause in the confirming Bill, for the transfer of the property and liabilities of the Commissioners acting under the Act to the Corporation of Godalming, and charging an outstanding mortgage debt of 3,500*l.* on the borough fund and borough rate. We amended the West Leigh, Pennington, and Bedford Local Boards Gas Act, 1874, so as to render its provisions applicable to the altered circumstances which had arisen by reason of the dissolution of the West Leigh, Pennington, and Bedford Local Boards, and the constitution in their place of the Leigh Local Board. We amended a Local Act at Middlesbrough so as to free the Corporation from the obligation to repair causeways and footways on the sides of streets until such streets have become highways repairable by the inhabitants at large. We amended a provision in a Local Act at Stratford-upon-Avon, which by a mistake had exempted the places added to the borough by the Act from the liability to pay county rates. And we repealed a Local Act at Wath-upon-Dearne. By this Order we also constituted a Local Government District in lieu of the previous Improvement Act District constituted by the Local Act, and provided by a clause in the confirming Bill, that the Commissioners should continue to act until the first meeting of the Local Board, after which their property, powers, and liabilities should pass to the Local Board.

A Provisional Order which was confirmed by Parliament during the year authorising a gas undertaking

Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870.

under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, was issued in accordance with an application made to us by the Corporation of Bridgnorth. The Corporation had agreed, subject to our sanction and prior to the date of the Order, to purchase the undertaking of an existing gas company which had been registered under the Companies Clauses Act, 1862, and was supplying gas within the district. By our Order we empowered the Corporation to construct and maintain gasworks and to manufacture gas and residual products on certain specified lands; to supply gas for public and private purposes; and to dispose of the residual products at the works and elsewhere.

The Order incorporated the greater part of the Gasworks Clauses Acts of 1847 and 1871 and the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts, and contained other provisions similar to those to be found in local Acts authorising gas undertakings, with reference to the quality and price of the gas, the laying of pipes and mains, the storage of the gas, the recovery of gas rents, the purchase and hire of meters, the application of the revenue from the gasworks, and the borrowing of money for capital purposes on the security of the undertaking. The Corporation are required to keep separate capital and revenue accounts of their gas receipts and expenditure, and, in relation to the purposes of the Order and subject to its provisions, to exercise and be subject to all the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, so far as the same are applicable; but nothing contained in the Order empowers the Corporation to acquire lands otherwise than by agreement or to acquire any lands by agreement except to the extent limited in the Order.

We have inserted a provision in the Order prohibiting the Corporation from defraying any of the expenses of the gas undertaking out of the general district rate when the price of gas is below a prescribed limit. On the other hand the Order imposes a limit of 2,000*l.* on the reserve fund to be set aside out of the gas revenue, and provides that the surplus revenue shall not be carried to the district fund when the price of gas is above a prescribed limit.

The object of these provisions is to ensure as far as practicable that the price charged for the gas shall be sufficient to defray the annual expenses of the Corporation in connexion with the gas undertaking, and that

there shall be set aside a reasonable reserve fund applicable to unforeseen contingencies and extraordinary expenditure; but that it shall not be so high as to benefit the general rates of the district at the expense of the gas consumers.

Extensions of municipal boroughs.

Two municipal boroughs, viz., those of Bradford and Stalybridge, were extended by local Acts during the past year. In the case of the former borough, the Act provided for its extension so as to include for all municipal, sanitary, school board, and other like purposes the whole of the Local Government Districts of Allerton and Heaton, together with parts of the Local Government Districts of Calverley and Pudsey; and in the case of the borough of Stalybridge, it was extended by the inclusion therein of the Stayley Local Government District and the hamlets of Heyrod and Ridgehill and Lanes in the parish of Ashton-under-Lyne.

Constitution and alteration of Local Government Districts.

In addition to the Wath-upon-Dearne Local Government District above mentioned we have by Provisional Order constituted a local government at Willington. We have also extended seven Local Government Districts and dissolved one district. The titles of the Acts by which these Orders have been confirmed will be found in the Appendix, p. 430, together with the names of the altered districts, the counties in which they are respectively situated, and a description in each case of the area dealt with.

By the majority of the Orders extending Local Government Districts we did not provide that any change should be made in the number of members of the Local Board; but by the Orders extending the districts of Cowpen and Teignmouth we increased the number of members of the Local Boards, and we, at the same time, divided these districts into wards for the purpose of the election of members. In the case of Teignmouth, a special clause was inserted in the Act confirming the Order to render applicable to the added area the provisions of a local Act which was in force in the original district.

We also issued Orders constituting new Local Government Districts in pursuance of resolutions which had been passed by ratepayers and owners of property in Carlton, Compton Gifford, Dorking, Newhaven, and Reddish. In the case of Dorking, a petition signed by

owners and ratepayers in respect of not less than one twentieth of the rateable value of the place was presented to the Board in pursuance of section 273 of the Public Health Act, 1875, objecting to the resolution and praying that part of the place might be excluded from the Local Government District. The Board caused a local inquiry to be held in the matter, but on consideration of the report of their Inspector, they saw no sufficient reason for excluding from the Local Government District the area referred to in the petition, and accordingly made an Order dismissing the petition.

An appeal was made to us under section 274 of the Act disputing the validity of proceedings which had been taken for the constitution of a Local Government District at Frimley, and we directed one of our Inspectors to hold a local inquiry into the matter. The result of the inquiry was to show that great irregularities had taken place in connexion with the distribution of voting papers, and to lead the Board to the conclusion that the proceedings were invalid. The Board therefore issued an Order declaring the invalidity of the proceedings. Subsequent proceedings were commenced with the view of framing a local government district at Frimley, and a poll of owners and ratepayers was taken, with the result that there was a small majority in favour of the place remaining under the jurisdiction of the Farnham Rural Sanitary Authority.

The following alterations in local government districts have been effected by local Acts passed during the year. The Local Government Districts of Allerton and Heaton together with parts of the districts of Calverley and Pudsey have been added to the borough of Bradford, the district of Stayley to the borough of Stalybridge, and the Edmonton Local Government District has been divided into two, viz., the Edmonton and Southgate districts.

Adjustment of accounts.

Under the powers conferred on us by section 304 of the Public Health Act, 1875, we issued seven Orders of adjustment, rendered necessary by the formation of the following Local Government districts: Brotton, Church, Market Harborough, Great and Little Bowden, Salcombe, and Sandal Magna; and by the extension of the Middleton and Tonge, Castleton by Rochdale, Heywood, and Northallerton districts.

We also issued an Order under the King's Lynn Corporation Act, 1880, making an adjustment between the Rural Sanitary Authority of the Freebridge Lynn Union and the Corporation of King's Lynn in consequence of part of the Parish of Gaywood having been taken out of the Rural Sanitary District and added to the Borough.

United Districts.

We have formed two United Districts during the year by means of Provisional Orders under section 279 of the Public Health Act, 1875, for the purpose of providing, maintaining, and managing one or more hospitals for the use of the inhabitants of the constituent districts. One of the United Districts consists of the Urban Sanitary Districts of Beckenham and Bromley and the Rural Sanitary District of the Bromley Union, and the Joint Board, which is the governing body, consists of three ex-officio and six elective members representing the several constituent authorities.

The other United District comprises the Urban Sanitary Districts of Benfieldside, Consett, and Leadgate, and the Rural Sanitary District of the Lanchester Union, and the Joint Board consists of four ex-officio and eleven elective members. As on previous occasions, we prescribed by the Orders the modes in which persons should be admitted into any hospital provided under them, and the manner in which all expenses incurred under them should be defrayed.

We also formed a United District by means of a Provisional Order under the section above mentioned, for the purpose of making a main sewer and works of sewage disposal for the Improvement Act District of Stourbridge and certain contributory places in the Rural Sanitary District of the Stourbridge Union. The Joint Board for this United District consists of two ex-officio and five elective members.

Urban powers conferred on Rural Sanitary Authorities.

We have issued 50 Orders during the year under section 276 of the Public Health Act, 1875, conferring upon Rural Sanitary Authorities, as regards the whole or parts of their districts, certain provisions of that Act in force in Urban Districts. In the Appendix, p. 467, will be found a tabular statement containing the names of the Rural Sanitary Authorities who have been invested with these powers during the year, the sections of the

Public Health Act, 1875, which have thus been put in force, and the districts and places to which they have been applied. It will be seen that the urban powers which have been most frequently conferred on Rural Sanitary Authorities are those which are contained in sections 42, 44, 157, and 158 of the Public Health Act, 1875, with regard to the cleansing of streets, and the making of byelaws for the prevention of nuisances, and with respect to new streets and buildings.

Notwithstanding the numerous instances in which we have conferred urban powers of late years, the number of applications for these powers does not diminish. We have now issued 396 Orders for this purpose since the passing of the Public Health Act, 1872, which first enabled them to be made.

In dealing with these applications we have adhered to the same principles by which we have been guided in former years, and have only acceded to them in cases where we have been satisfied that the powers asked for have been rendered necessary by the circumstances of the locality and are likely to be put in force by the Sanitary Authorities.

Byelaws as to houses let in lodgings.

By notice published in the London Gazette, we have declared the enactment contained in section 90 of the Public Health Act, 1875, to be in force within the districts of eight Urban Sanitary Authorities, and within certain contributory places in three Rural Sanitary Districts, for the purpose of empowering the Authorities to make byelaws for fixing the number of persons who may occupy houses let in lodgings, for the separation of the sexes, for the registration and inspection of such houses, and for their drainage and cleansing.

Alteration of incidence of rating in Urban Districts.

On the application of the requisite number of ratepayers rated to the relief of the poor within the borough of Pontefract we issued a Provisional Order during the year, which was confirmed by Parliament, declaring that the expenses of the Corporation acting as an Urban Sanitary Authority under the Public Health Act, 1875, should be defrayed out of a district fund and general district rate, subject to the provisions of that Act with respect to the mode of defraying in certain cases the expenses of the repair of the highways.

We have given our approval during the year to resolutions passed by the Rural Sanitary Authorities of the Aston, Belper, Durham, Isle of Wight, Kendal, Lancaster, Ludlow, and New Forest Unions, for the constitution of special drainage districts, comprising portions of the areas within the respective jurisdictions of such authorities. The districts thus formed will become separate contributory places for the purposes of the Public Health Act, 1875. In the Appendix, p. 471, is contained a statement showing the districts and the dates when they were constituted. Special Drainage Districts.

By a Provisional Order which was confirmed by Parliament, we dissolved the Hurstpierpoint special drainage district and merged it in the parish of Hurstpierpoint. The Order contained a provision that the area formerly comprised in the special drainage district should remain liable for the repayment of the balance outstanding of a loan of 4,000*l.* raised for the execution of works in the special drainage district.

We also dissolved the Star Row special drainage district and merged it in the parish of Horsham, in which it was situated. In this case a Provisional Order was not required, no loan having been raised for the execution of works.

In our last Report we referred to a complaint under section 299 of the Public Health Act, 1875, that had been made to us, alleging default on the part of the Town Council of Newbury in providing the borough with sufficient sewers, and we stated that as the Town Council had pledged themselves to adopt a proper scheme for the sewerage and disposal of the sewage of the borough, it had been unnecessary for us to take further action in the matter. We have now to state that plans of the scheme have been prepared, and that application has been made to us by the Town Council for a Provisional Order to enable them to acquire by compulsory purchase the lands needed for the disposal of the sewage of the borough. Defaulting Authorities.

In the case of Wallingford, to which allusion was also made in our last Report, the Town Council have caused plans of a scheme of water supply for the borough to be prepared by their engineer, and we have suggested that before further proceedings are taken the probable

yield of water from the source proposed should be ascertained.

We also referred in the same Report to alleged default on the part of the Rural Sanitary Authority of the Wem Union to provide the Wem Special Drainage District with a proper supply of water, and on the part of the Shirley Local Board to provide their district with sufficient sewers. In the latter case the Local Board have applied to us for our sanction to borrow a sum of 15,000*l.* for works of sewage, but they have not yet submitted to us plans of the scheme proposed to be adopted by them. With regard to the water supply of the Wem Special Drainage District, we regret to have to state that hitherto the Rural Sanitary Authority has not provided the inhabitants of the Special Drainage District with a proper supply of water.

An inquiry which we caused to be held during the year under section 299, originated in a complaint made to us by the Bishop and the Dean and Chapter of Ely as to the quality of the water supply of the district which is derived from the River Ouse. It was admitted at the inquiry that the quality of the water was bad, and moreover, that the works of water supply were defective. We came to the conclusion that there was not much hope that any works which might be carried out would render the river furnishing the present supply a safe source, and we recommended the Local Board to carefully consider the merits of an alternative scheme for obtaining the water from the chalk in the vicinity, and conveying it to Ely at a not unreasonable cost. We are still in correspondence with the Local Board on the subject.

We received a memorial from owners and inhabitants of Waltham New Town in the Local Government District of Cheshunt, complaining of the neglected condition of the district particularly in regard to sewerage, and we directed one of our Inspectors to hold a local inquiry in the matter. The Inspector reported the need of a system of sewerage for the district, and having communicated the result of his inquiry to the Local Board, we are now awaiting their reply before deciding as to what action may be necessary on our part.

Another inquiry which was held under the same section during the past year arose out of a complaint that the Local Government District of Henley was unprovided

with proper means of sewerage. In this case we have pointed out to the Local Board that, under the Public Health Act, 1875, it is incumbent on them to provide such sewers as may be necessary for draining their district for the purposes of the Act, and that the neglect of this duty is not excused by the fact that the district has of late escaped formidable outbreaks of disease. We have allowed the Local Board time, so that they may obtain skilled advice as to the measures which should be taken for placing the district in a satisfactory state.

The Local Board of the district of Newquay having failed to make proper provision for the sewerage of a part of their district, a complaint was addressed to us on the subject. At the local inquiry which we directed a scheme was put forward by the Local Board for dealing with this matter, but as it appeared to us that the scheme was open to objection, we remitted it to the Local Board, in order that it might receive further consideration on their part. We regret to have to state that the Local Board have failed to submit to us an improved scheme, and that we have had no alternative but to issue an Order under section 299 requiring the Local Board to perform their duty in the matter of the complaint, and fixing a period of six months for the performance of their duty.

A complaint was made to us by the London and North Western Railway Company, to the effect that the Acton Local Board had neglected to provide a sewer to receive the drainage from certain cottages in the district which belonged to the Company. This matter is at present in abeyance, pending the decision of the High Court of Justice in a suit which has been filed to restrain the Local Board from discharging the sewage of their district into sewers belonging to the Metropolitan Board of Works.

In consequence of the bursting of a sewer in the Rural Sanitary District of the Prestwich Union, and its being left unrepaired, a complaint was made to us that the Rural Sanitary Authority were in default. We thereupon directed one of our Inspectors to hold a local inquiry, but, after due consideration of his Report in the matter, we were not satisfied that the Rural Sanitary Authority had been guilty of the alleged default.

Another inquiry which was held by our direction during the past year arose out of a complaint made that the Town Council of the Borough of Stoke-upon-Trent had not enforced against certain brick and tile manufacturers the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, relating to nuisances arising from smoke. The result of this inquiry was to show that there was no dispute as to the fact of nuisance being caused by the smoke issuing from the works, and that the Town Council had not taken all the steps in their power to procure the abatement of the nuisance. We have pointed out to the Town Council that, although in the enforcement of the law they may not unreasonably have regard to the importance of the trade interests concerned, it is nevertheless their duty to secure that the nuisance shall be abated so far as is practicable, and we expect shortly to hear from the Town Council what measures they propose to take in this matter.

Port Sanitary Authorities.

The Appendix, p. 462, contains a list of the Port Sanitary Authorities of England and Wales as existing at the end of last year, and a description of the extent of their respective jurisdictions. In the cases in which these Authorities have been temporarily constituted the period during which their powers are to continue in force, terminates on the 25th March 1882, with one exception, where the period for which the Authority is constituted expires a year later.

The number of Port Sanitary Authorities in existence on the 31st December last was 46, of which 37 had been constituted temporarily. Of the others, the Corporation were constituted the Authority of the Port of London by the Public Health Act, 1872, and the remaining eight, being the Authorities for the Ports of Hartlepool, Harwich, Liverpool, Lowestoft, Milford, Sunderland, Weymouth, and Wisbech have been permanently constituted by means of Provisional Orders issued by us from time to time under the Act above mentioned, or under section 287 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and confirmed by Parliament.

Two of these, viz., the Authorities for the Ports of Hartlepool and Harwich, who are respectively Joint Boards, were thus constituted by us during the year. By the Hartlepool Order we provided that the Joint

Board should consist of 15 representative members, to be chosen by the members of the following Riparian Authorities from among the members of its own body, viz., the West Hartlepool Improvement Commissioners, the Town Council of Hartlepool, and the Middleton in Stranton and Throston Local Boards; and by the Harwich Order, that the Joint Board should consist of 14 representative members, to be chosen by the members of the following Riparian Authorities, viz., the Town Council of Harwich and the Rural Sanitary Authorities of the Samford, Tendring, and Woodbridge Unions.

We have at present under consideration applications from other Port Sanitary Authorities who are desirous of being permanently constituted by Provisional Order.

The expenditure of the Port Sanitary Authorities for the last three years has been as follows:—

	£
Year ended 25th March 1879 -	5,532
,, ,, 1880 -	9,009
,, ,, 1881 -	6,654

The money has for the most part been spent in the salaries of officers, the provision of hospitals, the maintenance of patients, the removal of nuisances, and the disinfection of ships.

The outstanding loans of these Authorities on 25th March 1881 amounted to 5,237*l.*

Appeals against decision of Local Authority.

By section 268 of the Public Health Act, 1875, it is enacted that where any person deems himself aggrieved by the decision of the Local Authority in any case in which the Authority are empowered to recover in a summary manner any expenses incurred by them, or to declare such expenses to be private improvement expenses, he may within 21 days after notice of such decision address a memorial to us stating the grounds of his complaint, and we are empowered to make such order in the matter as may seem equitable to us. During the past year five orders of this description were issued by us dealing with appeals brought against decisions of the Goole, Haughton, Havant, and Woodford Urban Authorities, and the Rural Sanitary Authority of the Patrington Union.

In the first of these cases the Urban Authority, after executing works of improvement in private streets, had declared the expenses so incurred to be private improve-

ment expenses, and had made a rate to defray a portion of the expenses. On appeal to us we cancelled the decision of the Urban Authority, and declared that the expenses already incurred and to be incurred by them should be recovered in a summary manner from the owners, and we further directed that any order which might be made by the Urban Authority under the last paragraph of section 257 of the Act, should provide for the repayment by half-yearly instalments not exceeding 11 in number.

On appeal against the decisions of the Haughton and Havant Urban Authorities we confirmed those decisions. The former of these two cases related to the cost of sewering a private street, and the latter to the cost of laying pipes for the supply of water to houses in Emsworth.

In the case of an appeal by the Trustees of the Free Convalescent Home at Woodford against the decision of the Woodford Urban Authority, with respect to the cost of making up the street adjoining the Home, we modified the decision of the Authority and required them to repay to the Trustees a sum which in our opinion was in excess of that which was equitably chargeable upon the Trustees.

The remaining case in which we issued an order under section 268, related to a decision of the Rural Sanitary Authority of the Patrington Union, which was confirmed by us.

Public Health (Water) Act, 1878.

Where application is made to us by any Sanitary Authority under section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1875, to determine what is a reasonable cost within the meaning of that section, we are empowered to fix a general scale of charges under the Public Health (Water) Act, 1878, for the whole or any part of the district of the Authority. Eight such scales have been fixed by us during the year on the applications of the Corporation of Conway, the Local Boards for the Districts of Havant, Hucknall Torkard, and Skelmersdale, and the Rural Sanitary Authorities of the Leigh, Milton, Wakefield, and Whitehaven Unions.

Under section 3 of the Act of 1878, it is the duty of every Rural Sanitary Authority to see that every occupied dwelling-house within their district has within a reasonable distance an available supply of wholesome water

sufficient for the consumption and use for domestic purposes of the inmates of the house, and where it appears to them on the report of their Inspector of Nuisances or their Medical Officer of Health, that an occupied dwelling-house has not such supply within a reasonable distance, they may take proceedings to compel the owner to furnish such supply, if they are of opinion that such supply can be provided at a reasonable cost, not exceeding a capital sum the interest on which at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum would amount to 2*d.* per week, or at such other cost as we may determine, not exceeding a capital sum the interest on which at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum would amount to 3*d.* per week. On the application of the Rural Sanitary Authority of the Fylde Union, we determined that in the case of a house in their district, which was without an available supply of water, the highest limit above mentioned should apply.

The Act allows of an appeal being made to us in cases where an owner of a house has been required by a Rural Sanitary Authority to provide a supply of water for his house, and objects to such requirement on the ground that the Authority ought themselves to provide a supply of water for the district or contributory place in which the house is situate or to render the existing supply of water wholesome, or on the ground that the whole or part of the expense of providing the supply or of rendering the existing supply wholesome, ought to be a charge on the district or contributory place. Where memorials containing such objections are addressed to the Authority within a limited time, it devolves on the Authority to forward a copy of the memorial to us, and we are empowered by section 4 of the Act to cancel the requirement of the Authority, or to confirm the same with or without modifications. The cases under this section which have hitherto been brought under our notice have not been numerous.

We have issued two Orders under section 11 of the Act, investing the Urban Authorities of East Ham and Kenilworth with powers and duties which are by that Act given to a Rural Sanitary Authority. In the case of Kenilworth we conferred in the Urban Authority all the powers and duties under the Act of a Rural Sanitary Authority, while in the former case the powers granted were limited to those contained in section 6, which prevents the erection or rebuilding of houses until a

certificate has been obtained from the Sanitary Authority that there is provided within a reasonable distance of the house such an available supply of wholesome water as may appear to them to be sufficient for the consumption and use for domestic purposes of the inmates of the house. In both these instances, before deciding to issue the Order conferring the additional powers, we directed local inquiry to be held in the matter by one of our Inspectors, so as to afford all persons interested an opportunity of submitting to us their views on the subject.

Public Health (Interments) Act, 1879.

As we have mentioned in previous Reports, the Public Health (Interments) Act, 1879, which came into force on the 21st July 1879, empowered Urban and Rural Sanitary Authorities to provide and maintain cemeteries. During the past year we have sanctioned the raising of loans by the Urban Sanitary Authorities of the Districts of Chipping Norton, Clevedon, Milverton, St. George, New Swindon, and Old Swindon, and by the Rural Sanitary Authorities of the Basford, Durham, Haverfordwest, Leyburn, Selby, Spilsby, and Wellingborough Unions. The total amount sanctioned by us has been 23,063*l.* during the year, being 16,900*l.* for cemeteries in the Urban, and 6,163*l.* for those in the Rural Sanitary Districts. In the case of the latter districts we have declared the cost of the cemeteries to be chargeable as special expenses upon the contributory places for which they were provided.

Municipal Corporations (Borough Funds) Act, 1872.

We have given our approval, under the 4th section of the Municipal Corporations (Borough Funds) Act, 1872, in respect of matters within our jurisdiction to 54 resolutions of Urban Sanitary Authorities, of which 18 were for the promotion, and 36 for the opposition of local and personal Bills during the last session of Parliament, affecting the interests of the inhabitants of the districts to which the Bills related.

As in former years, we have in each case required to be furnished with a written statement of the grounds of the proposed promotion or opposition, and with a statutory declaration showing that the requirements of the Act have been observed.

Local Inquiries.

The Appendix, p. 445, contains a statement with respect to the special inquiries, and inquiries on the

applications for sanction to loans by Sanitary Authorities, which have been held during the year by our Engineering Inspectors and our Inspector of Local Loans and Local Acts. This statement shows the date of each inquiry, the Inspector by whom it was held, the district to which it related, and also the subject matter of the inquiry.

The special inquiries amounted in all to 153, and the inquiries on loan sanctions to 372. These numbers do not include the inspections by our Medical Inspectors, to which reference is hereafter made.

Private Bills.

We made 42 reports to Parliament on Private Bills of the last Session, which dealt with various matters coming under our jurisdiction. Of these reports, 27 related to Bills promoted by Sanitary Authorities, 11 to Bills promoted by Gas or Water Companies, and the remainder to Bills promoted by the Lancashire County Justices, the Lower Thames Valley Main Sewerage Board, a Bridge Company, and a Gas Company. In such of these Bills as became law a majority of our recommendations were adopted. None of these measures were of such an exceptional character as to call for special notice in this report.

Local Acts.

In the Appendix, p. 440, will be found a list of the Local Acts promoted during the last Session by Urban Sanitary Authorities, and also a list of the Local Acts so promoted by Gas and Water Companies in England other than Metropolitan Companies. The former list comprises 20 Acts, and the latter 18. The amount of capital authorised to be raised without our sanction under the Acts comprised in the former of these lists has already been stated. The additional share capital authorised to be raised under the Acts comprised in the latter list, was 564,600*l.* by Water Companies, 272,460*l.* by Gas Companies, and 110,000*l.* by Companies supplying both Water and Gas. The loan capital authorised to be raised under them by the same Companies, was 166,150*l.*, 72,200*l.*, and 27,500*l.*, respectively.

Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875.

During the past year we have sanctioned the borrowing by the Corporations of Walsall and Wolverhampton of sums of 5,000*l.* and 7,374*l.* respectively, for the purpose of enabling them to carry out their improvement schemes,

under the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875, which were confirmed by us in 1877, and to which reference has been made in previous Reports. The total amount which we have authorised to be borrowed under this Act was, on the 31st of December last, 1,878,374*l.*, which is made up of the following sums, viz. :—

District.	Amount sanctioned.
	£
Birmingham - -	1,500,000
Liverpool - - -	50,000
Norwich - - -	10,000
Swansea - - -	121,000
Walsall - - -	15,000
Wolverhampton - -	182,374
Total - -	1,878,374

We have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance at a low rate of interest the whole of this amount, with the exception of 57,374*l.*

Under section 12 of the Act we assented to a modification of the Swansea improvement scheme, which had been confirmed by Parliament in 1876. By our modifications we excluded from the scheme certain property, increased the width to which a new street was to be made, authorized the carrying out by the Corporation of certain agreements for letting on lease lands not required for the purposes of the scheme, and we empowered the Corporation, as regards such of the lands as may not be required for the erection of dwellings for persons of the working class, to sell or let on lease the lands for other purposes.

In the case of the Devonport improvement scheme, which was confirmed by Parliament in 1878, we have prescribed the scale upon which the maps of the land to be taken compulsorily must be made out, and we have since appointed an arbitrator between the Corporation and the persons interested in the scheduled lands or lands injuriously affected by the execution of the improvement scheme. And subsequently we received from the arbitrator his provisional and final awards in the matter of this scheme.

Canal Boats Act, 1877.

Our attention was drawn by the Education Department to the necessity of some steps to supply the several school boards and school attendance committees with certain particulars in relation to the children in registered canal boats, in order that their education might be secured, and we issued a circular impressing upon the authorities registering these boats the importance of their furnishing the school authorities with the information contained in the registers. The circular will be found in the Appendix, p. 76.

Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876.

In previous Reports we have given an account of the various Orders which have from time to time been issued by us on the application of Sanitary Authorities, suspending for limited periods the operation of the third section of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876, which prohibits the discharge of sewage into streams. In some of these cases on the expiration of the period specified in the Order it has not become necessary for us to intervene further, but in others where we have been satisfied that additional time might properly be allowed to enable the Authority to comply with the requirements of the Act we have renewed the Orders. The Orders thus issued were made in pursuance of applications from the Bradford and the Tyldesley-with-Shakerley Local Boards. In the former of these cases we have by two Orders suspended for a further period of twelve months the operation of the third section of the Act, so as to afford the Bradford Local Board time to carry out certain works of sewage disposal for which a loan had been sanctioned by us; and in the latter case a similar period was allowed to the Tyldesley-with-Shakerley Local Board who since our last Report had purchased land for a sewage farm at a cost of 13,400*l.* and had completed a large portion of their main sewerage works.

In the case of the borough of Rochdale, to which we referred in our last Report, we received during the past year an application from the Town Council that we should issue a further Order suspending the operation of section 3, and it appearing to us from the report of the Inspector whom we directed to hold a local inquiry into the matter, that steady progress was being made in carrying out the scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal adopted by the Town Council, we consented to

suspend for an additional period of nine months the operation of the section. On the application of the Rural Sanitary Authority of the Aston Union we issued a similar Order with regard to the discharge of sewage matter from the Rural Sanitary District into the stream known as Plant's Brook, and on representations being made to us that the Rural Sanitary Authority would shortly commence the requisite works for preventing the pollution of the brook, and for which works we had already sanctioned a loan, we thought proper to renew the Order for a further limited period.

In our last Report we referred to an application made to us by the Penrith Local Board for our consent to proceedings being taken under section 6 of the Act against certain firms for allowing polluting liquids from a tan yard and a fellmonger's yard to be discharged into a stream or beck flowing through the town of Penrith into the river Eamont. After communicating on the subject with the persons concerned we directed our Inspector, Dr. Angus Smith, to visit the locality, and on receiving his report, which satisfied us that means for rendering harmless the polluting liquids were reasonably practicable and available under all the circumstances of the case, and that no material injury would be inflicted on the interests of the industry, we signified our consent to proceedings under the Act being taken by the Local Board.

Notwithstanding such consent it will be competent to the persons against whom such proceedings are proposed to be taken to object before the Sanitary Authorities to the proceedings being taken.

An application which was made to us by the Rural Sanitary Authority of the Pontardawe Union for our consent to proceedings being taken under Part III. of the Act against an Iron and Tin Plate Company for allowing liquids discharged from their works to pollute the Nant-pen-Shingring Brook, one of the tributaries of the River Twrch. In this case we were advised by our Inspector, Dr. Angus Smith, who visited the locality by our direction, that means of rendering the "washings" from these works were not at the time of his visit reasonably practicable and available, and that if the discharge of them into the stream were altogether prevented injury might be inflicted on the interests of the industry. As however it was not anticipated that any

injury would be caused by the prevention of the pollution of the stream by the discharge from the works of the liquids known as "black pickle" and "white pickle," we gave our consent to proceedings being taken by the Rural Sanitary Authority so far as related to the discharge of these liquids into the stream.

As regards the alleged serious pollution of the river Lostock by manufacturing refuse we may state in continuation of what we mentioned in our last report that representations have been made to us by the Rural Sanitary Authority of the Chorley Union that no effectual steps have been taken by the manufacturers to remedy the evils complained of, and that there is no material improvement in the condition of this river and the neighbouring streams. In reply to these representations we have pointed out to the Rural Sanitary Authority that they must themselves determine whether they will apply to us for our consent under section 6 to proceedings being taken against any person for allowing poisonous, noxious, or polluting liquids proceeding from any factory or manufacturing process to be carried into a stream, and we have informed them that if any such application for our consent were made to us it would be attended to. No such application was, however, made to us during the past year.

The above is a brief summary of the facts relating to some of the more special cases in which our aid under the Act has been invoked during the year, but this summary of course by no means represents the extent to which advantage is being taken of the provisions of the Act throughout the country, as proceedings can be instituted in a county court to enforce the requirements of the Act in respect of any pollutions other than those from mines and manufactories, and the matter would not necessarily come within our notice.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875.

It will have been observed from our previous Reports that the Authority for each County in England and Wales and the several Vestries and District Boards of Works in the Metropolis had complied with the provisions of this important Statute as regards the appointment of Analysts. It will also be seen from our last Report that up to the 31st of December 1880, the total number of appointments made by Municipal Corporations was 156, and that we were then in correspondence

with the Authorities who had not appointed an Analyst. The result has been that during the year ended on the 31st of December last some additional appointments were made, and, on that date, the total number of Districts in which Analysts were acting was 260. We shall not fail to urge upon those Authorities who, so far, have omitted to comply with the provisions of the Act in this respect, the importance and expediency of making suitable appointments.

A question has recently arisen as to whether a Town Council who have entered into an Agreement, pursuant to section 14 of the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88, with the County Authority for the Watching of the Borough should appoint an Analyst. The Board have been advised that Boroughs in which such an arrangement exists must be held to come within the terms of section 10, paragraph 1, of the statute 38 & 39 Vict. c. 63, and, consequently, that it devolves upon the Town Councils of such Boroughs either to appoint an Analyst pursuant to that section or to make an arrangement for analyses such as is contemplated by section 11.

Analyses.

The result of the analyses made during the year is shown in the abstract printed in the Appendix, page 472. It will be seen that the total number of such analyses is 17,823, or about 150 more than in 1880. Of these, 5,039, or not far short of one third, were made in the Metropolis, this number being, by a curious coincidence, exactly the same as in 1880. As the public continue to avail themselves only to a very small extent of the provisions of the Act, its operation depends principally upon the extent to which local authorities choose to exercise their power of procuring samples for analysis; and the result is that while in some districts the Act is well enforced, in others it is almost a dead letter. We suggested in our last report that at least one sample should be analysed yearly for every thousand persons throughout the country, but we find that, outside the Metropolis, this proportion has been attained only in the districts of three County Authorities, and in 29 boroughs. Within the jurisdiction of the magistrates of the 12 counties of Berks, Bucks, Cambridge, Cornwall, Dorset, Hertford, Monmouth, Northumberland, Rutland, Salop, Suffolk, and Wilts, only about 50 samples in all were analysed, and from 66 boroughs the return is abso-

lutely *nil*, while in many others the number of analyses is quite insignificant. We have in these cases endeavoured to induce the Authorities to take action, but we cannot congratulate ourselves on the success of our attempts in this direction. The Town Councils of the smaller boroughs, especially, seem generally very unwilling to entertain a suspicion that the articles sold in their districts may possibly be adulterated; and, though we have taken care to point out that the Act is designed not only to protect the public, but also to prevent honest tradesmen from being undersold by unscrupulous competitors, we have in most instances failed to persuade this class of Authorities to have samples analysed.

In one case indeed a Town Council had at first refused to have samples analysed, giving as a reason that they had received no complaints of adulteration, but afterwards on our insistence decided to make the experiment. The result was that no less than three out of four of the samples examined in the third quarter for 1881 were found adulterated.

Even in some towns of considerable population we have found the same indisposition on the part of the Authorities to exercise the powers intrusted to them. On the other hand the returns show that in many districts the Act is being efficiently administered with results that are unquestionably satisfactory.

It seems desirable to call attention to the necessity for more caution than has been exhibited in some instances as regards the purchase of articles for analysis. Inspectors of Weights and Measures, Inspector of Nuisances, and other persons, who remain in office year after year, are apt to get too well known to the tradesmen to have much chance of being served with the same class of goods that are sold to the general public. Even the police, unless they take exceptional precautions, are not unlikely to be recognised by the keen eye of the adulterating tradesman. The analyst for Southampton gives a good illustration of this. He says that after the Inspectors had visited one or two shops they found, to use their own words, that "the game was up." They were known, and neighbouring tradesmen were put on the alert; on asking for coffee or butter they were informed that the shopkeepers did not keep pure coffee or butter, and could only sell such as they had as a mixture. In one case when coffee was

asked for, the shopkeeper ordered his assistant to weigh out two ounces of berries and pound them in a wooden mortar, while a person was despatched to give information elsewhere. The analyst adds that on the evening of the same day he sent to the shop in question for coffee, and his messenger was served with a mixture largely adulterated with chicory. And when one of the inspectors employed a boy to make the purchases on his behalf, out of 13 samples of coffee sold, 10 were adulterated with chicory, though in all cases "coffee" was asked for. The attention of inspectors acting under the 13th section of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act should be specially called to the fact that they may employ a deputy to buy articles for analysis, and may take proceedings against the seller if such articles are found adulterated. (See Horder v. Scott, L. R. 5, Q.B.D. 552.)

The following table shows the number of samples examined during the year and the percentage of cases in which adulteration was reported to exist:—

—	Examined.	Adulterated.	*1880.* *Percentage of adulteration.*	1881. Percentage of adulteration.
Milk - - -	6,926	1,356	*21·4*	19·5
Bread - - -	1,037	49	*6·4*	4·7
Flour - - -	429	—	*1·0*	—
Butter - - -	1,353	188	*18·3*	13·9
Coffee - - -	1,224	224	*19·2*	18·3
Mustard - - -	864	123	*15·8*	14·2
Pickles(including tinned Vegetables).	34	2	*2·2*	5·8
Sugar - - -	284	1	—	0·3
Jam - - -	46	3	*6·9*	6·5
Confectionery - -	213	2	—	0·9
Wine - - -	38	2	*19·4*	5·2
Beer - - -	326	8	*4·1*	2·4
Gin - - -	648	168	*20·1*	25·9
Spirits other than Gin	1,150	327	*25·9*	28·4
Drugs - - -	398	60	*15·5*	15·0
Other Articles - -	2,853	100	*3·0*	3·5
Totals - -	17,823	2,613	*15·68*	14·67

It will be seen from this table that the proportion of adulterated samples has fallen to 14·7 per cent. of those examined, and we are glad to state that a com-

parison of this percentage with those of previous years, seems to indicate that adulteration, so far as its prevalence can be judged of from these returns, is pretty steadily diminishing. The results of the five years during which the returns have been made in such a form as to admit of tabulation on a uniform plan, stand as follows:—

	Samples analysed.	Adulterated.	Percentage of Adulteration.
1877	14,706	2,826	19·2
1878	16,191	2,782	17·2
1879	17,049	2,535	14·8
1880	17,673	2,772	15·7
1881	17,823	2,613	14·7

It is noteworthy that in the Metropolis the percentage is only 12·4, which seems to show that London is much better off than the rest of the kingdom as regards the purity of its food.

Milk.

More than a third of the samples analysed, and more than half of those reported against, were of milk. Some improvements in the purity of this article seems to have been effected by the Act, as the proportion of adulterated samples, which in the whole of England and Wales was 24·1 per cent. in 1877, was only 19·5 per cent. in 1881. In the Metropolis the percentage of samples reported against was 23·4; and this proportion, formidably large as it is, nevertheless compares very favourably with that recorded in previous years.

In some of the London districts the proportion of samples of milk returned as adulterated is enormous. For instance in the City of London itself no less than 30 samples out of 71 were reported against, in St. Pancras, 34 out of 87, and in Woolwich, 31 out of 46. On the other hand, in St. James's, Westminster, all the 60 samples examined were pronounced genuine, in Lambeth only 13 samples were found adulterated out of 143, and in Wandsworth only 11 out of 119. We confess that we have some doubt whether the relative prevalence of adulteration is accurately represented by these figures, or whether differences in the administration of the Act may not have something to do with these remarkable contrasts. As the area of distribution of particular milk supplies does not, as a rule, follow the boundaries

of sanitary districts, it is difficult to know why, for instance, the district of St. James, Westminster, should according to the returns, be invariably supplied with pure milk, while adulteration is reported in numerous instances from neighbouring districts.

Of the eight most populous provincial towns we find that Birmingham has 32 adulterated samples of milk out of 59 analysed; Manchester 39 out of 162, Salford 106 out of 457; Bristol 44 out of 195; Liverpool 44 out of 199; Leeds 6 out of 33; Bradford 11 out of 74; and Sheffield 7 out of 64.

Birmingham, therefore, still maintains the distinction which it has for some years enjoyed of having a larger proportion of its milk reported as adulterated than any other great town in the kingdom.

As regards the analysis of milk we regret to say that a difficulty to which we have referred in previous reports crops up from time to time with the effect of apparently discrediting the machinery of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. It has happened in more than one instance that an analyst has found a sample to be about equal to average milk to which 25 per cent. of water had been added, and (after leaving an apparently ample margin for possible natural poverty), he has had no hesitation, from the results of his analysis, in reporting it to be adulterated. Then the dairyman has challenged the accuracy of the analysis, and has produced a cow which, when milked in presence of the inspector, has given milk of no better quality than that reported against. It is true that the milk in question has, perhaps, contained little more than half the nutriment which good milk affords (in one case a sample was found with only 8 per cent. of solids and 92 per cent. of water), but still, in consequence of its being undoubtedly the genuine product of the cow, the magistrates have felt a difficulty in convicting the seller. In one instance of this kind the Authority brought the facts specially under our notice, and expressed a disinclination to have any more milk dealt with under the Act. We advised, however, that in a case of such abnormal poverty of milk the analyst was not to blame, in the present state of science, for reporting against it. We pointed out that the case was a very proper one for such investigation as proceedings before a magistrate would afford, so that inquiry might be made into all the cir-

cumstances, and the magistrate might determine, whether an offence under the Act had been committed by the sale, as milk, of an article not of the "substance and quality" of that usually sold under the name. The analyst, in judging of milk must necessarily adopt a minimum standard of constituents, based on a large number of analyses of genuine milk. But there would be great difficulty in prescribing a standard by Act of Parliament, as has been occasionally suggested, for if it were fixed so low as to class as genuine the milk of the oldest and worst fed cows to be found in the country, it would admit of the addition of an enormous amount of water to milk of fair quality; if, on the other hand, the standard of a fair average milk were adopted, there would be a loud outcry against the prohibition to sell genuine milk falling below that average. It is much to be wished that science should devise some mode of distinguishing milk to which water has been added from that which contains only its natural constituents, for until this can be achieved we fear that the analysis of milk cannot be placed on an entirely satisfactory footing, so far, at any rate, as border cases are concerned.

The amount of water added is often very large, and in a few instances reaches the enormous proportion of 60 or 70 per cent. Probably 20 per cent. may be taken as about the average. The analyst for Woolwich, however, in reporting upon a number of samples as diluted to about this extent, remarks that according to experience the inspectors are not generally successful in procuring the worst specimens, and he suggests that the inhabitants of that parish must be paying some thousands of pounds a year under the name of milk-men's bills, but really as an additional water-rate. The analyst for Essex complains that the milk is not even adulterated with pure water, and suggests that the compound is "eminently favourable for the propagation and development of disease germs." He adds that this view is confirmed by the fact that in nearly every case he has observed that a diluted milk decomposes and putrefies much more rapidly than that which is genuine.

Complaint has been made of the smallness of the fines inflicted in some rather flagrant instances of milk adulteration. No doubt this particular form of fraud is as remunerative as it is simple; and a dairyman who adds 20 per cent. to his legitimate profits by having recourse

to the pump is not to be deterred by an occasional penalty of ten shillings or a pound. Of course the fact that legal proceedings against him have been successful tends to lessen his custom, but on the other hand, it is possible that a large proportion of his customers may never hear of the conviction.

We should be glad to see more extensive use of the provision of the Act of 1879, which allows the taking of samples from milk cans at railway stations before delivery to the retailers. The plan has been adopted in two or three districts with very satisfactory results, and not only checks adulteration near its source, but protects the characters of honest traders, who do not water the milk, and who may have no suspicion that they are themselves being cheated.

Bread.

The adulteration of bread seems to be steadily on the decrease. Less than 5 per cent. of the samples examined were found impure. In these cases the adulteration consisted for the most part of additions of alum introduced in order to improve the appearance of the bread, but having the effect, when present in quantity, of making it very indigestible. A curious point arose in Essex, when proceedings were taken as to a sample of bread reported as adulterated with alum; for the case was dismissed, according to the analyst's statement, because the inspector, having bought two loaves, left one of them with the vendor, and sent a portion of the other to be analysed. The court held that a portion of the actual loaf analysed must be left with the seller, and so the prosecution fell through.

Flour.

It is noticeable that of more than 400 samples of flour analysed not a single one was found adulterated.

Butter.

In the matter of butter the returns show a marked improvement, the percentage of adulteration having dropped from 18 in 1880, to 14 in 1881. It is possible that the recognition of butterine as a wholesome article of diet and a cheap substitute has led to its being sold to a greater extent under its proper name instead of under that of butter. In some cases the ingenuity of dairymen seems to be directed to the introduction of as much water as possible into butter during the process of manufacture. The analyst for Southampton remarks on

one such sample, containing no less than 19 per cent. of water, that water is rather dear at the price of 1*s.* 4*d.* a pound, being after the rate of 3*s.* 4*d.* per quart.

Coffee.

In coffee the proportion of adulteration is rather less than last year. It continues to consist principally of chicory. In fact the habit of selling a mixture of chicory and coffee when coffee is asked for, sometimes with, but oftener without, a label notifying the fact of admixture, has unfortunately become an apparently ineradicable custom of the trade. Sometimes a specious title such as "French coffee" is given to the mixture, and in these cases it is generally found that the proportion of chicory is exceptionally large, amounting sometimes to 60 or 70 per cent.

Mustard.

The so-called adulteration of mustard with flour and turmeric continues to take place rather probably for the convenience, than for the deception, of people who desire, not merely mustard seed, but a preparation of mustard for table. Moreover, it seems to be admitted that pure mustard cannot without difficulty be kept good for any length of time.

Sugar and confectionery.

The adulteration of sugar is practically a thing of the past, and we are glad to say that the very dangerous practice of using poisonous pigments for colouring confectionery, a practice which used to be very general in the early days of analyses, seems also to have been almost entirely abandoned.

Beer.

Eight samples of beer were reported against out of 326 analysed. Excess of salt was in most of these cases the cause of their condemnation. In Bolton a material known as "beer heading," and chiefly composed of liquorice, aloes, and capsicum, was submitted for analysis, but this substance does not seem to have been met with in beer itself.

Spirits.

It is somewhat disappointing to find that spirits still figure prominently in the enumeration of adulterated samples, as more than a quarter of those examined were reported against. It was anticipated by the framers of the Act of 1879, that the very low standards fixed by that Act would practically be attained by all spirits usually sold. But though the adulteration is nothing

but dilution, it is found that water is added in many instances with extraordinary profusion, and a good deal of gin is sold containing not much more than 20 per cent. of alcohol.

Drugs.

The number of samples of drugs reported upon is still much smaller than in our opinion is desirable, and the percentage of adulteration continues very large.

Miscellaneous articles.

Among the articles not specially enumerated in the table above was a sample of cayenne pepper adulterated with red lead. This form of adulteration, which is very dangerous to health, used to be popular, but has of late years apparently died out, and we trust that it will not be revived. A large number of samples were of cocoa, and this article seems as a rule to be less adulterated than formerly. In the pure cocoa-bean, with merely the fat extracted, there is a large amount of nutriment. But in some of the common preparations as much as 80 per cent. of the bulk is found to be made up of arrowroot and sugar, and a cup of cocoa made from this composition is almost valueless as diet. In Paddington the Sanitary Committee, in consequence of the general alarm as to the condition of bacon, caused a number of samples of the cheapest and lowest quality to be submitted for analysis. In no case, however, were any trichinæ discovered. Some German sausages were also examined, and were found free from any parasitic, or other noxious substances. They were composed of about half bread, nearly one quarter of fat, nearly one quarter of bull beef, with a little pepper, salt, and some herbs.

Samples from private purchasers.

Of the 17,823 samples analysed during the year, all but 358 were obtained by officers of local authorities. A much larger proportion of the private than of the public purchases were found adulterated; this being doubtless due, for the most part, to the fact that a private purchaser is not likely to take the trouble and incur the expense of analysis, unless he is tolerably confident that the goods sold to him are adulterated. Besides, as we have said above, there is good ground for believing that in some cases the inspectors are served with better articles than the general public.

Probably the cost of analyses often tends to prevent the public from more largely availing themselves of the

Act. Bristol, Salford, and some other boroughs have, we think, done wisely in making arrangements with the analyst to analyse samples for the public at 2*s.* 6*d.* each, instead of the half guinea, mentioned in the Act as a maximum fee. In both the towns named the proportion of samples submitted for analysis by private purchasers is exceptionally large.

Judicial decisions under Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

Two important decisions of the High Court of Justice have been given during the year with reference to the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. In the case of Stare v. Smith (45 J. P. 141.) it was held that where an article is purchased by an assistant acting on behalf of an inspector appointed under section 13 of the Act of 1875, it is not necessary that subsequent legal proceedings on account of adulteration should be taken by such assistant, but that the inspector is to be regarded as the actual purchaser, and as such entitled to institute the proceedings. In the case of Harrison v. Richards (45 J. P. 552), a summons had been taken out in a Metropolitan Police Court against a dairyman for selling milk, which according to the analyst's certificate was adulterated with 20 per cent. of water. The dairyman did not tender any evidence at the hearing, nor was the analyst examined; but the magistrate dismissed the case on the ground that he was not satisfied that the milk had been adulterated, and believed that its exceptional thinness was due to accidental circumstances. The High Court, however, held on appeal that, as the conditions prescribed in section 21 of the Act with regard to the examination of the analyst and of the defendant had not been complied with, the magistrate was not justified in going behind the analyst's certificate, and his decision was therefore erroneous in point of law.

Analyses of tea by Customs.

We have received from the Commissioners of Customs the report printed in the Appendix (p. 474) on the examination of teas in bond made by their analyst under the 30th section of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875.

Vaccination.

The final returns of the Vaccination Officers of the several Unions in England and Wales, relating to children whose births were registered in the year 1879, were received by us early in 1881 and are tabulated in

detail in the Appendix, page 347. The following Table gives a summary of these returns for each of the eleven districts into which the country is divided for registration purposes :—

VACCINATION RETURNS, 1879.

——	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox, and therefore Unvaccinated.	Dead. Unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed by Medical Certificate.	Remaining.	Percentage of Children not finally accounted for, including cases postponed.	*Similar percentage in return for 1878.*
ENGLAND & WALES -	880,222	756,835	742	26	78,478	6,670	37,471	5·0	4·7
DIVISIONS.									
LONDON - -	131,569	109,680	252	17	11,397	938	9,285	7·8	7·1
SOUTH-EASTERN	76,336	67,650	83	1	5,629	811	2,162	3·9	3·8
SOUTH MIDLAND	50,545	44,064	43	—	4,413	348	1,677	4·0	3·3
EASTERN - -	42,390	37,430	28	—	3,610	272	1,050	3·1	2·8
SOUTH-WESTERN	56,292	49,979	30	5	4,524	621	1,133	3·1	2·8
WEST MIDLAND	105,839	91,795	67	—	9,660	550	3,767	4·1	4·3
NORTH MIDLAND	56,741	46,843	34	1	5,920	447	3,496	6·9	5·7
NORTH-WESTERN	148,045	127,890	97	1	13,673	951	5,433	4·3	4·1
YORK - - -	99,978	84,093	69	—	9,431	756	5,629	6·4	6·4
NORTHERN -	59,575	50,983	29	—	5,574	549	2,440	5·0	4·5
WELSH - -	52,012	46,428	10	1	4,647	427	1,399	3·5	3·1

From this Table it will be seen that of 880,222 children whose births were returned by the Vaccination Officers of England and Wales as having been registered in 1879, about 86 per cent. are recorded as having been successfully vaccinated (and it is worthy of record that this proportion has only once been exceeded since the Vaccination Act, 1871, came into operation); 8·9 per cent. as having died unvaccinated; and ·003 per cent. as remaining unvaccinated on account of their having contracted small-pox. A small number, ·08 per cent., were certified as "insusceptible of vaccination" in consequence of the operation having been three times performed without success; and in these cases the parents are exempted from liability to penalty under the Vaccination Acts, although the children are as liable to

catch small-pox as if no attempt had been made to vaccinate them. The returns further record cases, amounting to 0·76 of the whole, in which vaccination was postponed by medical certificate on account of the state of health of the children. Some of these children are doubtless eventually vaccinated, but it may be assumed that many of them escape vaccination altogether. The proportion of cases not coming within the above categories amounts to about 4·3 per cent. of the whole, the majority being cases which on account of the removal of the parents from the addresses given on the registration of the births, the vaccination officers professed themselves unable to trace.

It thus appears that of the entire number of children born, about 5 per cent. remain unaccounted for in the returns as regards vaccination. This proportion is larger by rather more than a quarter per cent. than that of the children similarly unaccounted for in the returns for the previous year; and there is thus the apparent anomaly of an increased proportion both of children vaccinated and of children who have escaped vaccination. The explanation is to be found in the fact that the number of children returned as "dead unvaccinated" is much less than usual. In 1878 the proportion was about 10 per cent. of the births, while in 1879, a year which was conspicuous for the smallness of the infantile mortality, it fell below 9 per cent.

London vaccination returns.

The returns for the Metropolis, as is habitually the case, compare very unfavourably with those for the rest of the country. This result is no doubt mainly attributable to defects of local administration which our most strenuous efforts have not yet been able to overcome. More than one fourth of the entire amount of default is due to the three districts of Camberwell, Lambeth, and Shoreditch. In Camberwell and Lambeth fresh arrangements have been made, since the period to which these returns refer, for the discharge of the duties of Vaccination Officer, and in Shoreditch exceptional measures have been adopted during the past year with the view of clearing off the arrears of vaccination in the parish; and we have urged the Guardians to take steps for preventing such arrears from accumulating in future. It will be seen that in the neighbouring Union of Whitechapel, only about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the children

born escape vaccination; and the difference between this percentage and that of $12\frac{3}{4}$ in Shoreditch seems to be mainly a question of good or indifferent administration. If the Vaccination Officer promptly issues the notices and makes the personal inquiries prescribed by the official instructions, he is usually able to secure good results, but if delay be allowed to occur, there is great difficulty in tracing children who have moved from the address at which their births were registered. Some notion of the extent to which the movement of certain classes of the London population takes place, may be gathered from a statement in the last report of the London Labourers' Dwellings Society, to the effect that in a total number of 552 tenements belonging to the Society, there were in the year 1881 no less than 115 changes of tenancy, due to tenants having to remove from one neighbourhood to another as they found fresh employment. As, however, this difficulty is overcome by the Vaccination Officer of Whitechapel, it might unquestionably be overcome in other districts from which we now receive returns showing a large proportion of children as "removed and not found."

Another class of children who have hitherto largely escaped vaccination are those whose births are registered as having occurred in workhouses and lying-in hospitals, and who, if not vaccinated before their mothers are discharged, are very often not subsequently traced by the Vaccination Officers. On the 27th January 1881, the Board issued a circular to Metropolitan Boards of Guardians, inquiring how many children born in the Workhouses and Poor Law Infirmaries in the previous year had been discharged without being vaccinated, and suggesting the adoption of the system already in force in some Unions, under which the Medical Officer, subject to the exercise of his judgment as to making exception in particular cases, performs vaccination within the first week of birth. It appeared from the answers to this circular that the practice varied considerably in different districts. In St. Giles's Workhouse, for instance, out of 101 children born in 1880, only 5 were discharged unvaccinated, while in the neighbouring workhouse of Holborn, out of 157 children born, only 24 were vaccinated before discharge. Similarly, while in the workhouse of St. Pancras all but 2 children of the 265 born in that year were successfully vaccinated, in that

of St. Saviour's only 6 were vaccinated out of 125, and in the Islington Infirmary only 33 out of 133. We are glad to observe that the issue of our circular has in some cases led to the adoption of arrangements which will lessen this source of default in future. The case of the lying-in hospitals is less easy to deal with, but it is satisfactory to state that in the largest institution of the kind, means have been taken at our instance for securing, as a general rule, the vaccination of the children before their mothers are discharged.

The prevalence of small-pox in London to a greater or less degree throughout the year seems to have given a stimulus to vaccination, the effect of which may be looked for in future returns. On the 26th January, we issued a circular to the Guardians pressing upon them the advisability of taking special measures for promoting both vaccination and re-vaccination, and additional attendances have been given by Public Vaccinators at many of the stations, in some cases in the evening, so as to meet the convenience of persons engaged during the day. In nine Metropolitan Unions or Parishes we have sanctioned the appointment of a staff of temporary Assistants to the Vaccination Officers, to make house-to-house visitations in their respective districts. The result of these visitations appears to have been very satisfactory. Many unvaccinated children were discovered who had been born in other districts, and a large number of vaccinations were secured. In Bethnal Green, for instance, 17,380 houses were visited, and 1,978 children were found unvaccinated, of whom 1,028 are known to have been afterwards operated upon with success. Similarly, in Fulham, 17,783 houses were visited, 465 unvaccinated children were discovered, and of these, all but 45 were subsequently duly accounted for as regards vaccination. In some Unions, handbills and pamphlets were distributed, setting forth the advantages of both vaccination and re-vaccination, and this action has also resulted in a large increase in the number of re-vaccinations performed at the public stations; and also, as we understand, in that of the re-vaccinations performed by private practitioners.

It is probably in some degree due to these measures and especially to the dissemination by this means of knowledge of the protective effects of vaccination, that the provisional returns received while this volume is going through the press give good ground for the expec-

tation that, of the children born in London in the year 1881, a larger proportion will eventually be found to have been vaccinated than of those born in any year since the passing of the Vaccination Act, 1871.

We were apprehensive lest small-pox, when prevalent in London, might be introduced into the hop-growing districts by hop-pickers from infected parts of the Metropolis. We therefore pointed out to the Guardians and Rural Sanitary Authorities in the districts referred to the measures of precaution which should under the circumstances be taken. Thus we dwelt upon the importance of the population in this part of the country being protected by vaccination, and urged the Guardians to adopt special means for this purpose. We also urged the Sanitary Authorities to make provision where they had not already done so for the immediate isolation of any case of small-pox. Copies of the Circular letter which we issued on this subject and of the memoranda which accompanied it are inserted in the Appendix at p. 77 *et seq.*

Country vaccination returns.

In the provinces, we regret to observe that although the proportion of children unaccounted for as regards vaccination is less than in London, it compares unfavourably with that recorded in the returns for the previous year. The most conspicuous falling off is in the North Midland Division, where this proportion is no less than 6·9 per cent., compared with 5·7 per cent. in the previous return. The default here is mainly in the Unions of Leicester (18·8), Derby (14·9), Lincoln (12·1), and Nottingham (10·7). In the Yorkshire division, the returns show that the Vaccination Act is carried out to a very limited extent in the Union of Keighley, for only about one fourth of the children born there in 1879 are recorded as having been vaccinated. In Dewsbury, too, the proportion of default (13·0 per cent. of the children born) continues to be exceptionally large, though here some improvement is manifest. In other divisions, the Unions of Banbury (where the proportion of cases unaccounted for is 23·1 per cent.), Northampton (15·1), Cheltenham (12·6), Newtown and Llanidloes (12·2), and York (11·6) send the returns which are least satisfactory.

Returns from selected unions.

On the other hand there are no less than 42 Unions in which the cases unaccounted for amount to less than

1 per cent. of the births, and in a few of these not a single child born in 1879, and living when the returns were made, had escaped vaccination. A large proportion of these are in rural districts, where there is comparatively little movement of population, but the following table shows with what completeness it is possible by good organisation to carry out the Vaccination Acts even in large towns. It will be seen that in the 19 Unions there enumerated, all of which comprise urban populations of considerable size, the number of children unaccounted for as regards vaccination in 1879 in no case exceeds two per cent. of the births.

Union.	Births registered in 1879.	Cases not finally accounted for as regards Vaccination.	Percentage.
Wolstanton and Burslem	3,072	18	0·6
Bolton - - -	6,861	58	0·8
Chester - - -	1,552	14	0·9
Haslingden - -	3,332	31	0·9
Kidderminster - -	1,391	16	1·2
Huddersfield - -	4,862	61	1·3
Newport (Mon.) -	2,414	31	1·3
Portsea Island - -	4,187	60	1·4
Coventry - - -	1,481	22	1·5
Norwich - - -	2,871	44	1·5
Medway - - -	2,096	31	1·5
Blackburn - - -	6,278	100	1·6
Leeds - - -	6,914	127	1·8
Birkenhead - - -	3,668	67	1·8
Leigh - - -	2,237	40	1·8
West Bromwich - -	4,724	88	1·9
Doncaster - - -	1,823	35	1·9
Carlisle - - -	1,769	33	1·9
Warwick - - -	1,423	29	2·0

Vaccination inspections and awards.

In our duty of supervising the performance of public vaccination we, in 1881, directed the inspection by our Medical Inspectors of 303 Unions, comprising 1,289 vaccination districts. To the Public Vaccinators in 811 of these districts, special awards were made by us under

section 5 of the Vaccination Act of 1867, in recognition of the excellence of the work done and the careful observation of the instructions and regulations which govern its performance. The entire sum awarded in respect of the inspections of 1881 amounted to 16,836*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* Details of the apportionment of this amount are given in the Appendix, page 363. We are glad to observe from the Inspectors' reports on the quality of the vaccinations performed, that a high standard of excellence is being maintained by the Public Vaccinators. We wish that it were practicable to obtain statistics as to the number of persons who have been attacked by small-pox who had been vaccinated by Public Vaccinators. Such information as we possess on the subject leads to the inference that, especially in large towns, much vaccination of an inferior and only partially protective kind is performed by a certain class of private practitioners, who are too ready to yield to the solicitations of parents objecting to what they consider the unnecessarily severe fashion in which the operation is carried out at the public stations. Accordingly, only a single insertion is made, and possibly lymph is employed which is by no means in the highest stage of activity. Afterwards, when small-pox is prevalent, the insufficiency of the protection afforded by this method is made manifest.

Lymph supply.

We have continued our administration of the system which under the name of the National Vaccine Establishment (*see* Appendix, p. 368) is devoted to providing vaccine lymph for the purpose of enabling public vaccinators and other medical practitioners from time to time to commence local series of vaccinations. The lymph-supplying stations from which the stock used for the purpose is for the most part derived have been inspected as usual by one of our medical staff. The selection and mode of storage of lymph have been ascertained to be satisfactory, and all supplies have been microscopically examined under our direction before issue. The number of applications for vaccine lymph received and dealt with during the year amounted to 12,660, the demand being unusually large in consequence of the stimulus afforded to vaccination by the prevalence of small-pox in London and some outbreaks in country districts. We may repeat, in regard to this issue, our statement of previous years, to the effect that no suggestion of the

disease which is alleged to be specially communicable by vaccination was heard in any one of these cases, and that we have good reason for thorough confidence in the purity and efficiency of the lymph.

Animal vaccination.

We have taken steps, in accordance with the announcement in our report of last year, to supplement the resources of the National Vaccine Establishment by a supply of calf-lymph, and in the course of the year 1881, such lymph was furnished in response to applications. Various obstacles have caused delay in setting up an institution for vaccination direct from the calf, but these have, we are glad to state, been eventually surmounted, and we have established a station in Lamb's Conduit Street, where a supply of calves is kept for the cultivation of lymph, and where this kind of vaccination is performed gratuitously twice a week. It may be observed that animal lymph appears to lose its virtue by keeping much more rapidly than humanised lymph, and for this reason it is of special importance that the operation should be performed with fresh lymph, or, when practicable, direct from the calf.

Comparison of public and private vaccinations.

In the Appendix (p. 346) will be found tables relating to the number of persons successfully vaccinated by public vaccinators during a series of years commencing with 1852. On comparing these returns with those to which we have previously referred, it will be seen that about two-thirds of the whole number of children vaccinated in England and Wales are vaccinated at the public expense, while in the case of the remaining third, the operation is performed by private practitioners. In London, however, little more than half the vaccinations are by public vaccinators. In many rural districts, on the other hand, all but an insignificant proportion of the vaccination is performed under the contracts with the Guardians.

Medical inspections.

During 1881, as in previous years, our medical staff conducted various local inquiries with regard to hospital accommodation for the isolation of cases of infectious disease. Inquiries of this kind, which for the most part concerned the suitability of proposed sites, the transfer to Sanitary Authorities of hospital buildings belonging to Boards of Guardians, or the proposed com-

bination of adjacent Sanitary Authorities for the purpose of providing a joint hospital, were made at Cambridge, Maidstone, Staines, Sudbury, Watford, Wokingham, Chertsey, Bicester, St. Helen's, Lanchester, Bromley, Chiswick, Altofts, Castleford, Normanton, and Whitwood, and also at Kingston-on-Thames. In addition, our officers conferred with various Local Authorities with regard to plans for hospitals and fitness of sites.

Questions connected with the adaptation of byelaws to the needs of particular localities have also engaged the attention of our medical staff; and certain proposals of the Rural Sanitary Authority of the St. Austell Union respecting the enforcement of their byelaws in Mevagissey and Fowey, as well as the proposals on the same subject of the Town Councils of Crewe and Hertford, underwent local investigation.

Inspection also was made of the site proposed for a cemetery at Ingleton in the Settle Union, and a medical inspector conferred with the Town Council of Brecon on the subject of the slaughter-house accommodation for that town.

The local inquiries carried out by our medical staff during the year with reference to special outbreaks of disease, to the repeated incidence of infectious disease in particular places, or to the general sanitary administration of Local Authorities, were 29 in number, and concerned the jurisdiction of 37 Sanitary Authorities. Some of these investigations gave results of special interest.

A severe epidemic of scarlatina in Halifax towards the close of 1880 and in the earliest weeks of 1881, attributed by the local health officer to the distribution of milk from a certain farm by a milkman who had at the time scarlatina in his family, was the subject of investigation by Dr. Ballard. The latter found that the distribution of the milk in question was undoubtedly an important element in the localisation and spread of the disease, but that as regards a large majority of the household invasions which occurred during the epidemic, the spread of this highly infectious disease was to be attributed to the ordinary modes of its communication. Moreover, the measures specially calculated to arrest the spread of scarlatina, namely, isolation of the sick and disinfection of infected houses, rooms, and things, were

too generally overlooked at the commencement of the outbreak.

In the course of investigating an outbreak of enteric fever in Blackburn in the early part of the year, Dr. Airy satisfied himself that the cause of the outbreak was to be found in the specific contamination of part of the water supply of the town.

Another inquiry conducted during 1881 was that by Dr. Parsons with regard to certain outbreaks of small-pox amongst ragsorters, and the precautions that can be taken for preventing the spread of infection from rags. Dr. Parsons's report on this subject will be printed in the Appendix to the Medical Officer's forthcoming Report.

The inquiry to which we referred in our last report as then being carried on by our inspector, Dr. Thorne Thorne, with regard to the nature and extent of the advantages which different kinds of provision for the isolation of infectious sick afford to communities who make them, was completed during 1881, and Dr. Thorne's report on the subject has in the first instance been laid before the Royal Commission on Metropolitan Hospitals for Infectious Diseases.

We have also laid before the Royal Commissioners a report by our Medical Inspector, Mr. W. H. Power, on the influence of the Fulham Small-pox Hospital on the neighbourhood surrounding it.

The extensive inquiry to which we also referred in our last report as being conducted by Dr. Ballard with reference to the conditions determining the prevalence and the fatality of diarrhœa, has during the past year been carried on as far as circumstances have permitted, and new elements arising in the course of the inquiry are receiving careful investigation.

Besides these several inquiries, outbreaks of Fever at Uckfield, Chorley, Bridlington, Howden, Hinckley, Ilkeston, Bodmin, and Hoo were the subject of local investigation by our medical inspectors, as were also an outbreak of Scarlatina in the Durham Registration District, of Small-pox at Hove, and at Bourne Bridge in the Ongar Rural Sanitary District, and of Diphtheria at Gunnislake in the Tavistock Rural Sanitary District.

During the year our attention was called to the disease known as trichinosis which is attributed to the

consumption by human beings of imperfectly cooked pork when infected by certain worms. We issued a Circular letter to the several Sanitary Authorities, bringing under their notice the precautions which should be taken with regard to this matter, and enclosing a Memorandum by our Medical Officer on the subject. The Circular and Memorandum are printed in the Appendix at page 53.

Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health.

The following Table shows the number of Annual Reports in respect of the year 1880 which have been made by Medical Officers of Health to Sanitary Authorities, and copies of which have been forwarded to us.

	Rural Sanitary Authorities.			Urban Sanitary Authorities.		
	Number of Authorities.	Number of Medical Officers of Health.	Annual Reports received.	Number of Authorities.	Number of Medical Officers of Health.	Annual Reports received.
Medical Officers of Health appointed under the Board's Orders, with repayment of a moiety of their salaries from the Parliamentary grant, and acting for the District of a single Sanitary Authority.	250	250	246	373	373	367
Ditto, and acting for divisions of Districts of a Sanitary Authority.	110	321	311	—	—	—
Ditto, and acting for the Districts of two or more Sanitary Authorities.	153	38	131	155	40	152
District Medical Officers, not appointed under the Board's Orders, but whose employment as Medical Officers of Health has been sanctioned under section 191 (3) of the Public Health Act, 1875.	41	99	90	87	87	80
Totals - -	554	708	778	615	500	599

All these reports have been carefully considered and compared with those of previous years, and in a large number of instances they have furnished the bases for communications which we have found it desirable to make to the respective Authorities as to the condition of their districts and the measures of sanitary improvement specially needed.

Notification of infectious diseases.

We have referred in previous reports to Local Acts under which the notification of infectious disease has been made compulsory in certain towns; and we have now to add that in the year 1881 provisions of this character were inserted in Acts applying to Barrow-in-Furness, Birken-

head, Bradford, Reading, and Stalybridge. In all these Acts, too, exceptional powers were taken for preventing the spread of infection, or for dealing with conditions injurious to health. Moreover, by Provisional Order (confirmed by 44 & 45 Vict. c. lxvi.) we amended the Manchester Improvement Act, 1871, so as to provide for the compulsory notification of infectious disease in Manchester. There are, therefore, at the present time twenty-three towns in which compulsory notification is required; and several others have inserted provisions with the same object in Bills introduced into Parliament in 1882.

Foreign epidemics.

It is satisfactory to us to be able to state that no foreign epidemics either of plague or cholera have specially demanded our attention in relation to the public health of this country, although certain quarantine measures adopted abroad in reference to outbreaks of cholera at Aden have imposed some irksome restrictions on British passenger traffic through the Red Sea.

Medical Officer's Report to be published separately.

A separate report by our Medical Officer for the year 1881 will be published as a supplement to the present volume, and will contain detailed information with regard to some of the inspections to which we have briefly referred, as well as to other sanitary questions which have specially engaged the attention of our medical staff during the year.

Sanitary improvements as affecting death-rate.

We are glad to be able to add to our remarks of last year upon the steady improvement of the public health, as indicated by the progressive reduction in the death-rate, that the death-rate of 1881 was lower than that of any other year since the establishment of Civil Registration in 1837. The rate of mortality from all causes in 1881 was only 18·9 per thousand of population, while in the two decades 1861–70 and 1871–80 it averaged 22·5 and 21·5, respectively. The rate from the seven principal zymotic diseases was 2·24 per thousand in 1881, while in those decades it was 4·11 and 3·36, respectively. The rate from fever was 0·27, while in 1861–70 it was 0·88 and in 1871–80 it was 0·49. We cannot but regard this progressive diminution in the mortality from zymotic diseases, and especially from fever, which is probably the most amenable of all to sanitary control, as a special matter for congratulation.

Report on certain infectious hospitals in France and Germany.

As a large number of plans for hospitals are from time to time submitted for our approval by Boards of Guardians, it seemed to us desirable that we should avail ourselves of the experience of foreign countries as regards the arrangement and construction of such buildings. With this object our architect, Mr. P. G. Smith, was instructed to visit certain hospitals at Heidelberg, Strasburg, Paris, and St. Denis, which are stated to present good examples of various types of improved hospital construction. Mr. Smith's report of the short inquiry which he was able to make on the subject, together with some notes by our Inspector, Dr. Mouat, who accompanied him, is printed in the Appendix (p. 146).

Alkali, &c., works.

An important addition has been made to the Board's powers of dealing with the prevention of the escape of noxious gases into the atmosphere, by the passing of the Alkali, &c., Works Regulation Act of 1881. This Act, which applies to the United Kingdom, deals not only with Alkali Works, as defined in the Act, but also with works in which the manufacture of sulphuric acid or nitric acid, or sulphate or muriate of ammonia, is carried on, or in which chlorine, bleaching powder, or bleaching liquor is made, or in which gas liquor is used in any manufacturing process, or where chemical manure is manufactured, or where aluminous deposits are treated for the purpose of making cement, or in which the extraction of salt from brine is carried on. It prohibits persons from engaging in any of these manufactures unless their works have been duly registered in accordance with the Act; and provides that no new work of the kind, and no work which has been temporarily suspended, can come into active operation until we have ascertained that they are furnished with proper appliances for preventing the discharge into the atmosphere of noxious or offensive gases, or for rendering such gases harmless or inoffensive when discharged. The Inspectors under the Act are empowered to inspect at any reasonable time by day or night, and without giving previous notice, any work to which the Act applies, or any place where alkali waste is treated or deposited, or where any liquid containing acid is likely to come into contact with such waste; and if it appears to any Sanitary Authority that any work is being carried

on or any waste deposited in contravention of the Act, so as to cause a nuisance, the Authority can complain to us, and we can thereupon make inquiry into the matter, and direct such proceedings to be taken with reference thereto as we may think fit. At the same time, the Act does not interfere with the right of any person to resort to any remedy, in respect of such a nuisance, to which he would have been entitled if it had not passed.

The Act did not generally take effect until the commencement of 1882, and our proceedings under it do not therefore come within the scope of this Report; but with a view of ascertaining the number and description of the works requiring to be inspected, we obtained returns from the various Sanitary Authorities throughout the country of the works within their respective districts, at the same time calling their attention to the chief provisions of the Act. The circulars which we issued will be found in pp. 89–96 of the Appendix. We subsequently sent to each of the owners of the works which had been returned to us a circular calling attention to the necessity of registration, and enclosing a form of application for that purpose. This circular is printed in p. 99 of the Appendix.

A minute and interesting account of observations and experiments upon the manner in which light and atmosphere are affected by the various exhalations with which it is the province of the Act to deal, is given by Dr. R. Angus Smith, in the Seventeenth Annual Report of his proceedings. His reason for devoting so much attention to the subject of light, or the totality of sunshine, arose, as he states, from a conviction that all South Lancashire was suffering in vegetation, and that the towns were in the same way rendered inferior in atmosphere, partly from the want of light, although to some extent from the acid of smoke. The ingenious method which he has employed for the measurement of sunshine by the decomposition of iodide of potassium need not here be described; but as regards contamination of the atmosphere by noxious gases, it may be well to state briefly some of the results at which he has arrived. Sulphuretted hydrogen, the most offensive to the senses of all the gases escaping from chemical works, is not produced, as he informs us, so much by the works themselves as by alkali waste heaps and the drainage therefrom; whilst as regards the acid gases, although

their injurious effect upon vegetation is beyond question, he considers that there is little or no direct evidence of their being actively prejudicial to health, and he even thinks that there is much to show that they exercise a disinfecting action. With respect to their influence on vegetation, he remarks that the injury done is more gradual than it used to be, thus showing that there has been an improvement both in the methods used for prevention and in the care exercised by manufacturers. Generally speaking, he is of opinion that excess of escape has been conquered, and that the chief difficulty now remaining is condensation, as to which he offers some valuable suggestions.

Metropolis Water Acts.

The Report of Lieut.-Colonel F. Bolton, C.E. (the Water Examiner appointed under the Metropolis Water Act, 1871), on the water supply of the Metropolis during the past year, continues to lay stress upon the fact that the quality of the water used in domestic consumption depends very much upon the care taken by the consumer to guard against its contamination after it has been distributed from the companies' mains. Foul cisterns and defective or misplaced communication-pipes are, as might be expected, fertile sources of impurity; and so long as constant supply is not universally adopted, the water companies must be regarded as only partly responsible for the defects of the water. At the same time, a considerable share of blame attaches to any company which persistently fails to employ the most efficient means at its disposal for the delivery of water in a pure and wholesome state. This, as we are informed, can only be done in the case of river water by efficient filtration; and the Report states that effectual filtration depends *inter alia* upon the water delivered into the filter-beds having been previously stored in subsiding reservoirs, the capacity of these reservoirs being such as to avoid the necessity for the intake of turbid and muddy water during the time of extraordinary and heavy floods. During the months of February, March, November, and December in last year it appears that the state of the water in the Thames and Lea was generally bad, and owing to the frequent and heavy floods the water taken in by the companies using these rivers as a source of supply was much polluted and extremely difficult to filter. Against this difficulty, however, all the companies, with

one exception, were enabled to contend successfully. That exception was the Southwark and Vauxhall Company, which is still, we regret to state, unprovided with sufficient storage reservoirs, and was consequently "compelled to take in dirty and muddy water in which "there was a large amount of solid matter, too fine to "settle quickly."

With respect to the general quality of the water supply, Professor Frankland, whose Report on this head is most circumstantial and exhaustive, states that in 1881 the inner circle of the Metropolis was supplied with a daily average of about 150,000,000 gallons, being an increase of nearly 7,000,000 gallons on the previous year. About one-half of this quantity was, according to the Professor, at times largely charged with organic matter, whilst little more than one-twentieth of the whole could be described as "of uniformly good quality for drinking." It should be borne in mind that the samples from which these results are derived were all taken directly from the mains at places recommended by the several water companies, and therefore represented the quality of the water before it could have undergone any contamination in the cisterns of consumers. At the same time, Dr. Frankland is opinion that the average quality of the supply is steadily improving, a circumstance which he attributes to careful filtration and better means of storage; but he is equally decided on the point of its inferiority to that enjoyed by the outer circle of the Metropolis, where the supply is obtained from deep wells unexposed to those sources of organic impurity which pollute the Thames and Lea. The voluntary report of Messrs. Wanklyn and Cooper is very favourable to the companies. It states not only that London water has greatly improved of late years, but that it compares advantageously in point of quality with that of other large towns, such as Manchester, Glasgow, and Edinburgh. According to these gentlemen, the companies rank, as regards the organic purity of their water, in the following order; viz., Kent, New River, West Middlesex, Lambeth, Chelsea, East London, Grand Junction, and Southwark and Vauxhall.

The extension of the sytem of constant supply continues to make satisfactory progress, and appears to have included 20,377 dwellings during the past twelve

months; but much still remains to be done in this respect, as little more than one-fourth of the total number of houses supplied by the companies have been brought under the system. The chief obstacle to its extension seems to be reluctance on the part of the owners or occupiers of premises supplied under the old system to incur the expense of new and stronger fittings which the change to constant supply necessitates; and accordingly, it is in the older parts of the Metropolis, as for example in the district of the Lambeth Company, that opposition of this nature is most strongly manifested.

The Companies have shown increased energy during the past year in bringing the outlying portions of their respective districts within the area of distribution. Thus, we find that during 1881–82 there has been an increase of $18\frac{3}{4}$ miles of mains, as compared with one of $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles in the previous year. With respect to supply for the purposes of fire-extinction, it is also satisfactory to note that the number of hydrants has been increased by 649, as contrasted with the addition of only 54 in 1880–81. There is, however, no diminution in the number of reported cases in which the water arrangements at fires were unsatisfactory, more particularly with regard to the non-attendance of turncocks.

From the published statement of their accounts it appears that the total capital of the several companies, at the present time, may be taken as amounting to 12,574,992*l.* 10*s.*; and that upon the ordinary share capital (forming about three fourths of the whole) dividends have been paid, varying from $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the case of the Chelsea Company to $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in that of the New River Company, whilst the West Middlesex Company have, in addition to a dividend of 10 per cent. paid 30*s.* per share of 61*l.* on account of back dividends. The increase of expenditure during the past year amounted to 187,259*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*

The reports above referred to, together with that of Mr. Stoneham, the auditor appointed under the Metropolis Water Act, 1871, will be found in the Appendix, p. 184 *et seq.*

Colonel Bolton, in his monthly Report for June 1881, drew our special attention to the serious deterioration which water frequently undergoes after delivery by being kept in impure cisterns. His remarks appeared to us to be of general importance, and we therefore

brought them under the notice of the Vestries and District Boards of the Metropolis. A copy of our letter will be found in the Appendix, page 84.

Byelaws under Public Health Act, 1875.

During the year we revised and confirmed many sets of byelaws framed by Sanitary Authorities under the Public Health Act, 1875, and the statutory provisions incorporated with that Act.

The following table shows the number and subjects of the several series of byelaws which we have confirmed.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875.

BYELAWS CONFIRMED FOR SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

Number of Series confirmed.	General Subjects.	Particular Subjects.
34	Cleansing of footways and pavements Removal of house refuse Cleansing of earthclosets, privies, ashpits, and cesspools	Cleansing of footways and pavements adjoining any premises; Removal of house refuse from any premises; and Cleansing of earthclosets, privies, ashpits, and cesspools belonging to any premises. (38 & 39 Vict. c. 55. s. 44.)
46	Nuisances	Prevention of nuisances arising from snow, filth, dust, ashes, and rubbish, and prevention of the keeping of animals on any premises so as to be injurious to health. (38 & 39 Vict. c. 55. s. 44.)
40	Common lodging houses	Fixing and from time to time varying the number of lodgers who may be received into a common lodging-house; Separation of the sexes; Promoting cleanliness and ventilation; Taking precautions in the case of infectious disease; and Well ordering of such houses. (38 & 39 Vict. c. 55. s. 80.)
56	New streets and buildings	Level, width, and construction of new streets; Structure of walls, foundations, roofs, and chimneys of new buildings, for securing stability and the prevention of fires, and for purposes of health; Sufficiency of the space about buildings to secure a free circulation of air, and ventilation of buildings; Drainage of buildings; Waterclosets, earthclosets, privies, ashpits, and cesspools in connexion with buildings; Closing of buildings or parts of buildings unfit for human habitation, and prohibition of their use for such habitation; Giving of notices. Deposit of plans and sections by persons intending to lay out streets or to construct buildings; Inspection by the Sanitary authority; and power of such authority to remove, alter, or pull down any work begun or done in contravention of byelaws. (38 & 39 Vict. c. 55. s. 157.)
11	Markets	Regulating the use of the market place, and the buildings, stalls, pens, and standings therein, and preventing nuisances or obstructions therein, or in the immediate approaches thereto; Fixing the days and the hours during each day on which the market shall be held; Regulating the carriers resorting to the market, and fixing the rates for carrying articles carried therefrom within the limits of the district. (10 Vict. c. 14. s. 42; 38 & 39 Vict. c. 55. s. 167.)

Number of Series confirmed.	General Subjects.	Particular Subjects.
45	Slaughter-houses - -	Licensing, registering, and inspection of slaughter houses; Preventing cruelty therein; Keeping the same in a cleanly and proper state; Removing filth, at least once in every twenty-four hours; and Requiring slaughter-houses to be provided with a sufficient supply of water. (10 & 11 Vict. c. 34. s. 128; 38 & 39 Vict. c. 55. s. 169.)
16	Hackney carriages - -	Regulating the conduct of the proprietors and drivers of hackney carriages plying within the district in their several employments, and determining whether such drivers shall wear any and what badges, and regulating the hours within which they may exercise their calling; Regulating the manner in which the number of each carriage, corresponding with the number of its license, shall be displayed; Regulating the number of persons to be carried by such hackney carriages, and what number of horses or other animals is to draw the same, and placing of check strings to the carriages, and holding of the same by the driver, and how such hackney carriages are to be furnished or provided; Fixing the stands of such hackney carriages, and the distance to which they may be compelled to take passengers; Fixing the rates or fares, as well for time as distance, to be paid for such hackney carriages, and securing the due publication of such fares; Securing the safe custody and re-delivery of any property accidentally left in hackney carriages, and fixing the charges to be made in respect thereof. (10 & 11 Vict. c. 89. s. 68; 38 & 39 Vict. c. 55. s. 171.)
5	Public bathing - - -	Fixing the stands of bathing machines on the seashore or strand of any river used as a public bathing-place, and the limits within which persons of each sex shall be set down for bathing, and within which persons shall bathe; Preventing any indecent exposure of the persons of the bathers; Regulating the manner in which the bathing machines shall be used, and the charges to be made for the same; Regulating the distance at which boats and vessels let to hire for the purpose of sailing or rowing for pleasure shall be kept from persons bathing within the prescribed limits. (10 & 11 Vict. c. 89. s. 69; 38 & 39 Vict. c. 55. s. 171.)
3	Public baths; duties of the officers and servants.	Securing that the baths shall be under the due management and control of the officers, servants, or others appointed or employed in that behalf by the Sanitary Authority; Securing adequate privacy to persons using the baths; Securing that men and boys above eight years old shall bathe separately from women and girls, and children under eight years old; Preventing damage, disturbance, interruption, and indecent and offensive language and behaviour, and nuisances; Determining the duties of the officers and servants of the public baths: (*a*) The superintendent of the public baths: (*b*) The matron of the public baths: (*c*) The money-taker of the public baths: (*d*) A stoker of the public baths. (9 & 10 Vict. c. 74. s. 34 and Schedule A.)

Number of Series confirmed.	General Subjects.	Particular Subjects.
13	Pleasure grounds - -	Regulation of public walk or pleasure ground, and removal therefrom of any person infringing a byelaw by any officer of the Urban Authority or constable. (38 & 39 Vict. c. 55. s. 164.)
4	Horses, ponies, mules, or asses standing for hire.	Regulating stands; Fixing rates of hire; Securing the good and orderly conduct of drivers and conductors while in charge. (38 & 39 Vict. c. 55. s. 172.)
3	Pleasure boats and vessels -	Regulating the numbering and naming of pleasure boats and vessels, the number of persons to be carried therein, and the mooring places for the same; Fixing rates of hire and the qualification of the boatmen or other persons in charge; and Securing their good and orderly conduct while in charge. (38 & 39 Vict. c. 55. s. 172.)
3	Houses let in lodgings - -	Fixing and from time to time varying the number of persons who may occupy a house or part of a house which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family; Separation of the sexes in a house so let or occupied; Registration of houses so let or occupied; Inspection of such houses; Enforcing drainage and the provision of privy accommodation for such houses, and promoting cleanliness and ventilation in such houses; Cleansing and lime-washing at stated times of the premises, and paving of the courts and courtyards thereof; Giving of notices and taking of precautions in case of any infectious disease. (38 & 39 Vict. c. 55. s. 90.)
2	Cemeteries - - -	Management of a cemetery, and charges for its use. (42 & 43 Vict. c. 31.)
1	Hop-pickers - - -	Securing the decent lodging and accommodation of persons engaged in hop-picking. (38 & 39 Vict. c. 55. s. 314.)

The Districts to which these byelaws have reference will be found in the table printed at page 441 of the Appendix.

The extent to which our Model Byelaws have been adopted by Sanitary Authorities shows a general appreciation of the practical value of the Code. It also shows that the Authorities realise the importance of confining their regulations within the limits prescribed by the statutory provisions from which their powers are derived. It is, of course, incumbent upon us, when byelaws are submitted for confirmation, to guard against any assumption by the Local Authority of a control for which no legal sanction can be adduced.

We sometimes meet with instances in which zeal for the protection of local interests outruns the discretion that is more frequently and more profitably employed

in the choice of methods of regulation within the powers of the governing body. Occasionally we are asked to accept as byelaws provisions for which no amount of ingenuity can suggest any legislative warrant, and which at the same time have, in the eyes of their authors, the undoubted merit of offering a speedy solution of local troubles.

For example, we have been requested to confirm a byelaw imposing a penalty of not less than 50*l.* upon persons who allowed their dogs to stray beyond bounds. There was, of course, no authority for such a byelaw, but the sense of grievance in the locality was real, for we were told that as the best scenery was to be found on sheep farms bordering on the town, and extending over the surrounding hills, "strangers who frequent this "place during the summer months very frequently bring "dogs with them, and when strolling about, annoy the "farmers very much by chasing the sheep."

"The boys of this village," wrote another correspondent, "are constantly throwing stones, sometimes "breaking glass and sometimes injuring one another." We were therefore asked, whether this pastime could be repressed by means of a byelaw, and we were compelled to reply in the negative.

Again, we were requested by a Local Authority to state whether we would sanction a byelaw imposing a penalty upon "any person preaching or singing hymns "in the public streets and thereby causing a large "number of persons to assemble to the obstruction of "foot passengers and vehicles." We were assured that very serious loss and inconvenience were occasioned to shopkeepers and others by reason of the obstructions so caused, but we could only answer that there was no legal authority for such a byelaw as was contemplated.

From another district we received a lament over the conduct of those who preferred lounging at street corners to attendance at public worship. The "idle persons "and boys," who formed the contingent of loungers, were said to cause "a great annoyance, especially on "Sunday evenings (near the church and other places), "to the inhabitants and passengers." It was, of course, supposed that the remedial action of a byelaw would banish lounging from the locality, but we were obliged to inform the Authority that they had no power to make such a byelaw.

The following Table gives a Summary of the year's work in connexion with byelaws under the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878:

Byelaws under the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878.

HIGHWAYS AND LOCOMOTIVES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1878.

Number of Series confirmed.	General Subjects.	Particular Subjects.
11	Waggons; Wains; Carts; Carriages; Gates; and Bicycles	Prohibiting or regulating the use of any waggon, wain, cart, or carriage drawn by animal power, and having wheels of which the fellies or tires are not of such width in proportion to the weight carried by, or to the size of, or to the number of wheels of such waggon, wain, cart, or carriage as may be specified in the byelaws; Prohibiting or regulating the use of any waggon, wain, cart, or other carriage drawn by animal power not having the nails on its wheels countersunk in such manner as may be specified in the byelaws, or having on its wheels bars or other projections forbidden by the byelaws; Prohibiting or regulating the locking of the wheel of any waggon, wain, cart, or carriage drawn by animal power when descending a hill, unless there is placed at the bottom of such wheel during the whole time of its being locked a skidpan, slipper, or shoe in such manner as to prevent the road from being destroyed or injured by the locking of such wheel; Prohibiting or regulating the erection of gates across highways, and prohibiting gates opening outwards on highways; and Regulating the use of bicycles. (41 & 42 Vict. c. 77. s. 26.)
9	Locomotives	Hours during which locomotives are not to pass over turnpike roads or highways. Regulating the use of locomotives upon any highway. Preventing the use of locomotives upon certain bridges. Granting annual licenses to locomotives and the fee (not exceeding ten pounds) to be paid in respect of each license. (41 & 42 Vict. c. 77. ss. 31 & 32.)

In the Appendix at p. 444 will be found the names of the several Counties in which the byelaws made by County Authorities are in force, and also those of the Boroughs for which byelaws as to the hours during which locomotives are not to pass over turnpike roads or highways have been adopted.

The Public Health (Interments) Act, 1879 (42 and 43 Vict. c. 31.), enacts that the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, as to a Mortuary or place for the reception of the dead before interment shall extend to a cemetery or place for the interment of the dead. Consequently Local Authorities who provide cemeteries in the exercise of the powers conferred by the first-mentioned Act are enabled to make byelaws for the management and charges for the use of their cemeteries.

To meet the requirements of the Authorities who might be desirous of making such byelaws we issued, on the 18th of February 1881, a selection of Model Clauses of which a copy will be found at p. 8 of the Appendix.

Byelaws under Local Acts.

Under the Hythe Improvement and Water Works Act, 1874, and the Bangor Local Board Act, 1878, we approved regulations submitted by the Town Council of the Borough of Hythe and the Local Board for the District of Bangor for preventing waste, misuse, undue consumption, or contamination of water.

In pursuance of the Ulverstone Local Board Act, 1874, we approved a table of tolls, stallages, and rents to be taken by the Local Board for the District of Ulverston, in respect of markets and fairs within the market limits.

We confirmed a series of byelaws made under the authority of the Cardiff Corporation Act, 1879: "For "regulating the hours during which and the mode and "the nature of the conveyance in which any refuse, "night-soil, or offensive or noxious substance, matter, "or liquid may be removed," and also a series with respect to hackney carriages and omnibuses made by the Town Council of the Borough of Cardiff.

We confirmed a series of byelaws with respect to Public Bathing framed by the Town Council of the Borough of Hastings under a Local Act (2 W. IV. c. xci.), and under the provisions of the 10 & 11 Vict. c. 89., incorporated with the Public Health Act, 1875.

Under the Llandudno Improvement Act, 1879, we confirmed byelaws with respect to "Town Porters" submitted by the Improvement Commissioners for the District of Llandudno.

We sanctioned and confirmed a series of byelaws and regulations made by the Local Board for the District of Staines in the exercise of the powers given by the Metropolitan Commons Supplemental Act, 1880, for the preservation of order on Staines Commons, and for the prevention of nuisances thereon.

Under the Leeds Improvement Act, 1872, we confirmed a series of byelaws made by the Town Council of the Borough of Leeds with respect to slaughterhouses.

We confirmed a series of byelaws authorised by the Chepping Wycombe Borough Extension Act, 1880, and submitted by the Governors of the Wycombe Grammar

School and Almshouses Foundation with respect to the Rye Mead.

Under the 37 & 38 Vict. c. 67., we confirmed byelaws for regulating the conduct of the business of a fat melter or fat extractor, and an Order declaring the business of a gut-scraper to be an offensive business, which were submitted to us by the Metropolitan Board of Works.

At the instance of the Town Council of the Borough of Salford we confirmed a series of byelaws "For regu- "lating the use of Bicycles and Velocipedes in public "streets and places, and prescribing precautions to be "adopted by persons so using them." These byelaws were made in pursuance of the authority conferred by the Salford Tramways and Improvement Act, 1875.

Under the Tramways Act, 1870, we confirmed a series of Rules and Regulations framed by the Town Council of the Borough of Cardiff.

Under the Bournemouth Improvement Act, 1856, as altered by 32 & 33 Vict. c. cxxiv., we allowed a series of byelaws for regulating the use of the Pier.

On the application of the Town Council of the Borough of Huddersfield we allowed byelaws with respect to "Brokers and persons dealing in second-hand furniture, "household effects, and clothing," also "For restricting "loading or unloading across, or lowering or drawing "up by machinery, ropes, or chains over or across "footways." These byelaws were framed under the Huddersfield Improvement Act.

Highway Returns.

In the Appendix, p. 180, will be found a statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of the highways of the highway parishes in England and Wales for the year ended 25th March 1880, and other particulars relating thereto. From this statement it appears that the total number of highway parishes in respect of which returns were made for that year was 14,849. Of this number 8,273 were included in highway districts in England and North Wales constituted under the Highway Acts of 1862 and 1864; 772 were comprised in the districts formed under the South Wales Highway Act, 1860; while the number of separate highway parishes not included in any highway district was 5,804, the latter being situated entirely in England and North Wales. It will be seen that in 17 counties

in England and North Wales the highway parishes were either entirely, or with very few exceptions, included in highway districts. In several other counties the majority of the highway parishes were under the district system, while in nine counties there were no highway districts in existence.

The receipts of Highway Boards in England and North Wales during the year amounted to 1,180,291*l.*, and the expenditure to 1,158,633*l.* The liabilities of these Highway Boards in respect of loans, on the 25th March 1880, amounted to 45,615*l.* The receipts of the Highway Boards of South Wales were 58,673*l.*, and the expenditure 58,003*l.*

The receipts in respect of the highways of the separate highway parishes for the year ended 25th March 1880, amounted to 628,720*l.*, and the expenditure to 637,596*l.*

The total receipts on account of the highways in the highway districts and separate highway parishes of England and Wales were 1,867,684*l.*, and the total expenditure 1,854,232*l.*, the former total exceeding that of the previous year by 34,224*l.*, while the latter shows an increase of 40,938*l.* This increase in expenditure is mainly due to the increased mileage thrown upon the highway rates by the expiration of turnpike trusts.

The total amount of the highway rates in the highway districts and separate highway parishes was 1,743,243*l.* or 35,585*l.* less than in the previous year. The contributions received from the County Authorities in aid of the maintenance of the main roads in these highway areas, under the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878, amounted to 73,833*l.* It should be observed, however, that this amount does not represent the county contributions in respect of the repairs of the main roads in these highway areas for a complete year. These contributions, being the first made under the above-mentioned Act, would be principally, if not entirely, paid in respect of the period between 29th September 1878 and 25th March 1879.

The total expenditure in repairs of roads (inclusive of 10,729*l.* expended on existing turnpike roads) was 1,669,667*l.*, an increase of 61,809*l.* on that which appears in the returns relating to the previous year.

The total number of highway districts in England and North Wales constituted under the Highway Acts of

1862 and 1864 was 366. The length of the roads included in such districts and repairable by the Highway Boards (exclusive of existing turnpike roads) was 67,652 miles, of which 58,876 miles consisted of ordinary highways, and the remaining 8,776 miles of main roads. The total cost of repairing the ordinary highways in highway districts, for the year ended 25th March 1880, appears to have been 720,669*l.*, the average cost per mile being 12*l.* 5*s.*, while the cost of maintaining the main roads in such districts during the same year was 301,105*l.*, or on an average 34*l.* 6*s.* per mile.

The length of the roads included in separate highway parishes repairable out of the highway rates (exclusive of existing turnpike roads) was 39,911 miles, of which 36,488 miles were ordinary highways, and 3,423 miles were main roads. The total cost of the repairs of the ordinary highways was 467,277*l.*, or an average of 12*l.* 16*s.* per mile, and of the main roads 124,904*l.* or 36*l.* 10*s.* per mile.

The length of the highways of the highway districts of South Wales was 7,251 miles, and the cost of repairing the same 44,983*l.*

The aggregate mileage of the ordinary highways in England and Wales was 102,615 miles, and of the main roads 12,199 miles.

Turnpike Trusts.

The Appendix, p. 174, contains a statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the Turnpike Trusts in England and North Wales for the year ended 25th March 1880; the effect of the Annual Turnpike Acts Continuance Act. 1881 (44 and 45 Vict. c. 31.) upon the Trusts referred to therein, and various other particulars relating to Turnpike Trusts. On reference to this statement it will be found that the receipts of the Turnpike Trusts in England and North Wales during the year amounted to 228,752*l.*, and the expenditure to 246,675*l.*, the number of Trusts being 234. As the previous return relates to a period of nearly 15 months, while these returns are for a year, no accurate comparison can be made between their respective figures in regard to receipts and expenditure. The Bonded Debt was reduced from 713,164*l.* to 550,237*l.*

The reduction of 162,927*l.*, which took place during the year in the Bonded Debts of the Turnpike Trusts in

England and North Wales was effected by cash payments amounting to 68,384*l.*, by savings arising from compositions to the extent of 11,853*l.*, and by the extinguishment of debts to the nominal amount of 82,690*l.* in respect of which no payment was made. Bonded Debts of 45,092*l.* were paid off at par, and compositions of 23,298*l.* were accepted in full discharge of debts of 35,145*l.*

It will also be seen from the statement referred to that the number of Turnpike Trusts in existence on the 31st December 1864 was 1,048, and that between that date and the 1st January 1882 this number had been reduced to 105, the length of the roads under Turnpike Trusts on the former date being 20,589 miles, and on the latter 3,177 miles. Of the 105 Trusts, in existence on the 1st January last, 40 Trusts comprising 1,485 miles of road, will expire between that date and the 31st December 1885. Of the residue, four Trusts with 45 miles of road have been under the consideration of the Select Committee on Turnpike Trusts, but have not yet been finally fixed to expire; 13 are scheduled in the Turnpike Acts Continuance Act, 1881, for investigation in 1882, and 48 will continue until the expiration of the terms of their Local Acts at various dates from 1882 to 1893, unless Parliament in the meantime otherwise provides.

A statement of the receipts and expenditure on account of the Turnpike roads of South Wales for the year 1880, and each of the four years immediately preceding, will be found in the Appendix, p. 177. From this statement it appears that the receipts of the Trusts declined from 27,063*l.* in 1879 to 24,844*l.* in 1880, while the expenture rose from 25,203*l.* to 26,333*l.*

Orders issued.

The Appendix, p. 482, also contains a table, showing the number of Orders connected with Local Government and Public Health which were issued by us under seal during the year. The Orders are classified with reference to the principal subjects to which they relate.

Parliamentary Returns.

A list of the reports, returns, and other documents prepared by us and presented to Parliament during the Session 1881 will be found in the Appendix, p. 496.

III. *Local Taxation and Valuation.*

Local Taxation, year 1879–80.

The summary Statements of Local Taxation Returns for the year 1879–80 are printed in the usual form and place, (Appendix J., p. 384 *et seq.*). We were able to anticipate in our last Report* the chief results for that year. The aggregate of Local Taxation, properly so called, was shown to be 31,043,100*l.*, of which 11,922,288*l.* fell under the "Non-remunerative," and 19,120,812*l.* under the "Remunerative" division.

Aids to local rates.

The revenue from these taxes is supplemented by Treasury subventions, by loans and other means in aid. The total expenditure, which was 29,948,000*l.* in 1871, rose to 50,253,000*l.* in 1880, using round numbers; the non-remunerative disbursements during the same interval increased from 15,456,000*l.* to 16,685,000*l.*, and the remunerative from 14,492,000*l.* to 33,568,000*l.*; the rise in the one case was 8·0 per cent.; in the other no less than 131·6 per cent. The revenue from local taxes for each year of the decade will be seen from the subjoined table, which contains a statement of all the imposts which the local taxpayers had to meet during the period.

Revenue from Local Taxation alone, decade ended with 1880.

Revenue from Local Taxation in all England during the 10 Years ended with 1880.

Local Taxation Year.	Rates.	Tolls, Dues, Fees, and Rents.	Duties.	Total of Local Taxes.
	£	£	£	£
1871 -	17,405,711	3,859,974	314,290	21,579,975
1872 -	18,034,803	3,853,363	326,930	22,215,096
1873 -	18,571,538	4,056,752	328,741	22,957,031
1874 -	19,821,209	4,118,890	355,034	24,295,133
1875 -	21,952,733	4,180,645	332,853	26,466,231
1876 -	22,476,484	4,469,655	366,735	27,312,874
1877 -	23,289,320	4,597,907	445,940	28,333,167
1878 -	24,352,437	4,715,476	452,071	29,519,984
1879 -	25,685,896	4,756,349	456,583	30,898,828
1880 -	25,926,943	4,678,211	437,946	31,043,100

* See Tenth Annual Report, pp. cxxviii. et seq.

Increase of that Revenue.

The aggregate increase which after the currency of nine years following 1871 was thrown upon the resources of the local taxpayers, amounted to 9,463,000*l.* or 43·9 per cent. The rates bore the heavier share of the increment, namely, 8,521,000*l.* or 49·0; tolls, dues, fees, and rents increased by 818,000*l.* or 21·2 per cent.; while the duties levied by the City of London had risen from 314,000*l.* to 438,000*l.* In the earlier years the City's revenue from duties was restricted to those raised on coals and wine; latterly a grain duty has been added, the sum collected from which was 22,485*l.* in 1879–80.

Ratio of the increase.

Though the rates shown in the Table above have increased in absolute amount upwards of 8,521,000*l.*, yet when the comparison is made of the relative pressure upon the property supporting the impost, the ratio of increase is very much diminished. In 1871 these rates were equal to 3*s.* 4*d.* in the pound on a rateable value of 104,405,000*l.*; in 1881 the proportion was 3*s.* 9$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* or 5$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* more on a rateable value of 135,645,000*l.* The per-centage increase taken by this means was only 14·9, or less than one third of that computed on the absolute disbursements.

Local Rates in Urban and in Rural Districts, 1871 and 1880, compared.

A serviceable comparison is gained when the localities paying rates are divided approximately between Urban and Rural Districts as shown below :—

REVENUE obtained from RATES in all ENGLAND; 1880 compared with 1871.

Local Rates.	1871.	1880.	Increase.
1. CHIEFLY URBAN.			
(*a.*) *Extra Metropolitan.*	£	£	£
Borough Rate - - -	1,016,917	1,242,518	
Urban Sanitary Rate - -	2,598,250	8,347,035	
Lighting and Watching (Leeds)	10,652	12,496	
(*b.*) *Metropolitan.*			
Poor Rate - - -	1,621,962	1,738,216	
Local Management Rate -	1,319,076	1,796,661	7,273,011
Board of Works Rate - -	350,906	554,448	
Metropolitan Police Rate -	571,561	510,205	
City of London Police Rate -	42,965	61,937	
Ditto Ward Rate -	4,239	5,217	
Burial Board Rate - -	7,866	6,955	
School Board Rate - -	- -	541,717	

Local Rates.	1871.	1880.	Increase.
2. Urban and Rural.			
Poor Rate (Extra Metropolitan)	6,546,886	6,107,805	528,947
Burial Board Rate (Extra Metropolitan).	81,687	116,799	
School Board Rate (Extra Metropolitan).	- -	942,595	
Church Rate - - -	23,186	13,507	
3. Chiefly Rural.			
County Rate - - -	1,052,839	1,108,965	666,581
Rural Police Rate - -	572,957	558,846	
Highway Rate - -	1,346,800	1,778,828	
Rural Sanitary Rate - -	- -	199,939	
Lighting and Watching Rate (less Leeds).	31,095	23,694	
Total - - -	17,199,844	25,668,383	8,468,539

Note.—Sewers and Drainage Rates, not being levied for general purposes, are excluded from this statement.

This Table shows:—

Special Instances of augmented Rates.

1stly. In Urban Districts the rates had increased in 1880 by 7,273,011*l.* or 96·4 per cent.

2ndly. In Urban and Rural Districts by 528,947*l.* or 8·0 per cent.

3rdly. In Rural Districts by 666,581*l.* or 22·2 per cent.

The most marked increments of the first group were in the Metropolitan Poor Rate, 116,000*l.*; the Borough Rate, 226,000*l.*, and the Urban Sanitary Rate, 5,749,000*l.* It should be remembered that half the Urban Sanitary Rate is now expended in water and gas supplies. The total sum disbursed for these services in 1880 exceeded 4,000,000*l.*; water taking 1,578,000*l.*, and gas 2,473,000*l.* In the Metropolis Local Management Rate, adding thereto the Board of Works (Metropolis) Rate, the increase was 681,000*l.*, and in the School Board Rate for the Metropolis 542,000*l.*; an impost which did not appear in 1871.

In the combined Urban and Rural Districts the increase arose from the School Board Rate, which was 943,000*l.** This increase, however, was largely compensated by the reduction in the Extra Metropolitan Poor

* Of this amount Municipal Boroughs contribute about 439,000*l.*

Rate, which had fallen in round numbers 440,000*l.* compared with 1871.

In the rural districts the County Rates, taken in conjunction with the County Police Rate, has increased by 42,000*l.*; the Highway Rates have increased by 432,000*l.*; and the Rural Sanitary Rate, not in operation for the earlier year, swells the aggregate by 200,000*l.*

Value of property increasing faster than population.

It is satisfactory to find that the rateable property of the country upon which *five-sixths* of the local taxation is incident shows a growth more rapid than the population. The population in the decade increased 14·3 per cent., while the increase of the rateable property was 29·9 per cent.

Imperial Assessments and Poor Rate Valuations.

But there is good evidence that poor rate valuations are still often under-estimated. The Commissioners of Inland Revenue have twice directed attention to this circumstance, by comparing Crown Valuations of the same property with the returns obtained from Union Assessment Committees and other Local Authorities. They have specially pointed out that through the machinery established by the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, the London Unions secure a truer assessment than any other in the kingdom. The Poor Rate Valuations set out hereunder are limited to those properties which are classed under Schedule A.; about 15,000,000*l.* of property, however, which is assessed for poor law purposes, is excluded from that schedule, being in respect of railways, gasworks, waterworks, &c., which are chargeable as profits under Schedule D.

The comparison in 1874–75.

The following comparison has been made from statistics in the Nineteenth Report of the Inland Commissioners, and relates to year 1874–75 :—

——	Gross Value in Income Tax Assessment under Schedule A.	Poor Rate Valuation.	
		Gross estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.
	£	£	£
The Metropolis - -	24,192,112	24,145,246	19,884,462
All England other than the Metropolis -	107,689,995	97,812,540	84,049,290

In the Metropolis the Crown valuation and the gross estimated rental of the poor rate valuation are very nearly identical, but the total of the extra-Metropolitan parts of the kingdom shows a difference against the local estimated rental of 10,000,000*l.*

The comparison two years subsequently.

The Commissioners subsequently afforded the means of making a similar comparison for 1876–77. By this it will be observed that the Crown Valuation and the gross estimated rental for the Metropolis only differ by the insignificant sum of 3,000*l.*, while the same rental in other parts of the kingdom diverged more from the Crown assessment than previously, the difference being 11,760,000*l.*

	Gross Value in Income Tax Assessment under Schedule A.	Poor Rate Valuation.	
		Gross estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.
	£	£	£
The Metropolis - -	26,471,597	26,468,310	21,846,071
All England other than the Metropolis -	115,608,677	103,847,680	89,348,593

Deviations in certain counties from Crown assessments.

The extent to which the Gross Estimated Rentals of some counties varies from the Income Tax Assessments on the same property is noticeable. Taking the facts from the last Report named above, it will be found that in the Metropolis the Crown and the Local Assessments are all but identical, the latter falling short of the former by ·01 per cent. only; while in all England and Wales inclusive of the Metropolis, the Local Assessments are 9·03 under the Crown valuations. In Anglesea the difference is 26·57 per cent.; in Lincolnshire it is 25·08 per cent.; in Bedfordshire it is 20·97 per cent.; on the other hand, in Northumberland is only 2·65 per cent. below the Crown Surveyor's figures; in Cornwall it is 5·16 per cent.; in Wilts the per centage of under valuation is 6·00.

Effect of these deviations.

Comparative statements of the pressure of local rates on real property are much vitiated by these defective assessments. A rate of one shilling in the £ in the Metropolis faithfully represents the pressure of the inci-

dence; but a shilling in the £ in Lincolnshire means 9*d.* when compared with the Metropolitan assessment.

Of course this under-valuation of the Gross Estimated Rental acts directly upon the Rateable Value, which is the net result of certain deductions made from the Gross Rental.

Valuation to the Poor Rate, in 1870 and following decade.

VALUATION TO THE POOR RATE IN ALL ENGLAND.

In force on Lady-day but in the Metropolis on the 6th April.	Valuation to the Poor Rate.		Increase over preceding Year.	
	Gross estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.	Gross estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.
	£	£	£	£
1870	123,365,847	104,405,304	—	—
1871	126,473,924	107,398,242	3,108,077	2,992,938
1872	129,038,976	109,447,111	2,565,052	2,048,869
1873	132,571,829	112,392,362	3,532,853	2,945,251
1874	136,408,462	115,646,631	3,836,633	3,254,269
1875	140,524,319	119,079,589	4,115,857	3,432,958
1876	146,989,979	124,587,474	6,465,660	5,507,885
1877	150,980,679	127,948,380	3,990,700	3,360,906
1878	154,606,467	131,021,019	3,625,788	3,072,639
1879	157,968,723	133,769,875	3,362,256	2,748,856
1880	160,248,997	135,645,473	2,280,274	1,875,598

Growth of the valuation during depression.

In spite of the industrial depression which has from time to time prevailed, each year shows an addition to this valuation; but an appreciable reduction in the annual advance will be observed in the years 1877 to 1880 inclusively. However, a decided recovery is seen upon comparing 1880 with 1881. This comparison we are enabled to effect through a Return for the latter year (referred to in the following paragraph) which gives a gross estimated rental of 165,143,300*l.* and a rateable value of 139,636,307*l.*, being an increase over the preceding year in the gross estimated rental of

4,894,303*l.* and in the rateable value 3,990,814*l.*, which are the highest yearly additions experienced since 1870, excepting only those of 1876.

Publication of the Valuation for each Parish in England, 1881.

As the Census of 1881 was taken at the period when the valuations for that year came into force, it appeared to us desirable that a statement should be prepared showing the valuation for every separate poor law parish in England.* This has accordingly been done, and the result containing the gross estimated rental and the rateable value of nearly 15,000 parishes will be found in a Return since laid before Parliament.

Separate parish valuations have not been previously published since the Union Assessment Committee Acts, as well as the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869, have been in force.

Growth of the Valuation in the Metropolis in 1870 and following decade.

The assessments under the latter statute are subjoined:—

VALUATION TO THE POOR RATE IN THE METROPOLIS ONLY.

In force on the 6th April.	Valuation to the Poor Rate.		Increase over preceding Year.	
	Gross estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.	Gross estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.
	£	£	£	£
1870	22,142,706	18,187,693	—	—
1871	24,103,083	19,830,051	1,960,377	1,642,358
1872	24,388,000	20,053,137	284,917	223,086
1873	24,756,711	20,349,210	368,711	296,073
1874	25,148,033	20,672,765	391,322	323,555
1875	25,574,366	21,019,507	426,333	346,742
1876	27,602,649	22,763,087	2,028,283	1,743,580
1877	28,464,833	23,444,876	862,184	681,789
1878	29,027,795	23,912,681	562,962	467,805
1879	29,682,269	24,447,444	654,474	534,763
1880	30,421,071	25,057,781	738,802	580,337

* House of Commons, No. 172, "Poor Rate Valuation." Session 1882.

For 1881 the gross estimated rental is 33,384,851*l.*, and the rateable value 27,544,446*l.*

Advantage of Valuation (Metropolis) Act.

The advantage which the Metropolis derives from the quinquennial revision of the assessments is obvious. The first revision took place in 1876, and brought an addition of 2,028,283*l.* gross estimated rental, and 1,743,580*l.* rateable value; whilst the second occurred in 1881, when the respective augmentations were 2,963,000*l.* and 2,487,000*l.*

All which we humbly submit to Your Majesty.

J. G. DODSON,

President.

APPENDICES.

APPENDICES.

Appendix A.

Circulars, &c. issued by the Local Government Board.

Page

No. 1. Vaccination and Re-vaccination (Metropolis).—Circular Letter to Boards of Guardians, enclosing copy of Memorandum and Board's Letter of 7th November 1876 - 3

No. 2. Ditto.—Copy of Board's Letter of 7th November 1876 - 3

No. 3. Ditto.—Copy of Memorandum - - - - 5

No. 4. Public Health (Interments) Act, 1879. — Circular Letter to Urban and Rural Sanitary Authorities, enclosing Model Byelaws as to Cemeteries, together with a Memorandum on the subject - - - - 7

No. 5. Ditto.—Model Byelaws - - - - - 8

No. 6. Ditto.—Memorandum - - - - - 11

No. 7. Small-pox Epidemic.—Circular Letter to Boards of Guardians (Metropolis) - - - - - 17

No. 8. Ditto.—Circular Letter to Vestries and Boards of Works - 18

No. 9. Accounts of Improvement Commissioners. — Circular Letter to Improvement Commissioners, enclosing copy of General Order - - - - - - 18

No. 10. Ditto.—General Order - - - - - 19

No. 11. Prevalence of Trichinous Disease.—Circular Letter to Sanitary Authorities, enclosing copy of Memorandum on the subject - - - - - - 53

No. 12. Ditto.—Memorandum - - - - - 53

No. 13. Highway Parish Accounts.—Circular Letter to Surveyors of Highways, enclosing copy of General Order - 54

No. 14. Ditto.—General Order - - - - - 55

No. 15. Canal Boats Act, 1877.—Circular Letter to Registration Authorities - - - - - 76

No. 16. Hop Pickers and Small-Pox.—Circular Letter to Boards of Guardians and Rural Sanitary Authorities, enclosing Memorandum on the subject - - - - 77

No. 17. Ditto.—Memorandum - - - - - 78

No. 18. Memorandum on the Duties of Sanitary Authorities in reference to Epidemics of Small-pox (second inclosure to No. 16.) - - - - - 82

Page

No. 19. Cisterns used for storing Water required for Domestic Purposes.—Circular Letter to Vestries and District Boards, enclosing Extract from Lieut.-Colonel Bolton's Report of the Examination made of the Water supplied by the Metropolitan Water Companies during the month of June 1881 - - - - 84

No. 20. Provisional Orders.—Circular Letter to Sanitary Authorities, enclosing copy of Instructions with regard to Applications to the Board for Provisional Orders under the Public Health Act, 1875 - - - - 85

No. 21. Ditto.—Instructions - - - - - 87

No. 22. Alkali, &c. Works Regulation Act, 1881.—Circular Letter to Sanitary Authorities - - - 89

No. 23. Election of Guardians.—General Order - - - 91

No. 24. Alkali, &c. Works Regulation Act, 1881.—Circular Letter to Vestries and District Boards - - - 96

No. 25. Public Works Loans Act, 1875.—Circular Letter to Sanitary Authorities, calling attention to section 13 of the Act - 97

No. 26. Financial Statements of School Boards.—Circular Letter to District Auditors - - - - - 98

No. 27. Alkali, &c. Works Regulation Act, 1881.—Circular Letter to Owners or other Persons carrying on any of the Works referred to in the Act - - - 99

No. 28. Ditto.—Form of Application for Certificate - - 101

No. 1.

VACCINATION AND RE-VACCINATION (METROPOLIS).

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
26th January 1881.

SIR,

ADVERTING to the present spread of small-pox in the Metropolis, I am directed by the Local Government Board to state that they are anxious that the particular attention of the Metropolitan Boards of Guardians should be given to the various measures for promoting vaccination and re-vaccination which are set forth in the Board's Circular letter of the 7th November, 1876; and in transmitting to you the enclosed copies of that letter, and of the Memorandum which accompanied it, I am to request that the subject may at the present time receive the special consideration of the Guardians.

It appears to the Board to be particularly desirable that, in addition to the usual notifications pointing out the obligations of the law as regards vaccination, means should be taken, in accordance with section II. of the Circular, to make known the great importance of re-vaccination at or after the age of puberty. In addition to the experience of the London Small-pox Hospital (dating from 1835) of the protective effects of re-vaccination as regards the nurses and servants of that institution, to which attention was directed in the Board's Official Memorandum, the Board are now able to refer to that of the Metropolitan Asylum Board, which shows that the numerous nurses employed by the Managers in their large Hospitals, although such nurses inevitably come into contact with cases of small-pox of the most malignant type, not one has ever died from that disease, and in the three or four instances in which they have contracted it, it has shown itself in a very modified form. It has been the practice to re vaccinate these nurses on their entering upon their duties, but not to repeat the operation; and thus, so far as this very extensive experience goes, it shows that re-vaccination, properly performed, affords almost absolute protection from small-pox, and entire immunity from fatal attacks from that disease.

I am, &c.
JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

To
The Clerk to the Guardians.

No. 2.

(Inclosure in No. 1.)

METROPOLIS.—VACCINATION AND RE-VACCINATION.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
7th November 1876.

SIR,

REFERRING to the increase of small-pox in the Metropolis within the last few weeks, and to the probability that the epidemic which has set in may become serious, the Local Government Board are desirous that the attention of the several Metropolitan Boards of Guardians should be at once specially given to the state of vaccination in their

respective unions and parishes, with a view to the prompt vaccination of all children or other persons who may not yet have been vaccinated, and to the promotion of re-vaccination amongst adolescents and adults.

I. With regard to the vaccination of children, it appears to the Board of pressing importance that the Guardians should satisfy themselves that the inquiries which the Vaccination Officers are required by their instructions to make on the Birth Registers in each case of default in vaccination, *immediately on the default arising*, have been and are duly and punctually made.

The Board regret to state that it is within their knowledge that, in many of the Metropolitan unions and parishes, this has not always been the case ; and that the inquiries, which ought to be set about as soon as a child has attained the age of three months (at which age vaccination, as a rule, becomes compulsory), have frequently been delayed till the children were five, or even six or more months old. Such delay not only makes the number of young unvaccinated children much larger than it should be, but it increases the difficulty of tracing children, and causes them in many instances to be lost sight of altogether.

The Board trust, therefore, that the Guardians will immediately take such steps as may be necessary to deal effectively with the arrears (if any) which from the above or other causes may have accumulated in the union or parish, and to insure that in all further cases of default the measures required by the Board's Order of October 31st, 1874, are taken *within the times specified in the Order*.

In the course of the visits which the Vaccination Officers, in the execution of the duty above referred to, have to make, they should now be more than usually diligent in ascertaining, from all available sources of information, whether there are residing in the several localities any other children than those whose names are on their birth-lists who are not vaccinated, and they should lose no time in taking the requisite steps to secure the vaccination of such children.

The small-pox, during the present outbreak, has been as yet confined to a few localities, but the experience of former outbreaks shows that it may speedily be imported into others, until it becomes generally diffused. The extent of mischief, however, which it may do in any locality into which it is imported will mainly depend (1) on the extent to which the inhabitants of the locality are already protected by vaccination, and (as regards adolescents and adults) by re-vaccination ; and (2) on the promptitude of the measures taken, immediately upon the importation of the disease, to secure the vaccination or re-vaccination of any who may then be unprotected.

The Vaccination Officer, therefore, on learning of such importation, should immediately make inquiries (if need be from house to house) as to vaccination throughout the locality ; and he should, besides his express duty of seeing that all children illegally unvaccinated are vaccinated as soon as possible, impress on parents of unvaccinated children under the age of three months the extreme danger, under the circumstances, of delaying the vaccination, and represent, as far as he has opportunity, to adolescents and adults who have not been successfully re-vaccinated since they grew up, the importance of re-vaccination.

It is desirable that arrangements should be made with the Medical Officers of Health and District Medical Officers, whereby the Vaccination Officer may be informed of any outbreak of small-pox which may occur within their respective districts, and that medical practitioners generally should be invited to give him similar information.

The Board are well aware that in some unions and parishes assistance will be required by the Vaccination Officers, to enable these measures to be carried out with the promptitude which is requisite ; and the Board will give their immediate attention to any proposal which the Guardians, on reviewing the circumstances of their union or parish, may think it necessary to make in this respect.

II. With regard to the Re-vaccination of adolescents and adults, the Board would call particular attention to the Official Memorandum on this subject, of which copies are enclosed, and would suggest the importance of making known as widely as possible the information and advice it contains. The younger part of the population having become (under the operation of the Vaccination Act, 1871), so extensively protected as they are, it is among adolescents and adults that the chief part of the small-pox mortality in England now takes place. Yet it is a matter almost of demonstration that, even amongst them, timely re-vaccination would prevent (except in the rarest cases) any such mortality.

The publication of the information conveyed in the Memorandum should be accompanied by a statement of the arrangements for Public Vaccination in the union or parish. And with reference to Regulation IV. of the Order of Council of 18th February 1868, the public should be made aware that, under the present circumstances of the Metropolis, re-vaccination at the public station may be had, free of expense, by all persons above twelve years of age who have not already been successfully re-vaccinated.

I am, &c.

JOHN LAMBERT,

Secretary.

To

The Clerk to the Guardians.

No. 3.

(Inclosure in No. 1.)

RE-VACCINATION.

BY vaccination in infancy, if thoroughly well performed and successful, most people are completely insured, for their whole life-time, against an attack of small-pox ; and in the proportionately few cases where the protection is less complete, small-pox, if it be caught, will, in consequence of the vaccination, generally be so mild a disease as not to threaten death or disfigurement. If, however, the vaccination in early life have been but imperfectly performed, or have from any other cause been but imperfectly successful, the protection against small-pox is much less satisfactory ; neither lasting so long, nor, while it lasts, being nearly so complete as the protection which first-rate vaccination gives. In consequence of the large amount of imperfect vaccination which has till very recent years existed, the population contains very many persons who, though nominally vaccinated and believing themselves to be protected against small-pox, are really liable to infection, and may in some cases contract as severe forms of small-pox as if they had never been vaccinated. Partly because of the existence of this large number of imperfectly vaccinated persons, and partly because also even the best infantine vaccination sometimes in process of time loses more or less of its effect, it is advisable that *all persons who have been vaccinated in infancy should, as they approach adult life, undergo* RE-VACCINATION.

Generally speaking, the best time of life for Re-vaccination is about the time when growth is completing itself, say from 15 to 18 years of age; and persons in that period of life ought not to delay their Re-vaccination till times when there shall be special alarm of small-pox: first, because they can never tell how soon, or by what chance, they may (even at times when there is little prevalence of that disease) be exposed to its infection; and secondly, because of the much more advantageous conditions under which the Re-vaccination can be performed when it can be done leisurely, than when it has to be done under the pressure caused by a panic. When, however, small-pox becomes epidemic, not only should all persons above 15 years of age, who had hitherto neglected to have themselves re-vaccinated, be very careful to neglect it no longer, but in proportion as there is prevalence of small-pox in any neighbourhood, or as individuals are from personal circumstances likely to meet chances of infection, even the age of 15 should not be waited for, especially not by young persons whose marks of previous vaccination are unsatisfactory. *The rule applicable to circumstances of special danger is this: that every one past childhood on whom Re-vaccination has not before been successfully performed, should without delay be Re-vaccinated.*

Re-vaccination, once properly and successfully performed, *does not appear ever to require repetition.* The nurses and other servants of the London Small-pox Hospital, when they enter the service (unless it be certain that they have already had small-pox), are invariably submitted to vaccination, which in their case generally is Re-vaccination, and is never afterwards repeated; and so perfect is the protection, that though the nurses live in the closest and most constant attendance on small-pox patients, and though also the other servants are in various ways exposed to special chances of infection, the Resident Surgeon of the Hospital, during his forty-one years of office there, has never known small-pox affect any one of these nurses or servants.

Legal provisions for Re-vaccination are made in the 8th Section of the Vaccination Act, 1867, in Section IV. of the Regulations which the Lords of the Council under Authority of that Act issued in their Order of February 18th, 1868, and in the 9th section of the Vaccination Act, 1871. Under these provisions, *Re-vaccination is now performed by all Public Vaccinators at their respective Vaccinating Stations;* and, so far as is not inconsistent with the more imperative claims for primary vaccination, *any person coming within the terms of these provisions may, on applying to the Public Station of the District in which he resides, obtain Re-vaccination free of personal cost.*

EDWARD C. SEATON, M.D.,
Medical Officer.

Local Government Board,
October 17th, 1876.

Section VIII. of the Vaccination Act, 1867, is as follows:—"The provisions of "the contracts entered into before this Act comes into operation shall not, after the "thirty-first day of December next, apply to the cases of persons who, having been "previously successfully vaccinated, shall be re-vaccinated; but if the Lords of "Her Majesty's Council shall have issued or shall hereafter issue regulations in "respect of the Re-vaccination of persons who may apply to be re-vaccinated, "which such Lords are hereby authorised to do, the Guardians shall pay, in "respect of every case of successful re-vaccination performed in conformity with

" such regulations under such contracts or under new contracts entered into after " the date hereof, a sum amounting to two-thirds of the fee payable upon each case " of successful primary vaccination."

Section IV. of the Regulations issued by the Lords of the Council in their Order of February 18th, 1868, is as follows :—" The performance of Re-vaccination by " the Public Vaccinator on persons applying to him for that purpose shall be " limited in each case by the following conditions—(1) that, so far as the Public " Vaccinator can ascertain, the applicant has attained the age of 15 years, or if, " during any immediate danger of small-pox, the age of 12 years, and has not " before been successfully re-vaccinated; and (2) that, in the Public Vaccinator's " judgment, the proposed Re-vaccination is not for any sufficient medical reason " undesirable ; and (3) that the Public Vaccinator can afford Vaccine Lymph for " the purpose without in any degree postponing the claims which are made on him " for the performance of primary vaccination in his district.

Section IX. of the Vaccination Act, 1871, is as follows :—" Where the operation " of re-vaccinating any person is performed on the application of such person by " the Public Vaccinator without charge to such person, the Public Vaccinator shall " deliver to such person a notice requiring him to attend at the same place on the " same day in the following week, in order that he may be inspected and the result " of the operation ascertained, and stating that in default he will be liable as in this " section mentioned, and the Public Vaccinator, if required, shall deliver to the " person re-vaccinated a certificate of the result of the operation of Re-vaccination ; " and if such person fail to comply with such notice, or to permit the Public " Vaccinator or his deputy to ascertain the result of the operation, he shall pay " a fee for such Re-vaccination of two shillings and sixpence, which fee shall be a " debt due from him to the Guardians of the union or parish in which such Public " Vaccinator acts, and all such fees shall be paid to and all expenses of the " Guardians incurred under this section shall be paid out of the fund out of " which the expenses of the Guardians under the principal Act are paid."

No. 4.

U. S. A. (4.)

Public Health (Interments) Act, 1879.

(42 & 43 Vict. c. 31.)

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
16th February 1881.

Sir,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to advert to their Circular of the 19th of August 1879, and to forward herewith, for the use of the sanitary authority, a series of model byelaws with respect to cemeteries provided in pursuance of the Public Health (Interments) Act, 1879.

The Board also direct me to enclose a copy of a memorandum which has been prepared under the supervision of their medical officer, and in which the sanitary requirements of cemeteries are discussed in detail.

This memorandum and the Board's circular may be supplemented by a few observations upon one of the points to which the attention of the Board has been drawn during the preparation of the model byelaws.

The combined effect of the enactments in section 141 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and in section 2 (1) of the Public Health (Interments) Act, 1879, is to enable a local authority to make byelaws with respect to the management and charges for use of a cemetery provided under the latter Act. It is, however, to be observed that this power of making byelaws is only one of several means which the local authority may employ for the proper control of their cemetery. For example, section 37 of the Cemeteries Clauses Act, 1847, which is incorporated with the Act of 1879, enables the local authority to appoint grave diggers and other servants necessary for the care and use of the

cemetery. Where a gravedigger is appointed by the local authority, they may conveniently dispense with many regulations which might otherwise require to be embodied in byelaws. It may be assumed that, as a servant of the local authority, the gravedigger will act in strict accordance with their directions as to such matters as the appointment of grave spaces, the dimensions of graves, and their separation by a sufficient thickness of undisturbed earth. These subjects may accordingly be regarded as outside the range of such byelaws as will ordinarily be needed. At the same time, it is important, for the reasons which are explained in the accompanying memorandum, that the local authority should give definite instructions to their servants as to the manner in which their duties are to be discharged.

The Board desire me to add that local authorities who may intend to adopt the model clauses as the basis of their byelaws will, on application to the Board, be furnished with copies of those clauses, on foolscap paper, with a margin for annotations. These draft forms should be used in accordance with the instructions in the Circular of the 25th of July 1877.

I am, &c.
JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

To
The Clerk to the Urban Sanitary Authority.

[*Similar Circular sent to Rural Sanitary Authorities.*]

No. 5.

(Inclosure in No. 4.)

MODEL BYELAWS ISSUED BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR THE USE OF SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

XIV.

CEMETERIES.

Memorandum.

By section 2 of the Public Health (Interments) Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. 31.), it is enacted that the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, as to a Mortuary or place for the reception of the dead before interment shall extend to a Cemetery or place for the interment of the dead.

The effect of this extension to a Cemetery of the powers which, under section 141 of the Public Health Act, 1875, may be exercised by a Local Authority in relation to a Mortuary is to enable the Authority to make byelaws with respect to the management and charges for use of the Cemetery.

JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

Local Government Board,
16*th February* 1881.

BYELAWS WITH RESPECT TO THE MANAGEMENT OF A CEMETERY.

Interpretation of terms.

1. In the construction of these byelaws the following words have the meanings herein-after respectively assigned to them, unless such meanings be repugnant to or inconsistent with the context or subject matter in which such words occur; that is to say,

"Grave" means a burial-place formed in the ground by excavation and without any internal wall of brickwork or stonework or any other artificial lining:

"Vault" includes underground burial places of every description, except graves to which the word "grave" interpreted as aforesaid applies.

2. Every person who, in any part of the cemetery, causes a vault to be built for use as a burial-place, shall cause the vault to be enclosed with walls constructed of good bricks, stone, or other hard and suitable material, properly bonded and solidly put together:

(*a.*) With good mortar compounded of good lime and clean sharp sand or other suitable material; or

(*b.*) With good cement; or

(*c.*) With good cement mixed with clean sharp sand.

3. A person shall not, in any part of the cemetery, except as is herein-after provided, cause or suffer more than one body to buried at any one time in a grave in respect of which no exclusive right of burial has been granted by the sanitary authority:

Provided that this byelaw shall not be deemed to prohibit the burial at any one time in any such grave of two or more bodies of persons who were members of the same family.

4. In every case where, in any part of the cemetery, the body of a person whose age at the time of death did not exceed *twelve* years has been buried in a grave in respect of which no exclusive right of burial has been granted by the sanitary authority, a person shall not, at any time within a period of *eight* years after the date of the burial of the body, cause or suffer the grave to be opened for the purpose of burying therein the body of a person who was not a member of the family of which a person whose body has already been buried in the grave was a member.

5. In every case where, in any part of the cemetery, the body of a person whose age at the time of death exceeded *twelve* years has been buried in a grave in respect of which no exclusive right of burial has been granted by the sanitary authority, a person shall not, at any time within a period of *fourteen* years after the date of the burial of the body, cause or suffer the grave to be opened for the purpose of burying therein the body of a person who was not a member of the family of which a person whose body has already been buried in the grave was a member.

6. A person shall not, in any part of the cemetery, cause or suffer the body of a person whose age at the time of death did not exceed *twelve* years to be buried in a grave in such a manner as to require or allow any part of the coffin containing the body to be placed at a less depth than *three feet* below the level of the surface of the ground adjoining the grave.

7. A person shall not, in any part of the cemetery, cause or suffer the body of a person whose age at the time of death exceeded *twelve* years to be buried in a grave in such a manner as to require or allow any part of the coffin containing the body to be placed at a less depth than *four feet* below the level of the surface of the ground adjoining the grave.

8. A person shall not, in any part of the cemetery, cause a body to be buried in a grave otherwise than in such a manner as to provide by means of a sufficient layer or layers of earth, which shall throughout be closely rammed down and be not less then *one foot* in thickness, for the effectual separation of the coffin containing the body from any coffin already placed in the grave.

9. Every person who, in any part of the cemetery, buries a body in a vault shall, within a period of hours after the deposit in the vault of the coffin containing the body, cause the coffin to be wholly and permanently imbedded in and covered with a layer or layers of good cement concrete, not less in any part than *inches* in thickness, or to be wholly and permanently enclosed in a separate cell or receptacle which shall be constructed of slate or stone flagging not less than *two inches* in thickness, properly jointed in cement, or of good brickwork in cement, and in such a manner as to prevent, as far as may be practicable, the escape of any noxious gas from the interior of the cell or receptacle.

10. Every person who, in any part of the cemetery, buries a body in a grave in respect of which an exclusive right of burial has been granted by the sanitary authority shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the lapse of such a period as may reasonably suffice for the natural subsidence of the earth with which the grave has been filled up, cause the surface of the grave to be properly covered with fresh turf, or with any gravestone or monument which, in pursuance of any grant by the sanitary authority, may lawfully be erected or placed on the grave, or shall cause the surface of the grave to be planted with shrubs or with other suitable vegetation.

11. A person shall not, in any part of the cemetery, by any violent or indecent behaviour, prevent, interrupt, or delay the decent and solemn burial of any body.

12. Every person who offends against any of the foregoing byelaws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty of for each day after written notice of the offence from the sanitary authority:

Provided, nevertheless, that the justices or court before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence, may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment as a penalty of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this byelaw.

No. 6.

(Inclosure in No. 4.)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.—MEMORANDUM, PREPARED BY DR. PARSONS, ON THE SANITARY REQUIREMENTS OF CEMETERIES.

GEORGE BUCHANAN,
Medical Department,
December 13, 1880.

By the Public Health (Interments) Act, 1879, the powers of sanitary authorities under the Public Health Act, 1875, are extended to include the acquisition, construction, and maintenance of a place for the interment of the dead, in the Act of 1879 called a cemetery.

In cases where the sanitary authority propose to defray the cost of establishing a cemetery by means of a loan, the sanction of the Local Government Board becomes necessary (Public Health Act, 1875, s. 233.) Among the points considered by the Board in each particular case, before granting their sanction to a loan for the purpose of a cemetery, the question as to whether the proposed site is suitable or unobjectionable from a sanitary point of view will no doubt find a place.

The following memorandum has been drawn up at the request of the medical officer, embodying the hygienic principles laid down by various English and foreign authorities as requisite to be observed in the establishment of a cemetery to prevent it from becoming a source of nuisance and danger to the living.

The dangers to the public health to which places of burial may give rise are of two kinds, viz., the contamination (1st) of *air* by the gaseous and volatile, and (2nd) of *drinking water* by the liquid and soluble, products of decomposition.

1. *Contamination of Air.*—This may take place in several modes. The gases evolved from putrefying bodies may make their way to the surface through pores or fissures in the ground, or may pass into open graves dug in their neighbourhood. Or they may diffuse themselves laterally through the ground air and be drawn up into the interior of houses. Or noxious emanations may be given off from putrid drainage water, whether baled out of graves and thrown upon the surface, or draining into open channels or watercourses. Thus nuisance and danger to health may be occasioned, not only to gravediggers and persons attending funerals, but also to the inhabitants of houses in the neighbourhood of the burial ground. To obviate these risks it is necessary that the number of decomposing bodies in a given portion of ground should not at any time be so great that the gaseous products cannot be oxidised into harmless substances in the interstices of the soil, or taken up by vegetation; that a sufficient depth of earth intervene between corpses and the surface; and that the soil be of a suitable nature and properly drained, the drainage water being innocuously disposed of. Furthermore, since the atmospheric contamination which has to be especially guarded against is that of the air in the interior and neighbourhood of human habitations and frequented places, it is necessary that the place of burial should be in an open situation and at a sufficient distance from dwellings, in order that any effluvia arising from it may be diluted by diffusion, or dispersed by the winds, so as not to find their way in an injurious state of concentration to places where they will be liable to be inhaled.

2. *Pollution of Water.*—Foul liquids from graves may enter and pollute a stream, or wells in the vicinity of a graveyard may be injured by percolation from it, and in either case if the water be used for drinking, injury to health may be occasioned. The liability of wells to pollution obviously depends partly upon their proximity to it and partly upon the configuration and geological structure of the ground. Thus an intervening impervious bed of clay will prevent foul matters from reaching a well, and filtration through a sufficient distance of porous aërated soil decomposes such matters into harmless inorganic substances, which are fixed by the soil or taken up by plants. It is necessary, therefore, in order to obviate risk from this cause, that a cemetery should have a suitable soil and be properly drained, and that it should be at a sufficient distance from subterranean sources of water supply, and in such a position with respect to them that the percolation of foul matters from one to the other may be impossible.

The sanitary requirements for a cemetery indicated under the foregoing remarks may be summed up under four headings:

I. Suitable soil, and proper elevation of site.

II. A suitable position, especially with respect to houses and sources of water supply.

III. Sufficient space.

IV. Proper regulation and management.

I. The soil of a cemetery should be of an open porous nature, with numerous close interstices, through which air and moisture may pass in a finely divided state freely in every direction. In such a soil decay proceeds rapidly, and the products of decomposition are absorbed or oxidised. The soil should be easily worked, yet not so loose as to render the work of excavation dangerous through the liability to falls of earth. It should be free from water or hard rock to a depth of at least 8 feet. If not naturally free from water, it should be drained if practicable to that depth: to this end it is necessary that the site should be sufficiently elevated above the drainage level of the locality, either naturally, or, where necessary, by filling it up to the required level with suitable earth.

Loam, and sand with a sufficient quantity of vegetable mould, are the best soils; clay and loose stones the worst. A dense clay is laborious to work and difficult to drain; by excluding moisture and air it retards decay, and it retains, in a concentrated state, the products of decomposition, sometimes to be discharged into graves opened in the vicinity, or sometimes to escape through cracks in the ground to the surface. A loose stony soil, on the other hand, allows the passage of effluvia.

II. The situation of a cemetery requires consideration from several points of view, of which the most important are its position with reference to dwelling-houses and sources of domestic water supply. While public convenience requires that the cemetery shall not be too far distant from the population for which it is intended, a due regard to public health requires that it shall not be dangerously near. The most suitable distance will vary in different cases; it will be greater in the case of a large than of a small cemetery; greater also in the case of a large and rapidly extending town than in that of a small and stationary village.

With regard to the minimum distance which should intervene between burial places and human habitations, the Burial Act of 1855 prescribes that no ground not already used as a cemetery shall be used for burials

under that Act, within a distance of 100 yards from any dwelling-house, without the consent of the owner, lessee, and occupier of such dwelling-house. In the Local Government Board's circular letter of August 19th, 1879, explaining the provisions of the Public Health (Interments) Act, it is pointed out in accordance with section 10 of the Cemeteries Clauses Act, 1847, incorporated therewith, that a cemetery is not to be constructed nearer to any dwelling-house than 200 yards, except with the consent of the owner and occupiers. In France the prescribed minimum distance of a cemetery from the nearest habitation is 100 metres (109 yards), and it is not lawful without special permision to build any house or dig any well within that distance of an existing cemetery.

It may be taken that a distance of 200 yards is amply sufficient to prevent any injury arising to health from a well-kept cemetery, so far as regards noxious matters transmitted through the air. It is, however, by no means certain that cemeteries established under the Public Health (Interments) Act will in all cases and at all times be distant so much as 200 yards from the nearest human habitation. With the consent of the owners and occupiers of existing houses, a cemetery may be established within the prescribed limit; and it is competent to any-one afterwards to erect a new house as near to a cemetery as he pleases. It does not appear that the amount of danger to health to be feared from proximity to a well-kept cemetery is large. Since intramural interment has been abolished, recorded cases of injury to health, or even of nuisance arising from graveyard emanations, whether conveyed by air or water, are extremely rare. Dr. C. A. Cameron (Manual of Hygiene, page 253) shows that the amount of organic matter deposited yearly in a well-kept cemetery is less than the amount removed from its surface in the form of vegetation, and considerably less than that spread as manure over a cultivated field. There is, therefore, no reason why a cemetery should necessarily be a nuisance, or become a source of danger to the health of those living near it. Nevertheless, in view of the evils which in former times have undoubtedly arisen from the practice of intramural sepulture, and also because the erection of houses near a cemetery interferes with the free play of air around and over it, it is desirable that the site of the cemetery should be in a neighbourhood in which building is not likely to take place, and also that so far as practicable a belt of ground should be reserved between the graves and the nearest land on which a house may be built, in order to obviate to some extent the risk of contamination of ground-air, and subsoil water with decomposing matters. This is especially necessary where houses are constructed with cellars. It is, therefore, highly desirable that interments should not be made up to the extreme edge of the cemetery, and it would be possible without great waste of space to reserve in all cases a strip of ground free from interments, 15 to 30 feet in width, around the whole cemetery on the interior of the boundary fence. This strip would afford room, on the inside for a gravel or asphalte walk to give access to all parts of the cemetery, and on the outside next the fence to a belt of shrubs or trees, the rootlets of which penetrating the soil would arrest and assimilate any decomposing matters percolating to the exterior of the cemetery. Obviously a cemetery should not be placed on elevated ground above houses, where the soakings from it may percolate to the sites and foundations of the dwellings below.

If there be a mortuary or chapel attached to or within the precincts of the cemetery, care should be taken to see that both are efficiently ventilated by permanent openings of adequate size, near or below the floor line for inlet, and in the ceiling for outlet of air. The chapel

should be fitted with an iron trellis-work gate in the porch, so that the wooden door may be kept open in fine weather.

Relations of Cemetery to Sources of Water Supply.—It is evident that the drainage of a cemetery should not be allowed to enter a stream from which water is drawn for domestic purposes.

The degree to which the purity of neighbouring wells is endangered by a cemetery, and the distance to which contamination may extend, obviously depend in each particular case upon the relative elevation of the respective sites of cemetery and well, and upon the nature and dip of the intervening strata, so that it would seem impossible to lay down a general rule for all cases. Fissured rock might allow foul matters to traverse considerable distances, while the interposition of a bed of clay or a watertight fault would shut them off, or the passage through an aërated stratum of finely divided earth would oxidise and destroy them on their way. A dangerous state of things is when graves and wells are sunk near together in a shallow superficial water-bearing stratum of loosely porous nature resting on impervious clay. From experiments made at Dresden by Professor Fleck, quoted by the State Board of Health of Massachusetts, in their report dated January 1875, it would seem that the degree to which wells so situated are liable to pollution is greater when the surface of the subjacent clay bed is horizontal than when it is sloping, even though the slope be towards the well. In the latter case the ground water is on the move; in the former it is stagnant, and hence the foul matters are concentrated in a smaller volume of water; just as the water of a stagnant pond is more liable to become foul than that of a running stream.

It does not appear, however, that the risk to which wells are exposed from the proximity of a properly managed cemetery is in ordinary cases great. A leaky cesspool is a far greater source of danger than a grave. The solid and liquid excretions voided by a human being in the course of a single year amount to several times the weight of his body.

The State Board of Health of Massachusetts, in their report already referred to, give a series of analyses of water taken from wells in the neighbourhood of cemeteries. Of seven wells in sandy and gravelly soil, varying in depth from 4 to 17 feet, situated at distances respectively of 60, 50, 10, 100, 200, 75, and 100 feet from the nearest graves, and having no other sources of contamination at hand, one only showed undoubted evidence of contamination; this was 10 feet from the nearest grave, the most recent interment, made 5½ months before, being 35 feet distant. The three purest wells were those at 60, 50, and 75 feet distance. The chemical characters by which it may be inferred that the contamination of a particular water is derived from decomposing bodies rather than from sewage are a high proportion of nitrogenous organic matter and ammonia, or if oxidation have proceeded further, of nitrates and nitrites, relatively to the amount of chlorine present, and also the presence in notable quantity of phosphates.

The precautions to be taken to avoid pollution of wells and springs in the neighbourhood of a cemetery will depend much upon local circumstances; they may be said to be, 1st, the intervention of a sufficient space between the cemetery and the water source; 2nd, proper drainage, so that the subsoil water of the cemetery shall be conveyed away; and 3rd, proper management of the cemetery, so that the amount of organic matter in one place shall not be more than the soil can dispose of. The English Acts and regulations prescribe no limit of distance from water supplies within which a cemetery is not to be established,

but it is to be taken for granted that a site would not be sanctioned if it appeared likely that the purity of existing water supplies would be endangered. Nevertheless, as in the case of the erection of new houses, there is no power to prevent anyone from sinking a well on his own property, as near to a cemetery as he pleases. Of course, should the well become polluted, it can be dealt with under the provisions of the Public Health Act. The reservation, free from interments, of a strip of land next the boundary, as before recommended, would be of service in this relation also.

The site of a cemetery should be open and somewhat elevated, so that the wind may blow freely over it; not shut in by hills or close belts of high trees. Sites sloping to the north are preferred in France. It is also deemed desirable there that the cemetery should be to the north or east of the town, so that any effluvia from it may be carried by the prevailing southerly and westerly winds in the opposite direction.* Effluvia, however, ought not to arise from a well regulated cemetery to such an extent as to render this precaution requisite, and it must be borne in mind that though in this country the wind most frequently blows from the south and west, our hottest summer weather, when putrefactive odours are most likely to arise, often occurs during the prevalence of easterly winds. There are so many other circumstances affecting the choice of a site that it can rarely occur that the relative advantages of two sites are so evenly balanced that the question of a leeward situation can turn the scale between them.

Trees, though useful, should not be allowed to become an impediment to the air. For the same reason, as a fence open railings are preferable to high walls.

Sites are of course unsuitable which are liable to be flooded, or to landslips, or which are in danger of being washed away or encroached upon by streams or the sea. Very steep sites are not desirable. The cemetery should be accessible by good roads from all parts of the district.

III. *Sufficiency of Space.*—On sanitary grounds it is requisite that each corpse shall be surrounded and covered by a mass of earth sufficient to deodorise and destroy the putrid emanations proceeding from it, and also that the total amount of space shall be so great that it may not be necessary to re-open any grave until the body previously interred therein shall be completely decomposed. On administrative grounds it is requisite that the accommodation provided shall be sufficient to last for the term of years over which the repayment of the loan is spread. On sentimental grounds it is desirable that sufficient space should be reserved that members of the same family may be interred near together. The latter consideration alone is usually sufficiently powerful to render local authorities desirous of providing more than the minimum amount of space.

The length of time necessary to effect complete decomposition varies (the material of coffins being similar) according to the nature of the soil, being shorter in a porous well-aërated soil, than in one which is either dense and clayey, waterlogged, or surcharged with animal matter. The regulations of the Home Office prescribe that no unwalled grave shall be re-opened within 14 years after the burial of a person above 12 years of age, or within eight years after the burial of a child under 12 years of age, unless to bury another member of the same family, in which case a layer of earth, not less than 1 foot thick,

* Tardieu, Dictionnaire d'Hygiène; Art. Cimetières.

shall be left undisturbed above the previously buried coffin; but if on re-opening any grave the soil be found to be offensive, such soil shall not be disturbed, and in no case shall human remains be removed from the grave.

The size of grave spaces prescribed by the Home Office is 9 feet long by 4 feet broad = 4 square yards, for an adult, and for a child under 12, 2 square yards, viz., either $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 4 feet, or 6 feet by 3 feet. This size, which may be recommended to Sanitary Authorities for general adoption, allows the retention of a strip of undisturbed ground about two feet in width between every two adjacent graves. In any case it is important that each grave should be at least a foot distant from the nearest graves on every side, not only to prevent the passage of effluvia into the open grave from decomposing bodies in the adjoining graves, but also to avoid the danger of falls of earth which may happen if excavations are made too near to ground which has been previously disturbed.

The amount of space required for each 1,000 population will vary to some extent with the death-rate; but where the mortality is high, a larger proportion of the deaths will be those of persons under 12. More space will be required for an increasing than for a stationary population. Taking average numbers, in a stationary population of 1,000, there will be 22 deaths per annum, of whom about 8 will be under 12, and 14 above that age. For the interment of the persons above 12, $14 \times 4 = 56$ square yards of ground will be required yearly, and as these grave spaces will not be again available, if the above-quoted rule be observed, until after the lapse of 14 years, at least 784 square yards must be provided for them. Similarly for children under 12, $8 \times 2 \times 8 = 128$ square yards at least will be required; making a total of 912 square yards. The necessary paths and buildings usually occupy at least a sixth of the surface. We thus get a minimum allowance of something near a quarter of an acre, = 1,210 square yards, per 1,000 inhabitants, which is the usually estimated minimum. The desirability, however, of providing more than this bare minimum of space is obvious and is generally recognized.

If the suggestion previously made in this memorandum be adopted, to leave a strip free from graves 15 or more feet in width, around the interior of the cemetery wall, a somewhat larger amount of land will be required. The proportion will vary with the size and shape of the plot of land to be used as a cemetery. Thus a strip 15 feet wide around an acre of land, if the plot be square (i.e., $69\frac{1}{2}$ yards in the sides), will take up 1,290 square yards, or rather more than a fourth; if the plot be rectangular, 55×88 yards, a belt 15 feet wide will require 1,330 yards.

It is necessary, both for the carrying out of a proper practice as regards the re-opening of graves, and also to enable the place of burial of any particular person to be identified, if desired, that so much of the cemetery as is to be used for interments should be divided into numbered grave-places, and that a register of graves should be kept, in which the name, age, and date of burial of the person or persons interred in each shall be duly recorded. The grave spaces should be distinguished by appropriate marks (which may conveniently consist of a number at the ends of each longitudinal row of graves, and a letter at the ends of each transverse row, or vice versâ), and their position should also be marked on a plan. This is obligatory under s. 41 of the Cemeteries Clauses Act, 1847, for burial places in which an exclusive right of burial has been granted, and is desirable, for the reasons above given, that all grave spaces should be similarly distinguished.

IV. *The regulation and management of Cemeteries.*—The regulations issued by the Secretary of State for the Home Department for burial grounds provided under the Burial Acts are appended to this memorandum.

H. Franklin Parsons.

October 1880.

Appendix.

Regulations for Burial Grounds provided under the Burial Acts.

Issued by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, January 1863.

1. The burial ground shall be effectually fenced, and, if necessary, under-drained to such a depth as will prevent water remaining in any grave or vault.

2. The area to be used for graves shall be divided into grave spaces, to be designated by convenient marks, so that the position of each may be readily determined, and a corresponding plan kept on which each grave space shall be shown.

3. The grave spaces for the burial of persons above 12 years of age shall be at least 9 feet by 4 feet, and those for the burial of children under 12 years of age, 6 feet by 3 feet, or, if preferred, half the measurement of the adult grave space, namely, 4½ feet by 4 feet.

4. A register of graves shall be kept in which the name, age, and date of burial in each shall be duly registered.

5. No body shall be buried in any vault or walled grave unless the coffin be separately entombed in an air-tight manner; that is, by properly cemented stone or brickwork, which shall never be disturbed.

6. One body only shall be buried in a grave at one time, unless the bodies be those of members of the same family.

7. No unwalled grave shall be re-opened within 14 years after the burial of a person above 12 years of age, or within eight years after the burial of a child under 12 years of age, unless to bury another member of the same family, in which case a layer of earth not less than 1 foot thick shall be left undisturbed above the previously buried coffin; but if on re-opening any grave the soil be found to be offensive, such soil shall not be disturbed, and in no case shall human remains be removed from the grave.

8. No coffin shall be buried in any unwalled grave within 4 feet of the ordinary level of the ground, unless it contains the body of a child under 12 years of age, when it shall not be less than 3 feet below that level.

No. 7.

Small-pox Epidemic.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
23rd February 1881.

Sir,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to state that their attention has been drawn by the managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District to the circular letter which they addressed, on the 8th instant, to the several Boards of Guardians in the Metropolis, relative to the prevalence of small-pox.

Having regard to the continued extension of the disease and to the very limited amount of spare accommodation at the disposal of the managers, the Board are desirous that the matter should receive the early consideration of the Guardians.

On the occurrence of previous epidemics of small-pox, some of the Boards of Guardians rendered very effective aid in supplementing the efforts of the managers, and the Board entertain no doubt that on the present occasion the Guardians will be disposed to render every assistance in their power to meet the emergency.

The Board will be glad to be informed whether the Guardians will be able to make temporary arrangements for the treatment and isolation of a certain number of their own cases of small-pox, and if so, of the extent of the accommodation which they contemplate being able to provide.

I am, &c.,
J. F. Rotton,
Assistant Secretary.

To
The Clerk to the Guardians of the

No. 8.

Small-pox Epidemic.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
23rd February 1881.

Sir,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to state that their attention has been drawn by the managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District to the circular letter which they addressed on the 8th instant to the several sanitary authorities in the Metropolis, relative to the epidemic of small-pox.

Having regard to the continued spread of the disease and to the very limited number of beds at present at the disposal of the managers, the Board feel assured that the matter cannot fail to receive the early consideration of the [Vestry of the or Board of Works for the , or Board of Health of the , or the Commissioners of Sewers], in connection with the power conferred upon them by section 37 of the Sanitary Act, 1866, relative to the provision of temporary places for the reception of the sick.

The Board entertain no doubt that the will be disposed to render every assistance in their power in order to meet the emergency, and the Board will be glad to be informed what extent of provision the are likely to be able to make for the hospital treatment and isolation of non-pauper cases of small-pox arising in the [parish, or district, or city].

I am, &c.,
J. F. Rotton,
Assistant Secretary.

To
The Vestry Clerk of the
or
The Clerk to the
Board of Works for the

No. 9.

Accounts of Improvement Commissioners.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
9th March 1881.

Sir,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to forward to you herewith three copies of an Order which they have issued under section 245 of "The Public Health Act, 1875," and section 3 of "The District Auditors Act, 1879," prescribing regulations with respect to the accounts of improvement commissioners and their officers.

The Order is similar to that which the Board have already issued to Local Boards, and with that Order the Board addressed to the local boards a circular letter containing explanatory observations with respect to certain portions of the Order. As the observations contained in such letter are equally applicable as regards the Order now forwarded to you, I am directed to enclose a copy of the same.

The financial statement prescribed by the present Order includes the totals of the receipts and expenditure of the Improvement Commissioners as a burial board, where they act in the latter capacity, the details of such receipts and expenditure being shown in a separate statement. The Board have, therefore, issued an Order (two copies of which are enclosed) rescinding the Order of the 8th May 1879, which prescribes the form of such statement, except as regards statements for the year ending the 25th instant, which will be made in the present Form.

I am, &c.

JOHN LAMBERT,

Secretary.

To

The Clerk to the Improvement Commissioners.

No. 10.

(Inclosure in No. 9.)

IMPROVEMENT COMMISSIONERS ACCOUNTS ORDER, 1881.

To the Improvement Commissioners, for the time being, of the several Improvement Act Districts in England and Wales;—

To the District Auditors within whose Districts the said Improvement Act Districts are for the time being, respectively included;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by section 245 of "The Public Health Act, 1875," it is enacted that the accounts of the receipts and expenditure under that Act of every local authority shall be made up in such form and to such day in every year as the Local Government Board may appoint.

And whereas by section 5 of "The District Auditors Act, 1879," it is enacted as follows:—

"Where any accounts of the receipts and expenditure of a local "authority are subject by law to be audited by a district "auditor, the Local Government Board may from time to "time by order make, and when made revoke and vary, such "regulations as seem to the Board necessary or proper "respecting the audit of such accounts, including the form "of keeping the accounts of the local authority and their "officers, the day or days to which the accounts are to be "made up, the time within which they are to be examined by "the local authority, the mode in which, if it is so prescribed, "they are to be certified by the local authority or any officer "of that authority, the mode of publishing the time and place "of holding the audit, the persons by whom such accounts "are to be produced for audit, and the mode of conducting "the audit, and an order under this section shall be deemed "to be an order within the meaning of section ninety-eight of "the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834."

And whereas Improvement Commissioners for Improvement Act Districts are local authorities within the meaning of the sections above cited.

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given to Us by the Statutes in that behalf, hereby order as follows :

Art. 1. The several regulations in this Order contained shall, from and after the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, be observed in regard to the accounts of the Improvement Commissioners for the time being, of every Improvement Act District in England and Wales, and of their officers, and in regard to the audit of such accounts, except in so far as the Local Government Board may from time to time assent to any departure from such regulations.

Closing of Accounts.

Art. 2. All the accounts of the Improvement Commissioners and their officers shall be made up and balanced to the twenty-fifth day of March in every year.

Improvement Commissioners' Accounts.

Art. 3. The clerk or other officer duly authorised by the Improvement Commissioners shall enter from time to time at proper dates in the Minute Book of the Improvement Commissioners, according to the Form (A.) in the Schedule to this Order, a statement of all orders drawn on the treasurer and of all moneys paid or received on behalf of the Improvement Commissioners, and of all minutes relating to the allocation or division of charges, or any other pecuniary transaction of the Improvement Commissioners, and shall insert marginal notes of reference to the respective folios of the ledger in which the items relating to any of such orders, payments, receipts or other pecuniary transactions are entered.

Art. 4. The clerk or other officer duly authorised by the Improvement Commissioners shall accurately and punctually enter up and keep the following books and accounts, according to the forms and directions relating to such books and accounts respectively in this Order and in the Schedule thereto, namely :—

(1.) A *ledger*, in the form (B.), in which the items contained in the minute book of the various transactions relating to the receipt or payment of moneys in respect of the district, or of any part thereof, shall be entered and posted up according to their proper dates, under the following heads of subordinate accounts (or as many thereof as may be necessary), and such additional heads as may be or may from time to time become necessary, viz.

Subordinate Accounts of Public Works :—

Sewerage.
Water supply.
Gas supply.
Repairs of highways (main roads).
Repairs of highways (other roads).
Scavenging.
Watering.
Street works and improvements.
Baths and washhouses.
Market places.
Slaughter-houses.
Pleasure grounds.
Hospitals.
Sale of surplus lands.

Subordinate Accounts of Private Works :—
- Drainage.
- Water supply.
- Street works.

Subordinate Accounts of a General Character :—
- Salaries of officers.
- Establishment charges, other than salaries.
- Elections.
- Surveys and plans.
- Legal expenses.
- Compensations.
- Collector's account.
- Surveyor's account.
- Treasurer's account.
- School attendance committee account.
- Invoice account, or tradesmen's account.

And with reference to every loan obtained by the Improvement Commissioners there shall be kept in the ledger separate accounts under the following heads, so far as the same are applicable to the loan :—
- The treasurer, in respect of his receipts and payments on account of the loan.
- The lender, in respect of the advance and repayment of the loan, and of the payment of the interest thereon.
- The permanent works for which the loan is obtained.
- The instalments.
- The interest on the loan.
- The sinking fund.

At the end of every year, or oftener, if directed by the Improvement Commissioners, the expenditure so entered under the foregoing subordinate accounts shall be allocated or divided under the directions of the Improvement Commissioners amongst the following chief accounts, or such others as may be deemed necessary, viz. :—
- District fund account.
- General district rate account.
- Private improvement rate or expenses account.
- Water rate account.
- Highway rate account.

At the end of every half year a balance sheet or general balance account shall be duly entered in the ledger.

In connection with the several items in each of the accounts mentioned in No. (1.) of this article, the respective dates of the transactions shall be inserted, together with references to the folios of the minute book in which the entries relating to such transactions are contained, and to the folios of the corresponding debits and credits respectively.

(2.) A *highway repairs expenditure account*, in the form (C.), in which shall be entered weekly (or at such other period as the Improvement Commissioners may direct), under the four following headings,—
1. Manual labour ;
2. Team labour ;
3. Materials ;
4. Tradesmen's bills and miscellaneous ;

the particulars of the payments made for the repairs of the highways, according to the arrangement of the columns under each of those headings, the payments being shown separately as regards main roads and other roads in the columns provided for that purpose.

(3.) An *order check book*, in the form (D.), which shall contain all orders given by the Improvement Commissioners for stores, or other articles, for repairs, or for work, and counterfoils of such orders, and forms of the invoices to accompany commodities supplied, or to be delivered when work is done. Such orders, when duly signed by the clerk or other officer duly authorised, together with the forms of invoice, shall be detached from the said book, and issued to the tradesmen or other persons dealt with or employed, to be returned and disposed of in the manner directed in the form; and the counterfoils, duly signed, shall be retained in the said book.

Treasurer's Account.

Art. 5. The treasurer of the Improvement Commissioners shall keep an account according to the form (E.) in the said schedule, in which shall be entered punctually and accurately all moneys received and paid by him on behalf of the Improvement Commissioners. He shall balance and sign this account quarterly, or at such other times as may be directed by the Improvement Commissioners.

Surveyor's Accounts.

Art. 6. The surveyor shall accurately and punctually enter up and keep the following accounts, according to the forms and directions relating to such accounts respectively in this Order and in the schedule thereto, namely:

(1.) A *wages account* in the form (F.), in which shall be entered the names of the labourers employed by the Improvement Commissioners, the days on which, as well as the places at and the work on which they were so employed, the rate of pay, and the amount of wages earned, together with the date of payment.

This account shall also distinguish, as regards repairs of the highways, the amounts in respect of main roads from those in respect of other roads, under the following divisions:—

1. Manual labour.
2. Team labour.
3. Materials.

If the Improvement Commissioners deem it more convenient, this form may be kept in separate sheets, instead of in a book, and each sheet may, if the Improvement Commissioners so direct, be arranged so as to contain such particulars only as relate to a specific description of work, whether in respect of highways or otherwise.

The surveyor shall, at the time of payment, obtain the signatures of the labourers in the column provided for that purpose, or if any of them are unable to write, they shall affix their marks, which shall be duly attested in acknowledgment of the receipt of the money.

The surveyor shall also sign his name in the place provided for that purpose at the foot of the form.

Provided that where, under the directions of the Improvement Commissioners, the wages of the labourers are paid by the clerk or other officer, instead of the surveyor, the above requirements in regard to entering the date of payment and obtaining the labourers' signatures or marks, shall not apply to the surveyor, but shall apply to the clerk or other officer as aforesaid.

(2.) A *stores account*, in the form (G.), in which, under separate divisions, according to the directions appended to the form, shall be

entered on one side, in order of date, the quantities, prices, and cost of stores received, and on the other side the quantities, prices, and cost of stores expended, as well as the places where and the purposes for which they were expended.

The *stores account* shall be balanced as required by Art. 2, and at such other times as the Improvement Commissioners may direct.

(3.) If the surveyor, under the directions of the Improvement Commissioners, receives any money, or makes any payments on their behalf, he shall enter such receipts and payments in a *cash account*, according to the form (M.), and use a *general receipt check book*, according to the Form (L.)

Accounts of Collectors and other Officers.

Art. 7. In the case of every rate which may be levied by the Improvement Commissioners, there shall be kept, either in the same book with the rate, or in a separate book, a *rate collection account*, which account shall be in the form (H.) in the schedule to this Order, or in a form to the like effect, and shall be accurately and punctually entered up every week by the collector, in accordance with the directions appended to the said form, and shall be duly signed by him when balanced.

Provided that where the said *rate collection account* is kept in the same book as the rate, the columns headed "Number of Assessment" and "Amount of rate at in the Pound" may be omitted from the form.

Provided also, that if the Improvement Commissioners deem it advisable that the *rate collection account* should be kept by their clerk, such account may be kept and signed by the clerk accordingly, instead of by the collector.

The *rate collection account* shall be balanced as required by Art. 2, and if the rate to which it relates is closed at any other time than the 25th day of March, then also at such closing of the rate.

Art. 8. The collector shall keep a *collecting and deposit account*, in the form (I.), in which shall be entered accurately, and under their true dates, all sums received by him as such collector or paid over by him to the treasurer of the Improvement Commissioners.

Art. 9. The collector shall, in the collection of every rate, use a *rate receipt check book*, in the form (K.) in the said schedule, or in such other form as the Improvement Commissioners may direct, applicable to one or to several rates as they may think fit. The receipts and counterfoils in this book shall be numbered consecutively according to the numbers or assessments in the rate book.

When the amount of the rate shall be received from any person assessed, the receipt applicable to such person's assessment shall, at that time and not before, be signed by the collector and detached from the rate receipt check book, and shall be delivered, stamped with an adhesive stamp, where the amount of the payment shall render such stamp necessary, to the person making the payment, and the counterfoil, duly filled up, shall be retained in the book. In the receipt so delivered, and in the counterfoil so retained, the true date of the payment shall be inserted.

If upon the closing of any rate not fully collected there shall remain in the rate receipt check book any receipts made out for such rate unused, the collector shall enter upon each of such receipts the reason for not using it, and date and sign such entry.

Art. 10. Whenever money is received by the collector otherwise than in respect of rates, or by the clerk or other officer, on behalf of the Improvement Commissioners, he shall duly fill up one of the receipts and counterfoils in the *general receipt check book*, form (L.), and shall deliver the receipt (stamped with an adhesive stamp where the amount of the payment shall render such stamp necessary) to the person making the payment, and shall retain the counterfoil in the book. Such receipts and counterfoils shall bear corresponding numbers in consecutive order.

Art. 11. If the clerk, or any other officer except the treasurer and collector, shall, under the direction of the Improvement Commissioners, receive or pay moneys on their behalf, he shall keep a *cash account*, according to the form (M.) in the schedule to this Order, and such account shall be balanced at such times as the Improvement Commissioners may direct.

Audit.

Art. 12. The district auditor shall audit the accounts of the Improvement Commissioners and their officers once in every year, that is to say, as soon as may be after the twenty-fifth day of March. Provided always, that if the district auditor shall be required by the Local Government Board to hold an extraordinary audit, either of the whole or of any portion of the accounts, in addition to the ordinary audit, all the provisions herein contained with reference to the ordinary audit shall, so far as they may be applicable, apply to such extraordinary audit.

Art. 13. The clerk and the other officers of the Improvement Commissioners who by law are liable to account to the district auditor shall attend at the time and place appointed by him for the audit of their accounts, and shall submit to him all books and accounts which they are respectively required to keep by this or any other Order of the Local Government Board, or by the Improvement Commissioners, together with all documents and vouchers containing or relating to such books or accounts; and the same shall at the time of the audit be open to the inspection of any owner of property or ratepayer interested in such accounts, but to such extent and in such manner only as will not, in the judgment of the said district auditor, interfere with the audit.

Art. 14. In auditing the accounts, the district auditor shall see that they have been kept and are presented in proper form, that the particular items of receipt and expenditure are stated in sufficient detail, and that the payments are supported by adequate vouchers and authority. He shall ascertain whether all sums received, or which ought to have been received, are brought into account, and shall examine whether the expenditure is in all cases such as might lawfully be made. He shall also reduce such payments and charges as are exorbitant; shall surcharge moneys not duly accounted for, or lost by negligence, upon the person who ought to account for the same, or whose negligence or improper conduct has caused the loss; and shall disallow and strike out such payments as are not authorised by law.

Art. 15. When the district auditor disallows any payment or surcharges any sum upon any person he shall declare the ground of his decision, and offer to state such ground in writing, if required by the person aggrieved to do so, in the proper book of account forthwith, or as soon as the arrangements for the business of his audit will permit.

and shall report such disallowance or surcharge to the Local Government Board.

Art. 16. The district auditor shall examine and collate the several books and papers of account; and shall ascertain that the several entries correspond with and balance each other, where such balance may be required; but in case of any error caused by inadvertence or accident in any account he may require the officer rendering it to correct the same, and the officer shall make the necessary correction, and the district auditor shall then deal with the account so corrected. But if the officer shall refuse to do so, the district auditor shall himself make the correction and report the circumstances of the case to the Local Government Board.

Art. 17. The district auditor shall compute the several accounts so as to verify the arithmetical accuracy thereof, and the balance due to or from the officers rendering the same at the time to which the audit relates; and he shall state the balance in words at length and certify the same by his signature or initials, and add the date of the audit; and when he certifies any sum or other matter to be due he shall, as far as practicable, enter his certificate and his reasons for the same (when they are required) in some part of the book of account which shall be free from other writing.

Art. 18. The district auditor shall receive any objection made by a ratepayer, or any person aggrieved, against the accounts undergoing audit, or any item or charge therein, or any vouchers or authority for the same; and shall examine into the merits of such objection, and make a decision respecting the same, stating the grounds thereof, and offering to enter the same in the book of account then being examined, if required to do so, as in the case of a disallowance or surcharge.

Art. 19. If the district auditor shall doubt the correctness of any account, or any item or charge in any account, he shall require the officer rendering the account, or any other person holding or accountable for any money, books, deeds, or chattels, relating to the Improvement Act District, to appear before him, and shall call upon such person to produce any accounts, books, or papers which he may lawfully require; and he shall examine such officer or person as may then appear, and such accounts, books, and papers as may be produced before him respecting such account, item, or charge.

Art. 20. If the district auditor find that any money, goods, or chattels belonging to the Improvement Commissioners have been purloined, embezzled, wasted, or misapplied, or that any deficiency or loss has been incurred by the negligence or misconduct of any officer or other person accounting, and shall surcharge such officer or person with such amount or value in his account, he shall submit a statement of such surcharge to the Improvement Commissioners as soon as he conveniently can do so.

Art. 21. The personal representatives of an officer accountable under this Order, dying before the audit of his accounts, shall, so far as they may be by law required, account in conformity with the provisions herein contained in the place of such deceased officer, and all regulations affecting the accounts of such officer shall, so far as may be otherwise lawful, affect the accounts of his personal representatives.

Art. 22. The district auditor having audited the several accounts in the ledger, shall sign a certificate at the foot of the balance sheet therein, to the following effect:—

"I have examined the several accounts of which the foregoing is the balance sheet, and I have compared the several payments credited

to the treasurer with the vouchers, and I hereby certify that the entries appear to be correct and legal. And that [when the balance in the account kept by the treasurer does not agree with the balance in the ledger], subject to the explanation below [the difference to be explained at the foot of the certificate], the balance of the treasurer's account herein, viz., £ , agrees with the balance which by his own account appears to have been in his hands at the time of closing such account.

"Dated _____ (Signed) _____,
District Auditor."

And in the other books the district auditor shall enter a certificate of his having audited the same, and sign and date the same.

Art. 23. The district auditor shall, at the close of each audit, transmit to the Local Government Board a statement in the form (R.) in the said schedule, showing which of the books and accounts directed by this Order to be kept is not kept, or is imperfectly kept, or kept in a form different from that prescribed by the Local Government Board.

Financial Statement.

Art. 24. The financial statement required to be prepared and submitted to the district auditor in duplicate by the Improvement Com missioners, in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of "The District Auditors Act, 1879," shall be in the form (O.) in the schedule to this Order, and shall contain the particulars therein specified or referred to; and the certificate of the district auditor to be appended to each such duplicate shall be in the form set forth at the foot of the said statement.

Interpretation of Terms.

Art. 25. In this Order and in the forms set forth in the schedule thereto, the term—

"Clerk" means the clerk to the Improvement Commissioners.

"District auditor" means the auditor for the time being in whose district the Improvement Act District is included.

"Rate," unless otherwise expressed, means any rate or assessment which may be made by the Improvement Commissioners under the provisions of "The Public Health Act, 1875."

"Surveyor" means a surveyor appointed by the Improvement Commissioners under the provisions of section 189 of "The Public Health Act, 1875," and includes an assistant surveyor, where such an assistant is appointed under those provisions, and where he may be required by the Improvement Commissioners to perform any of the duties herein prescribed.

"Main roads" means roads so constituted under "The Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878."

"Manual labour" means manual labour employed in the actual execution of repairs, as distinct from such labour employed in obtaining, delivering, or preparing materials for repairs, and includes contract work for repairs, where such repairs are let by contract, and where the contract is not made exclusively for the purposes herein-after described under either of the heads of "team labour" or "materials."

"Team labour" means labour of that kind employed in the collection, delivery, or distribution of materials for the purpose of executing repairs, and includes such labour employed under any contract entered into for those purposes exclusively.

"Materials" means stone or other materials for repairs, and includes the cost of purchasing, getting, carrying, or preparing such materials, and of delivering the same other than by means of team labour. It also includes any such cost incurred under any contract entered into for those purposes exclusively, as well as damage to land in getting materials for the purpose of repairs, and royalty or rent of pits or quarries for that purpose.

"Tradesmen's bills" includes the cost of tools, implements, and other stock supplied by tradesmen for repairs and not herein-before included in the term "materials," and the cost incurred in repairs of drains, bridges, and fences executed by tradesmen; and when used in connection with "main roads" means tradesmen's bills for repairs incurred for main roads exclusively.

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board, this eighth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

(L.S.) J. G. DODSON, *President.*

JOHN LAMBERT, *Secretary.*

Schedule.

FORM (A.)

Minute Book.

Dr. *Cr.*

£	s.	d.	Debit Folio Ledger.	Minutes.	Credit Folio Ledger.	£	s.	d.

FORM (B.)

The Ledger.

_____ Improvement Act District.

_____ Improvement Act District.

Fo. ___ . *Dr.*

Contra. *Cr.* Fo. ____.

Date.	Folio of Minute Book.	Folio of corresponding *Credit.*	Corresponding *Credit* and Items.	1)			Totals.			Date.	Folio of Minute Book.	Folio of corresponding *Debit*	Corresponding *Debit* and Items.	(2)			Totals.		
			To	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*				*By*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*

(1.) When to any account any sum is debited, part of which is credited to one account and the remainder to another or others, the several sums so credited are to be written in this column, and their total in the next column. The several accounts to which such parts are credited are to be written against them respectively, together with the requisite explanation in the column for "Corresponding *Credit* and Items."

(2.) When to any account any sum is credited, part of which is debited to one account and the remainder to another or others, the several sums so debited are to be written in this column, and their total in the next column. The several accounts to which such parts are debited are to be written against them respectively, together with the requisite explanation in the column for "Corresponding *Debit* and Items."

FORM (C.)

Highway Repo

Year ending

IMPROVEMENT ACT DISTRICT.

MANUAL LABOUR.														TEAM LABOUR.											
No. of Week.*	Date on which each Week* ends.	Amounts paid.										When paid.	Folio of Ledger.	Amounts paid.										When paid.	
		To Labourers.						To Contractors.						To Labourers.						To Contractors.					
		Main Roads.			Other Roads.			Main Roads.			Other Roads.			Main Roads.			Other Roads.			Main Roads.			Other Roads.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
1																									
2																									
3																									
4																									
5																									
6																									
TOTALS																									TOTAL

* If the Improvement Commissioners direct the entries in this Account to be

FORM (C.)

Expenditure Account.

Twenty-fifth day of March 18___.

_____ *Clerk.*

Materials.																		Tradesmen's Bills and Miscellaneous.								Gross Total.		
Amounts paid.														When paid.	Folio of Ledger.	Amounts paid.						When paid.	Folio of Ledger.					
To Labourers.						To Contractors.						For Materials supplied otherwise than by Contract.																
Main Roads.			Other Roads.			Main Roads.			Other Roads.			Main Roads.			Other Roads.										Main Roads.			Other Roads.					
£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*				£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*				£	*s.*	*d.*

made otherwise than weekly this heading must be altered accordingly.

FORM (D).

The Order Check Book.

_____ Improvement Act District.

COUNTERFOIL.

_____ day of _____,

No.* _____ 18 .

Mr.† _____

†

(*Signature*)

ORDER.

_____ day of _____,

No.* _____ 18 .

Mr.† _____

Please to†

(*Signature*)

The Particulars and Price of the Goods or Work are to be inserted, and the Invoice returned when the Order is executed.

INVOICE.

_____ day of _____,

No.* _____ 18 .

The _____ Improvement Commissioners.

Drs. To †

Date.	Articles supplied or work done.	£	*s.*	*d.*
	Total - - £			

No. _____ §

Examined and Entered } _____

Surveyor.

_____ 18 .

Correct, _____ *Clerk.*

* The No. may be consecutive for a quarter of the year, or for the half-year, or for the year, as the Improvement Commissioners shall direct. Where no direction is given it shall continue for the whole year.

† Insert in these spaces the name of the Tradesman, the goods to be supplied, and the place at which they are to be delivered, or the work is to be done, as the case may be.

Note.—The Order, with the Invoice in blank, is to be detached from the Counterfoil, and sent to the Tradesman; the Order is to be kept by the Tradesman and the Invoice returned when the Order is completely executed; a ticket being sent containing the like entries with every delivery, when there is more than one. The Invoice, after being entered by the Surveyor in the *Stores Account*, should be kept by the Clerk or other Officer duly authorised by the Improvement Commissioners, for reference and for production at the Audit.

§ This No. must be entered by the Surveyor according to the order of the receipt, and be consecutive as in the Note* in the Order Check Book.

FORM (E.)

Treasurer's Account.

_____ IMPROVEMENT ACT DISTRICT.

Account of Receipts and Payments on behalf of the Improvement Commissioners for the Year ended _____ day of _____ 18 .

Receipts.						Payments.					
Date.	From whom.	On what Account.	Amount.			Date of Payment.	Date of Order.	Name of Payee.	Amount.		
			£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
								Balance -			
		Total -						Total -			

Signed this _____ day of _____.

_____ *Treasurer.*

Note.—This account is to be balanced at the end of every quarter or at such other times as may be directed by the Improvement Commissioners, and signed by the Treasurer.

FORM (F.)

Wages

Week ending the _____ *day of* _____ 18 , *being the* _____

_____ Improvement Act District.

Labourers' Names.	Employment.		Week, ending						Number of			Rate per			Amounts due otherwise than in respect of Repairs of Highways.												Total. (*a*).		
	Where employed.	How employed.	of 18 .						Yards.	Loads.	Days.	Yard.	Load.	Day.	Sewerage.			Street Works and Improvements.			——								
			M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	S.							£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*

FORM (F.)

Account.

Week of the Year ending the Twenty-fifth day of March 18 .

_____ *Surveyor.*

Amounts due in respect of Repairs of Highways.																			Labourers' Receipts.				
Manual Labour.						Team Labour.						Materials.						Total. (*b.*)	Amount due according to Columns (*a.*) and (*b.*)			When paid.	Labourers' Signatures.
Main Roads.			Other Roads.			Main Roads.			Other Roads.			Main Roads.			Other Roads.								
£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*		

FORM (G.)

Stores

Year ended the

_____ Improvement Act District.

_____ * STORES RECEIVED.

Date.	No. of Invoice in Order Check Book.†	No. of Invoice according to order of receipt.	From whom received.	Number of					Rate per					Cost.
				Tons.	Yards.	Cwts.			Ton.	Yard.	Cwt.			
			Balance brought forward - -											£ s. d.

* One or more pages of this Account should be appropriated to each description of Stores, *e.g.*

† The Invoices, after being entered by the Surveyor in this Account, should be

FORM (G.)

Account.

25th day of March 18 .

Surveyor.

STORES EXPENDED.

Date.	Where expended.	For what purpose.	Number of					Rate per					Cost.
			Tons.	Yards.	Cwts.			Ton.	Yard.	Cwt.			£ s. d.

FORM (H.)

Rate Collection Account.

* General District Rate made on the _____ day of _____ 18 .

_____ Improvement Act District.

Number of Assessment.	Amount of Rate at in the Pound.	Recoverable Arrears of former Rates, if any.	Amount to be collected according to Columns 2 and 3.	Amount added under Sect. 221 of the Public Health Act, 1875.	Amount deducted or allowed under Public Health Act, 1875.				Amount payable according to preceding Columns.	Amount actually collected.	Date of Collection (Day, Month, and Year).	Uncollected at first balancing this Book.	Irrecoverable at finally balancing this Book.		Recoverable Arrears at finally balancing this Book.
					Under Sect. 221.	Sewerage, under Sect. 224.	On account of Poverty, under Sect. 225.	On Appeal, under Sect. 269.					Amount.	Causes.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
† Totals															

_____

Collector for the above-named District,

or

_____

Clerk to the Improvement Commissioners.

* If this Form is used for any other Rate than the "General District Rate," the title, and the headings of the columns, when necessary, should be altered accordingly.

† The sub-division of totals is introduced in columns 11 and 13 to meet a case where it may be found desirable to balance the Rate before closing it. In such a case the upper ivision is intended for the amount collected at the first balancing, and the lower one for the amount collected since the first balancing.

Columns 1 and 2 may be omitted when the *Rate Collection Account* is kept in the same Book with the Rate.

FORM (I.)

Collecting and Deposit Account.

_____ Improvement Act District. _____ *Collector.*

| RECEIPTS. | | |

FORM (K.)

_____ *Rate Receipt Check Book.*

This part is to be retained in the Book.

COUNTERFOIL.

No. ___.

_____

Improvement Act District.

___ *day of* _____ 18 .

Mr. _____

Occupier [or *Owner*].

_____ *Rate made on the*

_____ *day of* _____

18 , *on Land* [or *Property other than Land.*]

£ _____

(*Signed*) _____

RECEIPT.

No. ____.

_____ Improvement Act District.

day of _____ 18 .

Received of _____

Occupier [or *Owner*] *the Sum of* _____

in respect of the _____ *Rate, viz.:—*

£ *s. d.*

Rate made the _____ *day of* _____

18 *at* *in the Pound on*

£_____ *Rateable Value of Land*

[or *Property other than Land*] -

Total -

(*Signed*) _____

Where the Rate is levied in different proportions on different description of property, the Receipt and Counterfoil should show the description of property in respect of which the amount due is assessed. Hence, the word *Land*, or the words *Property other than Land*, should be struck out, as the case may require. In like manner, the word *Owner*, or the word *Occupier*, should be struck out according to circumstances.

FORM (L.)

General Receipt Check Book.

COUNTERFOIL.

No. .

_____ IMPROVEMENT ACT DISTRICT.

_____ day of _____ 18 .

Of Mr. _____

£ _____

for _____ .

_____

Clerk [*or* Surveyor *or* Collector].

RECEIPT.

No. ____.

_____ IMPROVEMENT ACT DISTRICT.

_____ day of _____ 18 .

Received of Mr. _____

the sum of _____ Pounds _____ Shillings and _____ pence,

for _____.

_____

Clerk [*or* Surveyor *or* Collector].

_____

£ _____

FORM (M.)

Cash

Week ending

being the _____

the _____ *day*

_____ Improvement Act District.

Dr.

Date.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Balance brought Forward:						

FORM (M.)

Account.

the _____ *day of* _____ 18 ,
week of the Quarter ending
of _____ 18 .

_____ Clerk [*or* Surveyor or other Officer].

Cr.

Date.		No. of Voucher.	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
	BALANCE IN HAND:							

FORM (O.)

_____ Improvement Act District.

Financial Statement.

"The District Auditors Act, 1879" (42 Vict. c. 6.)

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure by the Improvement Commissioners for the above-named Improvement Act District, for the Year ended the twenty-fifth day of March 18 .

RECEIPTS OTHER THAN FROM LOANS.

	Amounts.			Totals.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Public Rates.						
From General District Rate						
From Special District Rate (if any)						
From Highway Rate						
From Water Supply Rate						
From Gas Supply Rate						
From Market Tolls or other Dues and Duties (if any)						
From Precepts in respect of expenses of School Attendance Committee (if any)						
Private Rates.						
From Private Improvement Rates						
From Water Supply Rates or Rents						
Other Receipts.						
From Parliamentary Grant { Salary of Medical Officer of Health / Salary of Inspector of Nuisances						
District Fund Account (if any)						
From all other sources						
Burial Board Receipts.						
Amount of the Receipts by the Improvement Commissioners as a Burial Board, where acting in the latter capacity						
Gross Receipts						

FORM (O.)—Financial Statement—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE OTHER THAN FROM LOANS.

	Amounts.			Totals.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
PUBLIC WORKS.						
Sewerage						
Water Supply						
Gas Supply						
Highways (less amount* borne by County Authority in respect of repairs of Main Roads, if any)						
Scavenging and Watering						
Parks or Public Pleasure Grounds						
Hospitals						
Other Public Works						
	£	s.	d.			
* Amount borne by County Authority in respect of Main Roads						
PRIVATE IMPROVEMENT WORKS.						
Drainage and Water Supply						
Other Private Improvement Works						
Amount of Expenditure on Public Works and Private Improvement Works						

Form (O.)—Financial Statement—*continued.*

Expenditure other than from Loans—*continued.*

	Amounts. £	s.	d.	Totals. £	s.	d.
GENERAL EXPENDITURE.						
Election Expenses						
Legal Expenses						
Salaries (less amount† borne by Parliamentary Grant), viz.—Clerk						
Treasurer						
Medical Officer of Health						
Inspector of Nuisances						
Surveyor						
Establishment Charges, other than Salaries						
Repayment of Loans, with Interest‡						
Expenses of School Attendance Committee (if any)						
Other Payments (excluding contributions on Precepts of Joint Boards or Port Sanitary Authorities)§						

† Amount borne by Parliamentary Grant:

	£	s.	d.
Medical Officer of Health			
Inspector of Nuisances			

§ Amount paid on Precepts:

	£	s.	d.
To Joint Boards			
To Port Sanitary Authorities			

BURIAL BOARD EXPENDITURE.						
Amount of Expenditure by the Improvement Commissioners as a Burial Board, where acting in the latter capacity**						
Amount of Expenditure on Public Works and Private Improvement Works, brought forward						
Total Expenditure included in this Statement						

‡ The particulars required with respect to loans are to be supplied in the Form (Q.) annexed.

** The amount to be inserted here will be the total expenditure shown in the Form (P.) annexed.

_____ Clerk [*or* _____] to the Improvement Commissioners.

_____ day of _____ 18 .

I hereby certify that I have compared the entries in the above Statement with the Vouchers and other documents relating thereto, and that the regulations with respect to such Statement have been duly complied with.

I hereby further certify that I have ascertained by audit the correctness of such statement, and that the amount expended by the Improvement Commissioners during the year ended the 25th day of March, 18 , as included in such statement and allowed by me at the audit, is [*here insert the amount in words at length*].

As witness my hand this day of , 18 .

_____ Stamp. _____ *District Auditor.*

FORM (P.)

FORM (P.)

_____ Improvement Act District (Burial Board).

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure by the Improvement Commissioners for District [or for the _____ of _____ comprised

_____

RECEIPTS OTHER THAN FROM LOANS.

	£	s.	d.	Totals. £	s.	d.
From Poor Rate						
From Burial Board Rate or General District Rate						
From Burial Fees						
From all other sources:—						
_____						
_____						
_____						
Gross Receipts - - £						

FORM (P.)

he above-named Improvement Act District, acting as the Burial Board for that n that District], for the Year ended the 25th day of March, 18 .

EXPENDITURE OTHER THAN FROM LOANS.

	Amounts. £	s.	d.	Totals. £	s.	d.
Expenses in respect of Burial Grounds and Buildings						
Salaries; viz.:— Clerk						
Superintendent of Cemetery						
Keeper of Cemetery						
Establishment Charges, other than Salaries						
Repayment of Loans, with Interest*						
Burial Fees paid to Ministers and Incumbents						
Other Payments:—	£	s.	d.			
Total Expenditure included in this Statement						

* The particulars required with respect to Loans are to be supplied in the "Loan Account," Form (Q.) annexed.

_____ Clerk [*or* _____] to the Burial Board,

_____ day of _____ 18 .

Examined by me in connection with the Financial Statement for the year ended the 25th day of March, 18 , and found correct.

_____ District Auditor,

_____ day of _____, 18 .

FORM (Q.)

_____ IMPROVEMENT ACT DISTRICT.

LOA

**Statement with reference to Loans obtained by the Improvement Commi*
Year ended the Twenty-fif

Amount originally advanced.	When advanced.	Whether by Public Works Loan Commissioners, a Company,† or otherwise.	For what object.‡	For what Period.	Rate of Interest.	Mode of repaymen whether annuity otherwis
£						

** Statement with reference to Loans obtained by the Improvement Co*
Year ended the Twenty-fif

Amount originally advanced.	When advanced.	Whether by Public Works Loan Commissioners, a Company,† or otherwise.	For what object.‡	For what Period.	Rate of Interest.	Mode of repaymen whether annuity otherwis
£						

* Where the Improvement Commissioners do not act as a Burial Board, the second of the above Tabula

† If by a Company, insert the name.

‡ Where all or any portion of the Loan has been expended during the year, state the nature of t Works and the amount expended in each case.

Nature of Works.	Amount expended.
	£

NOTE.—It is only required that money be entered in the Form above to the nearest £; whenever the fracti to £1; if less than 10*s.*, they are to be rejected. Thus, £175

FORM (Q.)

ACCOUNT.

sioners for the above-named District [otherwise than as a Burial Board].
day of March 18 .

Amounts paid this Year.		Amount of Principal still owing.	SINKING FUND.			
Principal.	Interest.		Amount annually set apart.	Rate of Interest on which Fund is based.	Total Sum in Fund.	Securities in which Fund is invested, and Rate of Interest payable on them.
£	£	£	£		£	

missioners for the above-named District, acting as the Burial Board.
day of March, 18 .

Amounts paid this Year.		Amount of Principal still owing.	SINKING FUND.			
Principal.	Interest.		Amount annually set apart.	Rate of Interest on which Fund is based.	Total Sum in Fund.	Securities in which Fund is invested, and Rate of Interest payable on them.
£	£	£	£		£	

Statements is to be omitted, as well as the words within brackets at the head of the first of those Statements.

_____ Clerk to the Improvement Commissioners,

_____ day of _____ 188 .

Examined by me in connection with the Financial Statement for the year ended the 25th day of March 188 , and found correct.

_____ District Auditor,

_____ day of _____ 188 .

parts, in abstracting from the Books, amount in their total to 10*s.*, or more than 10*s.*, they are to be taken as equal should be entered as £176, but £175 9*s.* 11*d.* as £175 only.

FORM (R.)

_____ *Audit District.*

_____ Improvement Act District.

A Statement of the District Auditor in reference to the Books and Accounts for the yea ended the 25th day of March, 18 . As to the Books and Accounts required to be kept by th Clerk,

Mr. _____,

By the Treasurer,

Mr. _____,

By the Surveyor,

Mr. _____,

By the Collector,

Mr. _____,

	Observations.
	CLERK.
Minute Book.	
Ledger.	
Wages Account (portion of) if required.	
Highway Repairs Expenditure Account.	
General Receipt Check Book.	
Order Check Book.	
Cash Account.	
	TREASURER.
Treasurer's Account.	
	SURVEYOR.
Wages Account.	
Stores Account.	
Cash Account (if required).	
General Receipt Check Book (if required).	
	COLLECTOR.
Rate Collection Account.	
Rate Receipt Check Book.	
General Receipt Check Book.	
Collecting and Deposit Account.	
	OTHER OFFICERS (naming them).
General Receipt Check Book (if required).	
Cash Account.	

The Audit of the above Books and Accounts was concluded the day of 18 .

_____ *District Auditor.*

Date _____ 18 .

Against the name of any Book or Account contained in this Statement which is not kept at all, or imperfectly kept, the District Auditor is to write in the former case "not kept," and in the latte "imperfectly." In case of any Book or Account being imperfectly kept, the general nature of th imperfection is to be set forth *on the other side*, together with such observations as the Distri Auditor considers requisite. Where there is no defect, the District Auditor should state the fac And where any officer has in any respect disobeyed, neglected, or departed from any of the regulatio of this Order applicable to his office, the District Auditor should report the facts on the other side.

No. 11.

Prevalence of Trichinous Disease.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
12th March 1881.

Sir,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to state that their attention has been called to the disease which is attributed to the consumption by human beings of the imperfectly cooked flesh of pigs infested by the worms known as *Trichinæ* and other similar parasites.

The Board have no information of the present existence of this disease in Great Britain, and they trust that its prevalence is not to be apprehended. They think it prudent, however, that special precautions should be taken in regard to this matter, particularly where foreign pork and bacon are concerned; and they direct me to forward to the sanitary authority the accompanying copies of a memorandum on the subject which has been prepared by the Board's medical officer.

I am, at the same time, to remind the authority of the powers which they possess under sections 116–119 of the Public Health Act, 1875, in relation to the sale of diseased, unsound, or unwholesome meat; and to suggest that the authority should enjoin their medical officer of health and inspector of nuisances to use special vigilance in carrying out the provisions of those sections, in relation to the descriptions of meat referred to.

I am, &c.
John Lambert,
Secretary.

To
The Clerk to the
Sanitary Authority.

No. 12.

(Inclosure in No. 11.)

Trichinous Disease and Cooking of Meat.

Some very serious diseases in man, of which the chief is named *Trichiniasis*, result from eating the flesh of pigs that have become infested with minute parasitic worms.

It is upon the imported flesh of foreign pigs that suspicion of being thus infested has recently fallen; but it will be prudent to regard all pigs as liable to parasitic disease, and to remember that the influence of it upon the animal is not nearly so evident as when the disease attacks man.

Inasmuch as the meat infested with these worms cannot be recognised by any popular test, and the worms themselves can only be detected by careful microscopic examination, it becomes important to take precautions against harm to man in the case of meat from all pigs.

The only known means of avoiding disease in man from this dangerous quality of meat from pigs, is by very thorough and efficient cooking. *If there is reason for thinking a particular sample of meat to contain the parasites, it ought not, on any account, to be eaten, no matter how it is cooked.*

Hams, sausages, and like articles, whether or not they have been smoked or salted, should never be eaten in the raw state.

To be efficient for the required purpose, the cooking of pork, of hams, of bacon, and of other articles should be prolonged for about

half as much time again as is customary. The smallest joint should be cooked for not less than an hour; and whatever be the size of the joint, it should have not less than half an hour's cooking for each pound of meat. No part of a joint that is seen to have an underdone portion in it should be eaten.

In boiling hams and pork, the meat should be put into cold or luke-warm water; and the period of cooking should be reckoned *from the time when the water boils.*

In boiling several joints of pork or several hams (as required at institutions and elsewhere), they should not be put together, in bulk, at the same time into the same cooking vessel. Each joint should be put into a separate vessel, and boiled with a good quantity of water.

Though the caution is not given for the avoidance of the particular diseases here in question, the present is a useful opportunity to mention that it is of much importance to health to see that larders, and places where cooked meat is stored, are kept always clean and free from the chance of foul air entering them. Serious outbreaks of disease are appearing with some probability to be related to neglect of this precaution.

GEORGE BUCHANAN,
Medical Officer.

Local Government Board,
28th February 1881.

No. 13.

HIGHWAY PARISH ACCOUNTS.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
11th April 1881.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to state that they have had under their consideration the expediency of amending their Order of the 26th of May 1879, with the view of simplifying the accounts to be kept by surveyors of highways, and collectors, in parishes which are not included in a highway district.

The requirements of the statute in regard to the separation of expenditure for the repairs of main roads involve a sub-division of headings and the introduction of many details which would otherwise be unnecessary in the accounts. The Board, however, have come to the conclusion that one of the present books—namely, the annual summary of quarterly receipts and expenditure—may be dispensed with, and that the repairs expenditure account and the general receipt and expenditure account may be made yearly instead of quarterly accounts. By these means the time and trouble of frequent castings will be saved, especially in the repairs expenditure account.

The Board have issued an Order (two copies of which are enclosed) embodying the above amendments and various other minor alterations in the forms, which will have the effect of making the accounts much more simple.

The labourers' signatures are dispensed with in cases where the surveyor receives no remuneration, and where there is no paid collector of the highway rate.

The form of financial statement under "The District Auditors Act, 1879," has been somewhat altered, and provision has been made in it for showing the balances on each side.

It will be seen from Article 1 that the Order of the 26th of May 1879, is rescinded, and that the new Order takes effect forthwith, subject to the following exceptions :—

1. The financial statement for the year ended the 25th of March last is to be made in the old form.
2. The existing forms of account may be used instead of the new forms, until the 25th of March next, if the surveyor thinks fit; or—
3. The existing forms may until that date be altered and adapted to the forms prescribed by the new Order.

I have, &c.,
JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

To
The Surveyor of Highways.

No. 14.

(Inclosure in No. 13.)

HIGHWAY PARISHES.—GENERAL ORDER FOR ACCOUNTS.

To the surveyors of highways, for the time being, of the several highway parisnes not in highway districts ;—

To the collectors of highway rates, for the time being, of the said highway parishes, respectively ;—

To the several district auditors authorised, for the time being, to audit the accounts of the said surveyors and collectors, respectively ;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by section 9 of "The Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878," it is enacted that the accounts of the highway authority of every highway district and highway parish shall be made up in such form as the Local Government Board shall from time to time prescribe, and shall be balanced to the twenty-fifth day of March in each year :

And whereas by section 5 of "The District Auditors Act, 1879," it is enacted as follows :—

> "Where any accounts of the receipts and expenditure of a local "authority are subject by law to be audited by a district "auditor, the Local Government Board may from time to "time by Order make, and when made revoke and vary, such "regulations as seem to the Board necessary or proper "respecting the audit of such accounts, including the form "of keeping the accounts of the local authority and their "officers, the day or days to which the accounts are to be "made up, the time within which they are to be examined "by the local authority, the mode in which, if it is so pre-"scribed, they are to be certified by the local authority or "any officer of that authority, the mode of publishing the "time and place of holding the audit, the persons by whom "such accounts are to be produced for audit, and the mode "of conducting the audit, and an Order under this section "shall be deemed to be an Order within the meaning of "section ninety-eight of the Poor Law Amendment Act, "1834."

And whereas in pursuance of the above-recited enactments the Local Government Board, by an Order dated the 26th day of May 1879, prescribed regulations with respect to the mode of keeping and auditing the accounts of the surveyors of highways of the several highway parishes not included in highway districts, and of the collectors of highway rates in those parishes;

And whereas it is expedient that the said Order should be rescinded to the extent herein-after specified, and that other regulations should be substituted for those contained in that Order:

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board, hereby order as follows:—

Art. 1. The said Order dated the 26th day of May 1879, is hereby rescinded.

Provided as follows:—

1. The financial statement for the year ended the 25th day of March 1881, shall be in the form prescribed by the said Order.
2. In any highway parish where the surveyor may think fit, the accounts of such surveyor, or of the collector, for the year ending the 25th day of March 1882, may be kept in the forms prescribed by the said Order, dated the 26th day of May 1879, and in such case the provisions of that Order shall apply till the termination of that year, and the financial statement for the year shall be in the form prescribed by such Order.
3. Where the form of any book or account prescribed by this Order differs from that prescribed for such book or account by the Order rescinded as above, the form now in use may forthwith be altered and adapted as nearly as may be to the form herein prescribed for such book or account.

Art. 2. Subject to the provisoes to Article 1 of this Order, the following regulations shall henceforth be observed in regard to the accounts of the surveyor of every highway parish not included in any highway district, such surveyor being a highway authority within the terms of the section last above recited, as well as to such accounts as may be kept by collectors of highway rates, for the time being, in such parishes respectively, and to the audit of such accounts, except in so far as the Local Government Board may from time to time assent to any departure from such regulations.

Art. 3. The surveyor shall punctually enter up and accurately keep a *rate book and rate collection account*, in the Form A. in the schedule to this Order.

In the portion of the said form headed "rate book" shall be inserted the particulars indicated by the headings of the several columns numbered from 1 to 5, both inclusive, and before any rate is presented to the justices for allowance, the surveyor shall sign a declaration, in words at length, of the total amount of the rate so presented for allowance, according to the form of declaration set forth in the said Form A., or to the like effect.

If the surveyor shall deem it convenient, the rate may be divided into several portions corresponding with the several divisions of the parish, if any, so as to bring all the rateable property of each division together, and there may be separate series of numbers for the assessments in every division; and he may in like manner bring together in the rate separate classes of rateable property.

The several columns of the *rate book and rate collection account* which contain the annual value, the rate in the pound assessed, the

recoverable arrears, and the total amount to be collected, shall be added up at the foot of every page, and the several totals shall be ascertained and set forth at the foot of the rate, before any sum of money in respect of the said rate is collected.

Where there is a collector, the portion of the said Form A. headed "rate collection account" shall, if the surveyor so direct, be entered up by such collector instead of by the surveyor; and the collector shall also enter in the other portion of the said form all such particulars of every assessment as he shall be directed by the surveyor to enter therein.

The portion of the said Form A. headed "rate collection account" shall, whether it be entered up by the surveyor or by the collector, be signed by the surveyor before the book is presented to the district auditor.

Art. 4. In every case where there is no collector, the following regulations numbered (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5) shall apply:

(1.) Where there are more than thirty ratepayers on the *rate book* the surveyor shall, and where there is a less number of ratepayers the surveyor may, use a *rate receipt check book*, in the Form B. in the said schedule.

(2.) The receipts and counterfoils in this book shall be numbered consecutively with numbers corresponding with those in the *rate book*, and *demand notes* shall be printed in the *rate receipt check book*, in the form prescribed in the said schedule, and such *demand notes* shall be signed by the surveyor and numbered so as to correspond with the numbers of the respective receipts.

(3.) When the amount of the rate shall be received from any person assessed, the receipt applicable to such person's assessment shall, at that time and not before, be signed by the surveyor and detached from the *rate receipt check book*, and shall be delivered, stamped with an adhesive stamp where the amount of the payment shall render such stamp necessary, to the person making the payment, and the counterfoil shall be retained in the book.

(4.) In the receipt so delivered and in the counterfoil so retained the true date of the payment shall be inserted.

(5.) If upon the closing of any rate not collected there shall remain in the *rate receipt check book* any receipts made out for such rate unused, the surveyor shall enter upon each of such receipts the reason for not using it, and date and sign such entry.

Art. 5. Where there is a collector, the regulations contained in Art. 4. Nos. (2), (3), (4), and (5) shall apply to him, and the *rate receipt check book* shall be filled up and used by him instead of by the surveyor.

The collector, before he shall proceed to issue *demand notes* or to collect any rate, shall prepare *demand notes* and receipts in one book, or in several, if so directed by the surveyor, in the aforesaid Form B., such *demand notes*, as well as the receipts and the counterfoils thereof, being numbered with consecutive numbers corresponding with those in the *rate book*, and properly fill in the same respectively with the names of the several ratepayers, and the sum to be collected from each. He shall then submit every such *rate receipt check book*, so numbered and filled up, to the surveyor before he proceeds to collect the rate; and the surveyor shall cause the correctness of the numbering, and the correspondence of the sums, and of the names filled in, with the *rate book* to which they relate, to be ascertained, and on the leaf next after the last of the receipts so made out in respect of any one rate the

surveyor shall certify the fact that such *rate receipt check book* has been examined and ascertained to be correct, and shall state in words at length the number of receipts filled up for the rate then to be collected, which certificate shall be in the form set forth in the said schedule, and shall be signed by the surveyor and correctly dated.

Art. 6. Where, in the opinion of the surveyor, the circumstances of the parish render it expedient, the receipts (and corresponding counterfoils) in the *rate receipt check book*, instead of being prepared before the collection of the rate and numbered consecutively according to the *rate book*, may each of them be filled up at the time when the payment of the assessment to which it relates is actually made, the numbers being printed beforehand on the receipts and counterfoils in consecutive order.

Provided that in such cases:

(1.) Whenever the surveyor or the collector (as the case may be) receives the rate, he shall insert in the receipt given and in the counterfoil retained the number (or numbers) in the *rate book* of the assessment or assessments to which they relate.

(2.) Where more than one *rate receipt check book* is required for one rate, the printed consecutive numbers shall run on without interruption throughout all the *receipt check books* used for such rate.

(3.) When a new rate is made, all the unused receipts for the former rate shall, where the *rate receipt check book* is used by the collector, be delivered by him to the surveyor.

(4.) The *demand notes* shall form a separate book, still bearing the same numbers of the assessments as are entered in the *rate book*.

Art. 7. The surveyor shall also punctually enter up and accurately keep the following accounts according to the forms and directions relating to such accounts respectively in this Order and in the schedule thereto; namely,—

(1.) *A repairs expenditure account*, in the Form C., the pages of which shall be arranged so as to form divisions under the four following headings:

1. Manual labour;
2. Team labour;
3. Materials;
4. Tradesmen's bills and miscellaneous expenses for repairs;

and under those several headings the particulars of the expenditure incurred in respect of each shall be entered from time to time in order of date and according to the arrangement of the columns in each division, the amounts paid being shown separately as regards main roads and parish highways in the columns provided for that purpose, with date of payment.

The surveyor at the time of making the payments to the labourers shall obtain their signatures in the column provided for that purpose, or if any of them are unable to write they shall affix their marks, which must be attested by the initials of the surveyor or other person making the payments on his behalf: Provided that in parishes where the surveyor does not receive any remuneration for the performance of his duties, and there is no paid collector of the highway rate, the surveyor may abstain from obtaining such signatures or marks.

The sums entered under each of the four headings above-named in the columns headed "Amounts Paid," shall be added up and the totals for the year carried into the *receipt and expenditure account*.

(2.) *A receipt and expenditure account* (Form D.), in which shall be entered in order of date all sums received or paid by the surveyor

on behalf of the parish, whether in respect of repairs or otherwise, with the date of receipt or payment, and a reference as regards items of expenditure for repairs to the folio of the *repairs expenditure account* in which the detailed particulars are entered. This book shall be balanced up to the twenty-fifth day of March in each year, and with the *repairs expenditure account* shall be submitted to the district auditor with full bills of particulars and receipts for all payments charged other than wages.

(3.) *A stores account* (Form E.), in which shall be entered the quantity or number of materials, tools, implements, and other stores for the repair of the highways received and consumed during each year, with the other particulars set forth in the Form.

Financial Statement.

And whereas by section 3 of "The District Auditors Act, 1879," it is enacted as follows:—

"Where the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of a local authority are audited by a district auditor, the local authority shall prepare and submit to the district auditor at every audit (other than an extraordinary audit held in pursuance of section 6 of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1866), a financial statement in duplicate in the prescribed form and containing the prescribed particulars; one of such duplicates shall have the stamp charged under this Act affixed thereon, and the auditor at the conclusion of the audit shall cancel that stamp, and certify on each duplicate, in the prescribed form, the amount in words at length of the expenditure so audited and allowed; and further, that the regulations with respect to such statement have been duly complied with, and that he has ascertained by the audit the correctness of the statement."

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board, hereby further order as follows:—

Art. 8. The *financial statement* to be prepared and submitted to the district auditor in duplicate by the surveyor as a local authority under section 3 above recited, shall for the year ending the twenty-fifth day of March 1882 (subject to the proviso No. 2 to Article 1 of this Order), and thenceforth be in the Form F. in the schedule to this Order, and shall contain the particulars therein set forth; and the certificate of the district auditor to be appended to each such duplicate shall be in the form set forth at the foot of the said statement.

Closing and Examination of Accounts.

Art. 9. All the accounts of the surveyor and the collector shall be made up and balanced to the twenty-fifth day of March in every year.

Notice of Audit: Production of Books.

Art. 10. The district auditor shall audit the accounts of the surveyor and the collector once in every year, that is to say, as soon as may be after the twenty-fifth day of March. Provided always, that if the district auditor shall be required by the Local Government Board to hold an extraordinary audit, either of the whole or of any

portion of the accounts, in addition to the ordinary audit, all the provisions herein contained, with reference to the ordinary audit, shall as far as they may be applicable, apply to such extraordinary audit.

Art. 11. The district auditor, in respect of every ordinary audit, shall give to the surveyor fourteen days' notice in writing of the time and place when and at which he intends to commence the audit of the accounts.

Art. 12. The surveyor and collector shall attend at the time and place appointed by the district auditor for the audit of their accounts, and shall submit to him all books, documents, and vouchers containing or relating to their accounts; and the same shall at the time of the audit be open to the inspection of any owner of property or ratepayer having an interest in such accounts, but to such extent and in such manner only as will not, in the judgment of the district auditor, interfere with the audit.

Mode of Audit.

Art. 13. In auditing the accounts, the district auditor shall see that they have been kept and are presented in proper form, that the particular items of receipt and expenditure are stated in sufficient detail, and that the payments are supported by adequate vouchers and authority; and he shall ascertain whether all sums received, or which ought to have been received, are brought into account, and he shall examine whether the expenditure is in all cases such as might lawfully be made; and he shall also reduce such payments and charges as are exorbitant; shall surcharge moneys not duly accounted for, or lost by negligence, upon the person who ought to account for the same, or whose negligence or improper conduct has caused the loss; and shall disallow and strike out such payments as are not authorised by law.

Art. 14. When the district auditor disallows any payment or surcharges any sum upon any person he shall declare the ground of his decision, and offer to state such ground in writing, if required by the person aggrieved to do so, in the proper book of account forthwith, or as soon as the arrangements for the business of his audit will permit, and shall report such disallowance or surcharge to the Local Government Board.

Art. 15. The district auditor shall examine and collate the several books and papers of account; and shall ascertain that the several entries correspond with and balance each other, where such balance may be required; but in case of any error caused by inadvertence or accident in any account he may require the officer rendering it to correct the same, and the officer shall make the necessary correction, and the district auditor shall then deal with the account so corrected. But if the officer shall refuse to do so, the district auditor shall himself make the correction, and report the circumstances of the case to the Local Government Board.

Art. 16. The district auditor shall compute the several accounts so as to verify the arithmetical accuracy thereof, and the balance due to or from the officers rendering the same at the time to which the audit relates; and he shall in the *receipt and expenditure account* state the balance in words at length, and certify the same by his signature or initials, and add the date of his audit; and when he certifies any sum or other matter to be due he shall, as far as practicable, enter his certificate and his reasons for the same (when they are required) in some part of the book of account which shall be free from other writing.

Art. 17. The district auditor shall receive any objection made by a ratepayer, or any person aggrieved, against the accounts undergoing audit, or any item or charge therein, or any vouchers or authority for the same; and shall examine into the merits of such objection, and make a decision respecting the same, stating the grounds thereof, and offering to enter the same in the book of account then being examined, if required to do so, as in the case of a disallowance or surcharge.

Art. 18. If he shall doubt the correctness of any account, or any item or charge in any account, he shall require the officer rendering the account, or any other person holding or accountable for any money, books, deeds, or chattels relating to the highway parish to appear before him, and shall call upon such person to produce any accounts, books, or papers which he may lawfully require; and he shall examine such officer or person as may then appear, and such accounts, books, and papers as may be produced before him, respecting such account, item, or charge.

Art. 19. If the auditor find that any money, goods, or chattels belonging to the highway parish have been purloined, embezzled, wasted, or misapplied, or that any deficiency or loss has been incurred by the negligence or misconduct of any officer or other person accounting, he shall surcharge such officer or person with such amount or value in his account.

Art. 20. The personal representatives of an officer accountable under this Order, dying before the audit of his accounts, shall, so far as they may be by law required, account, in conformity with the provisions herein contained, in the place of such deceased officer, and all regulations affecting the accounts of such officer shall, so far as may be otherwise lawful, affect the accounts of his personal representatives.

Art. 21. The district auditor shall, at the close of the audit of the accounts relating to each highway parish where there are any defects in such accounts, transmit to the Local Government Board a statement in the Form G. in the said schedule, showing which of the books directed by this Order to be kept is not kept, or is imperfectly kept, or kept in a form different from that prescribed by the Local Government Board. He shall also transmit to the Local Government Board at the close of each audit a certificate in the Form H. in the said Schedule in respect of the several highway parishes within each poor law union as to which he finds that there has been no default.

Interpretation of Terms.

Art. 22. In this Order and in the forms set forth in the schedule thereto,—

"Highway parish" means a parish or place capable of being included in a highway district in pursuance of the Highway Acts, 1862 and 1864, or one of such Acts.

"Surveyor" means any surveyor or surveyors of highways, being the highway authority for the time being.

"Collector" means a collector of highway rates duly appointed under the statutes in that behalf.

"Main roads" means roads so constituted under "The Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878."

"Manual labour" means manual labour employed in the actual execution of repairs, as distinct from such labour employed in obtaining, delivering, or preparing materials for repairs.

"Team labour" means labour of that kind employed in the collection, delivery, or distribution of materials for the purpose of executing repairs, and includes such labour employed under any contract entered into for those purposes exclusively under section 46 of "The Highway Act, 1835."

"Materials" means stone or other materials for repairs, and includes the cost of purchasing, getting, carrying, or preparing such materials, and of delivering the same other than by means of team labour. It also includes any such cost incurred under any contract entered into under the section last above mentioned where the contract is not made exclusively for the purposes above described under the head of "team labour" as well as damage to land in getting materials for the purpose of repairs, and royalty or rent of pits or quarries for that purpose.

"Tradesmen's bills" includes the cost of tools, implements, and other stores supplied by tradesmen for repairs, and not hereinbefore included in the term "materials," and the cost incurred in repairs of drains, bridges, and fences, executed by tradesmen; and when used in connexion with "main roads," means tradesmen's bills for repairs incurred for main roads exclusively.

SCHEDULE.

FORM (A.)

Rate Book and Rate Collection Account.

HIGHWAY PARISH OF _____

AN ASSESSMENT for carrying the several purposes of the Act 5 & 6 Will. 4. c. 50. into execution, in the the Highway Parish of , in the County of , made this day of 18 , being an equal assessment or rate at in the Pound on the full annual value of the property in the said Highway Parish liable to be rated for the Highways therein.

Number.	RATE BOOK.						RATE COLLECTION ACCOUNT.																						
																	Uncollected at finally balancing this Book.												
																				Irrecoverable at finally balancing this Book.									
																							Otherwise not recoverable.						
	Name of Occupier.	Description of the Premises and Property rated.	Annual Value.			Rate at in the Pound.			Recoverable Arrears of former Rates.			Total Amount to be collected.			Amount actually collected.			Date of Collection (Day, Month, and Year).	Uncollected at first balancing this Book.			Recoverable Arrears at finally balancing this Book.			Amount legally excused.			Amount.			Causes.
1.	2.	3.	4.			5.			6.			7.			8.			9.	10.			11.			12.			13.			14.
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
		TOTALS -												*																
														*																

Form of Declaration at the foot of the "Rate."

I, the undersigned, hereby declare that the total of the above Rate as shown in Column 5 amounts to the sum of Pounds Shillings and Pence.

_____ *Surveyor.*

_____

Surveyor [*or* Surveyors] of Highways, of the above named Parish.

* The sub-division of totals is here introduced to meet a case where it may be found desirable to balance the Book before the closing of the Rate. In such a case the upper division is intended for the amount collected at the first balancing, and the lower one for the amount collected since the first balancing.

FORM (B.)

Rate Receipt Check Book.

This part is to be retained by the Surveyor or the Collector as the case may be.

COUNTERFOIL.

*No.*____

Highway Parish of

_____ *day of* ____ 18__.

*Mr.*_____

Rate made on the

_____ *day of* _____

_____

Arrear £_____

_____

£

RECEIPT.

*No.*____

*Highway Parish of*_____.

_____ *day of*_____ 18___.

*Received of*_____

the Sum of _____ *in respect of the Highway Rate of the above Parish, viz.:—*

	£	s.	d.
Rate made the _____ *day of* _____ 18___ *at* _____ *in the Pound on* £_____ *Annual Value* - - -			
Arrear of former Rate			
Total -			

_____

Surveyor [or Collector.]

DEMAND NOTE.

*No.*____

*Highway Parish of*_____

_____ *day of*_____ 18___.

*Mr.*_____

____ *Street.*

The Surveyor of Highways demands payment of the Highway Rate, made the _____ *day of* _____ 18__, *and of the arrears of former Rates as below, now due from you.*

	£	s.	d.
At ___ *in the Pound on* £_____ *Annual Value* - -			
Arrears - -			

£

_____

Surveyor [or Collector.]

Form of Certificate to be signed by the Surveyor.

*I, the Surveyor of the Highways of the Parish aforesaid, do hereby certify that I have examined this Rate Receipt Check Book, and have ascertained the correctness of the numbering and the correspondence of the sums and names in such receipts with the Rate Book, and I certify that the Number of Receipts in this Book so filled up for this Rate is**

Dated this _____ *day of* _____

_____

Surveyor.

Here state the Number in Words at length.

FORM (C.)

FORM (C.)

Repa

for the year endi

HIGHWAY PARISH OF_____

MANUAL LABOUR.		
Names of Labourers.	Employment.	
	Name of Road.	Mode.

TEAM LABOUR.		
Names of Team Owners.	Employment.	
	Name of Road.	Mode.

MATERIALS.			
Names.		Description of Materials or Work.	Road where Materials were used, or place where Work was performed.
Persons supplying Materials by Contract or otherwise.	Labourers employed in getting, carrying, or preparing Materials.		

TRADESMEN'S BILLS AND MISCELLANEOU		
Names of Tradesmen, &c.	Number of Invoice.*	Description of Charge.

N.B.—Under Section 40 of the Highway Act of 1835, any Surveyor of Highways who shall neglect to enter
pay any sum not exceedi
The columns appropriated for the days in each week are intended to show on what days the labourers were employ
* The Invoices, as they are received, should be numbered consecutive

FORM (C.)

Expenditure Account
the 25th day of March, 18 .

_____ *Surveyor.*

MANUAL LABOUR.

Week, ending	Days of Week on which employed.	Number of			Rate per			Amounts paid.						When paid.	Labourers' Signatures.
		Yards.	Loads.	Days.	Yard.	Load.	Day.	Main Roads.			Parish Highways.				
	M. T. W. Th. F. S.							£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
day of 18 .															
Totals for the year -															

TEAM LABOUR.

Dates on which employed.	Number of			Rate per			Amounts paid.						When paid.
	Yards.	Loads.	Days.	Yard.	Load.	Day.	Main Roads.			Parish Highways.			
							£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Totals for the year -													

MATERIALS.

Dates of supply or when employed.	Number of			Rate per			Amounts paid.						When paid.	Labourers' Signatures for Wages.
	Yards.	Loads.	Days.	Yard.	Load.	Day.	Main Roads.			Parish Highways.				
							£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Totals for the year -														

EXPENSES FOR REPAIRS.

Date of Charge.	Amounts paid.						When paid.
	Main Roads.			Parish Highways.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Totals for the year -							

his account every sum paid by him, within one week after the same shall be paid, will be liable to forfeit and
Five Pounds for each default.
and should be filled up thus: (1) or (½), according as the labourers were employed for the day or part of the day.
and kept arranged in that order, for convenience of reference.

FORM (D.)

Receipt and

HIGHWAY PARISH OF_____ *Year ending the 25th*

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance (if any) received from late Surveyor - - - - - -			
Amount from Rate allowed ___ day of _____ 18 as shown in *Rate Collection Account* - - - - - - - - - - -			

OTHER RECEIPTS.

Date.	From whom.	On what account.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		Total Recipts - - - -						
		Balance in favour of Surveyor -						
		TOTAL -						

I [*or* We] declare that the entries in the foregoing

I find the Balance of this Account to be _____ pounds _____ shillings and _____ pence, to his successor in office before this day. Dated _____ 18

N.B.—Under section 40 of the Highway Act of 1835, any Surveyor of Highways who shall neglect to enter in will be liable to forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding Five Pounds for each default.

FORM (D.)

Expenditure Account.
day of March 18 .

_____ *Surveyor.*

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Balance over-paid (if any) on last account - - - - - -			

REPAIRS.

—	Folio of Repairs Expenditure Account.	Main Roads. £	s.	d.	Folio of Repairs Expenditure Account.	Parish Highways. £	s.	d.
Manual Labour - - - -								
Team Labour - - - -								
Materials - - - - -								
Tradesmen's Bills and Miscellaneous Expenses for Repairs - - - - -								
Totals - -								

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Purposes.	To whom paid.	Date of Payment.	Amount. £	s.	d.
Salaries - - -					
Contributions to Turnpike Trusts - - -					
Other payments, specifying purposes:—					
		Total Expenditure - -			
		Balance against Surveyor -			
		TOTAL - - -			

Account are true, just, and complete.
(Signed) *A.B.* Surveyor.
C.D.

against (*or* in favour of, *as the case may be*) the Surveyor, of which sum I find that has been paid by him
District Auditor.

his account every sum received or paid by him, within one week after the same shall have been received or paid

FORM (E.)

Stores Account.

As to Materials, Tools, Implements, and other Stores for the Repair of the Highways.

Year ended the Twenty-fifth day of March 18 .

HIGHWAY PARISH OF _____ _____ *Surveyor.*

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Quantity or Number of Stock at commencement of Year.	New Stock.	From whom or how supplied, and where there is an Invoice, the number of it.	Totals of Stock brought forward and New Stock.	Consumed.		Quantity or Number Remaining in Store at end of Year.	Totals consumed and remaining in Store.	Observations.
					Quantity or Number.	How used.			

FORM (F.)

FORM (F.)

_____ UNION.

_____ Highway Parish.

FINANCIA

"The District Audito

Statement of Account showing the Receipts an

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Balance (if any) received from late Surveyor			
From Highway Rates			
Contributions from County Authority			
Receipts from Turnpike Trusts			
Receipts (either by way of composition or otherwise, under Section 23 of 41 & 42 Vict. c. 77.) on account of damage caused by excessive weight or extraordinary traffic			
Other Receipts, namely,—			
Total Receipts			
Balance in favour of Surveyor			
Total			

Memorandum.

	£	Miles.	Furlongs.
Rateable Value of the Parish for Highway purposes			
Mileage { Main Roads			
Mileage { Parish Highways			

I hereby certify that I have compared the entries in the above Statement with the Vouchers and duly complied with.

I hereby further certify that I have ascertained by Audit the correctness of such Statement, and that allowed by me at the Audit, is £ s. d. [*here insert the amount of the total Expenditure*], *in words at length the amount of the net Expenditure*].

FORM (F.)

TATEMENT.

ct, 1879" (42 Vict. c. 6.)

Expenditure for the Year ended 25th March 18 .

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Balance overpaid (if any) on last Account			
Main Roads (Repairs):—	£	s.	d.
Manual Labour			
Team Labour			
Materials			
Tradesmen's Bills and Miscellaneous			
Parish Highways (Repairs):—	£	s.	d.
Manual Labour			
Team Labour			
Materials			
Tradesmen's Bills and Miscellaneous			
General Expenses:	£	s.	d.
Contributions to Turnpike Trusts			
Salaries { Surveyor			
Salaries { Collector (if any)			
Other Expenses			
Total Expenditure			
Balance against Surveyor			
Total			
Deduct—	£	s.	d.
Amount borne by County Authority			
Contributions to Turnpike Trusts			
Balance overpaid (if any) on last Account			
Balance against Surveyor			
Net Expenditure to be certified for the purposes of the above Act			

_____ Surveyor, _____ day of _____ 18___.

ther documents relating thereto, and that the regulations with respect to such Statement have been

e total amount expended by the Surveyor during the year ended the 25th day of March 18 , and d that the Expenditure for the purposes of the Act 42 Vict. c. 6., and allowed by me, is [*here insert*

As witness my hand this _____ day of _____ 18___.

_____ Stamp. _____ *District Auditor.*

FORM (G.)

_____ UNION.

_____ *Audit District.*

HIGHWAY PARISH OF _____

A STATEMENT of the AUDITOR for the year ended the 25th day of March 18 , in reference to the Books required to be kept by the Surveyor of Highways and Collector of Highway Rates of the above-mentioned Parish.

_____ *Surveyor.*

_____ *Collector.*

The Surveyor [*or* other Highway Authority] and the Collector above named attended the Audit.*

Rate Book and Rate Collection Account.	
Rate Receipt Check Book.	
Repairs Expenditure Account.	
Receipt and Expenditure Account.	
Stores Account.	

The Audit of the above Books was commenced on the day of 18 , *and was concluded on the same day* [or *on the* day of 18 .

_____ *District Auditor.*

Date _____ 18 .

Against the name of any Book mentioned in this Statement which is not kept at all, or is imperfectly kept, the District Auditor is to write in the former case "not kept," and in the latter "imperfectly." In case of any Book being imperfectly kept, the general nature of the imperfection is to be set forth *on the other side*, together with such observations as the District Auditor considers requisite. He is also to report whether the officer has in any respect disobeyed, neglected, or departed from any of the regulations of this Order applicable to his office.

* If this is not so, alter the Statement according to the fact.

FORM (H.)

_____ _____ *Audit District.*

_____ *Union.*

TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

I CERTIFY that I have audited the Accounts of the Surveyors of Highways and Collectors for the several Highway Parishes in the above-named Union, and have carefully examined all the Books and Accounts required by the Order of the Local Government Board to be kept, and find no defect in the Books and Accounts required to be kept by the following Officers:—

Highway Parish.	Office.	Name.	Highway Parish.	Office.	Name.

Audit completed this *day of* 18 .

_____ *District Auditor.*

Date _____ 18 .

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board, this Ninth day of April, in the year One thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

(L.S.) J. G. DODSON, *President.*

JOHN LAMBERT, *Secretary.*

No. 15.

Canal Boats Act, 1877.

(40 & 41 Vict. c. 60.)

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
13th July 1881.

Sir,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to inform the Registration Authority that the Board have received from the Education Department a communication, from which it appears that the Department are desirous that steps should be taken to supply the several School Boards and School Attendance Committees with certain particulars in relation to the children in registered canal boats.

It will doubtless be remembered that, by section 7 of the Canal Boats Act, 1877, it is provided, with the view of determining the place to which a canal boat belongs for the purposes of the Elementary Education Acts, that the Registration Authority shall register any canal boat, in respect of which an application is made for registration, as belonging to some place which is either a school district or is part of a school district, and is situate wholly or partly within the jurisdiction of the Registration Authority with which the boat is registered.

A record of the name of the place to which each boat has been registered as belonging for the purposes of the Elementary Education Acts, will appear in the register of canal boats which the Authority are required to keep in accordance with the Form B. in the Schedule to the Regulations comprised in the Order of the 20th of March 1878, and the same book will contain other information which may be of service to the local authorities constituted under the Elementary Education Acts. With a view, therefore, of assisting these authorities in securing the attendance of children of the class referred to at some public elementary school, the Board consider it very desirable that the Registration Authority should take an early opportunity of furnishing the School Boards and School Attendance Committees having jurisdiction in the several places to which boats have been registered as belonging with a return which, as regards each boat, should specify the following details, as shown in the Register, that is to say:—1. The registration number of the boat; 2. The name of the boat, or, if there be no name, the number; 3. The Christian name and surname of the master; 4. The route along which the boat is accustomed or intended to ply; and, 5. The maximum number of persons for which the boat is registered, subject to the conditions prescribed with regard to the separation of the sexes.

With reference to the information under the last head, the Board believe that the work of the School Boards and School Attendance Committees would be much facilitated by a statement of the sex and actual age of each child under 14 years who was an inmate of the boat at the time of registration. It is possible that in some cases the owner's application for registration, the report of the examining officer or the Register may contain those particulars, and, if so, the Board trust that the Registration Authority will include the details in their return. The Board may add that they feel assured that any assistance

which the Registration Authority can render to those interested in the local administration of the Elementary Education Acts will be readily afforded.

It will be satisfactory to the Board to be informed that the Registration Authority have given the necessary directions for supplying the School Boards and School Attendance Committees with the information suggested.

I am, &c.
JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

To the Clerk
To the Registration Authority.

No. 16.

HOP-PICKERS AND SMALL-POX.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
28th July 1881.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to state that their attention has been called to the possibility of small-pox, which is now prevalent in London, being introduced into the hop-growing districts through the medium of hop-pickers from infected parts of the Metropolis.

It seems to the Board that in order to prevent the spread of small-pox, if thus introduced, the following measures of precaution may be usefully adopted :—

In the first place, it is of great importance that the Guardians should take steps to secure the protection, by vaccination and re-vaccination, of the population under their charge. In districts where the ordinary attendances for vaccination are restricted to certain periods of the year, and where no vaccination would, in the usual course, be performed before the arrival of the hop-pickers, it may, in some cases, be desirable that a series of three or four weekly attendances should be given by the public vaccinators at each of the public stations as soon as notice of such attendances can be published.

The vaccination officers should, in these districts as well as in those where vaccination is ordinarily performed weekly, endeavour to secure the immediate vaccination of as many unvaccinated children, as possible, and to promote re-vaccination among those adults who have not already been re-vaccinated. In case of the actual appearance of small-pox, it is essential that not the least delay should be allowed in the necessary vaccination and re-vaccination of those who have been in any degree associated with the person attacked. It is desirable, also, that the Guardians should publicly notify, by hand-bills or otherwise, the penalties to which persons are liable who expose themselves when suffering from small-pox, or expose others when so suffering, or who expose without previous disinfection, bedding, or clothing, or other things used by small-pox patients.

In the next place, it is important that the sanitary authority should make provision, if they have not already done so, for the immediate isolation of any case of small-pox; and it would, no doubt, be a great

advantage if, in each hop-garden where a large number of hands are employed, a separate shed were set apart, in which any person falling ill in any way could be at once placed, so as to be under observation, apart from other people, until the nature of his complaint was declared. Steps should also be taken to exercise such a supervision as will insure the immediate reporting of any such occurrence to the sanitary authority and the guardians, and to enforce the provisions of the Public Health Act as to the exposure of infected persons and things.

I am further to impress upon the sanitary authority the importance of enforcing the strict observance of any bye-laws, with respect to hop-pickers, which have been made under section 314 of that Act, and where there are no such bye-laws, of proceeding to make them without delay.

I am also to forward for the information of the guardians and sanitary authority the enclosed memoranda on the steps to be taken with regard to epidemics of small-pox.

I am, &c.

JOHN LAMBERT,

Secretary.

To the Clerk to the Guardians and Rural Sanitary Authority.

No. 17.

(Inclosure in No. 16.)

MEMORANDUM ON THE STEPS SPECIALLY REQUISITE TO BE TAKEN BY BOARDS OF GUARDIANS UNDER THE VACCINATION ACTS, 1867 AND 1871, IN PLACES WHERE SMALL-POX IS PREVALENT.

As it is by vaccination that the spread of small-pox can most effectually be prevented, boards of guardians, as soon as any case of that disease is brought into or occurs in their respective unions or parishes, should see that measures are promptly taken to secure, as far as necessary, the vaccination (or, as the case may be, re-vaccination) of all such persons as are especially exposed to the danger of the infection.

Under the Order of Privy Council of February 18th, 1868 (Reg. I., Art. 1), the public vaccinator is authorised to vaccinate, elsewhere than at the public station, cases in which there exists a special reason (to be noted by him in his register) for taking this exceptional course; and sect. 13 of 34 and 35 Vict., c. 98, provides that any district medical officer in attendance as such medical officer upon a person suffering from small-pox shall be entitled to payment from the guardians for vaccinating or (as the case may be) re-vaccinating any person who is resident in the same house as such sick person, and who could lawfully be vaccinated or (as the case may be) re-vaccinated by a public vaccinator at the public expense.

These provisions, promptly applied on the occurrence of any isolated case or cases of small-pox, will in general be found adequate to stop the further spread of the disease; but if from neglect of them, or from any other circumstance, cases of small-pox shall have

become numerous, special measures (as below explained) should be taken to expedite, as far as practicable, the vaccination of all unvaccinated persons in the district, and to promote the re-vaccination of adults and adolescents who have not already been successfully re-vaccinated; and special arrangements (as below explained) may also be requisite to facilitate the performance of public vaccination and re-vaccination.

This memorandum is intended to afford information on those measures and arrangements.

I.—*Special Instructions to Vaccination Officers.*

1. On the occurrence of any special prevalence of small-pox, the vaccination officer should give his first and special attention to the particular localities in which the infection exists.

2. In order that for this purpose he may have the earliest possible information of the occurrence of cases of the disease, the guardians should instruct their district medical officers to give him immediate notice of every fresh case of small-pox which comes under their treatment, and should also arrange with the registrars of deaths to forward to him immediate notice of each death registered from small-pox. For convenience of transmitting such notices, each district medical officer and registrar should be supplied with forms duly stamped for post, or with post-cards adapted for the purpose. Private medical practitioners should also be invited to give similar information.

3. In each locality in which the infection exists, the vaccination officer should, with the utmost possible despatch, personally ascertain what children are unprotected by vaccination, and should use his utmost exertions to obtain the prompt vaccination of all such children. Generally speaking, his own judgment and local knowledge will guide him as to the manner in which his inquiries can best be made; but in infected courts or alleys, as well as in certain kinds of streets, inquiries from house to house, and, in tenement houses, from room to room, will be indispensable. In order that speedy discovery may be made of all unvaccinated persons, whether born in the district or newly arrived there, it will frequently be desirable, in populous places, that some temporary assistance be given to vaccination officers, in the manner provided in the General Order of the Local Government Board, dated 31st October 1874. (Section 1, Article 1.) With the same object the co-operation of the officers of the sanitary authority, and of others who visit among the poor, should be invited.

4. Where any child (between the ages of three months and 14 years) is found illegally unvaccinated, the vaccination officer should give a notice requiring the vaccination to be done within a specified period. This period, when there is small-pox in the house, or other special risk of exposure to the contagion, should not exceed 24 hours; but in other cases some days, not exceeding a week, may be allowed. A second visit from the vaccination officer will, of course, afterwards be necessary, in order to see that his notice has been complied with.

With regard to unvaccinated children, not yet three months old, who may be in infected localities, the vaccination officer should advise the parents not to incur the unnecessary risk of waiting for the child to complete that age before having its vaccination performed; for vaccination is perfectly well borne by children even immediately after birth.

In no house in which there is small-pox ought a child, however young, on any account to remain unvaccinated, unless on medical examination it be pronounced unfit to be vaccinated.

5. The vaccination officer should make it well known in infected localities that the public vaccinator is at liberty to re-vaccinate grown-up and young persons (not under 12 years of age) who have not before been successfully re-vaccinated, and who apply to him for that purpose; and that persons not vaccinated since childhood, who are likely to be exposed to contagion, ought to be re-vaccinated without delay. Above all, this is necessary for persons whose original marks of vaccination are imperfect.

6. All notices given and representations made as above should be accompanied with information as to the provisions made for public vaccination in the district. If any case requiring prompt vaccination by the public vaccinator cannot, in the judgment of the vaccination officer, properly be taken to the station or to the residence of the public vaccinator, the vaccination officer should give to the public vaccinator immediate information of the case.

7. Besides the above-described special proceedings in localities already infected, the vaccination officer should take every means to ensure that the vaccination of his district generally is as complete as possible. He should make frequent examination of his birth-lists, and deal, as soon as practicable, with every default as it arises; and he should be prompt and diligent in his inquiries respecting the other children to whom his duties extend under section 12 of his "Instructions," as issued by the Local Government Board.

8. The vaccination officer should give immediate information to the local sanitary authority of any house in which small-pox has appeared, in order that needful means of isolation and disinfection may be taken.

II.—*Supplementary Arrangements for Special Public Vaccination.*

1. In the case, first, of towns which have regular weekly attendances for the performance of public vaccination, it cannot be too clearly understood that the appearance of small-pox gives extra reason for scrupulousness in maintaining systematic primary vaccination and all practicable re-vaccination, AT THE APPOINTED DAY AND HOUR, AND NOT AT OTHER PERIODS.

It is on the regular weekly attendances that the vaccinator has to depend for the means of adequately meeting the demands for vaccination; and the experience of every recent epidemic of small-pox has shown that to attempt at such times an indiscriminate daily performance of vaccination and re-vaccination leads only to difficulties and disadvantages. There are two reasons, indeed, for which at such times an adherence to systematic arrangements is of more than ordinary consequence; first, because it is then peculiarly important that each primary vaccination should be done under conditions which scarcely admit of failure; and, secondly, because without system is not possible properly to meet the large demands for re-vaccination which at such times are sure to arise; nor yet to have trustworthy lymph for use in such exceptional primary vaccinations as may really need to be done under circumstances of urgency. Re-vaccinations, unless of persons residing in houses in which there is small-pox, or under other

exceptional circumstances, should ordinarily be reserved for the regular vaccinating days.

Nevertheless there are conditions justifying certain additional attendances besides those of the ordinary day and hour; these are:—

(*a.*) In the case of a town district of particularly large population, it may be convenient that, during the stress of the epidemic, the station should be open for the general performance of vaccination on two days (instead of one day) in each week.

(*b.*) In the case of many artisans requiring re-vaccination, and being unwilling to lose part of their working day with the object of securing the desired protection, it may be expedient to appoint for their attendance some evening hour of the day appointed for systematic vaccination, when the public vaccinator possesses abundance of fresh lymph.

(*c.*) And, thirdly, in order to meet cases of emergency, special daily attendances at the station may be appointed to take place at a fixed hour, not for vaccination or re-vaccination generally, but for giving protection to the particular persons who are running exceptional risk of exposure to small-pox infection.

2. In districts (whether of town or country) which ordinarily have their public vaccinations performed at quarterly or half-yearly or other intervals, should small-pox break out at a time of year when vaccination is not going on, it will be necessary that the station, for the district or part of district in which the disease is prevailing, should at once be opened, and that a weekly attendance should be given thereat for a limited period; during which period the vaccination officer should take steps as above directed for making the vaccination of the district, or part of district, as complete as possible. In districts of the kind now under consideration, it will probably be more convenient that cases of emergency should be vaccinated at their own homes under the exceptional provisions of Regulation 1, Article 1, of the Order of Feb. 18, 1868 (above referred to), than that daily attendances should be given at the station.

3. Any exceptional vaccination arrangements made as above by the Guardians with reference to epidemics of small-pox should be for some fixed period, not exceeding six weeks; at the end of which period they can, in case of need, be renewed by a further order of the Guardians; but every such making or renewal of the exceptional arrangements should be reported without delay to the Local Government Board.

N.B.—The isolation of the sick, the disinfection of infected houses, and the disinfection or destruction of infected things, are very important means of checking the spread of small-pox; and in order that such measures may be enforced, the Public Health Act, 1875, besides imposing penalties on the exposure of infected persons, the letting of infected houses, the sale of infected things, and other acts similarly dangerous to the public health, gives very important powers to sanitary authorities. These are stated in the official "Memorandum on the duties of Sanitary Authorities in reference to epidemics of Small-pox." It is also to be observed that, so far as the destitute classes are visited by small-pox, Boards of Guardians, as poor law authorities, have

opportunities, which it is desirable they should fully use, for securing disinfection and the isolation of the sick.

GEORGE BUCHANAN,
Medical Officer.

Local Government Board,
November 1880.

No. 18.

(Inclosure in No. 16.)

MEMORANDUM ON THE DUTIES OF SANITARY AUTHORITIES IN REFERENCE TO EPIDEMICS OF SMALL-POX.

As it is by vaccination that the spread of small-pox can most effectually be prevented or restrained, the sanitary authority of any district into which a case of that disease may be brought, or in which it may occur, should immediately, on obtaining information of the occurrence, give notice to the Board of Guardians (the local authority for vaccination purposes), or the vaccination officer, in order that all requisite measures in regard to vaccination may be taken. The sanitary authority should also instruct their officers to assist in the administration of the Vaccination Acts by spreading a knowledge of the advantages of vaccination and re-vaccination, and by giving to the vaccination officer any information they may obtain as to children and others unprotected by vaccination.

The sanitary authority themselves should, on any appearance of small-pox within their district, at once proceed (under the powers of the Public Health Act, 1875) to see that proper means to prevent the spread of the disease, by ISOLATION OF THE SICK, AND BY DISINFECTION OF INFECTED HOUSES AND THINGS, are adopted. Any extension of the disease from the house first infected, or any fresh importation of it, needs to be dealt with in the same way. And as, from the extreme infectiousness of small-pox, every new case is a fresh source of danger, it is of the first importance towards preventing the spread of the disease that the necessary measures of the kind above mentioned should be taken in each case at the earliest possible moment. Hence the necessity for every sanitary authority to see, at any time when small-pox threatens to become prevalent, that their machinery for supplying to the medical officer of health information from the district medical officers of every fresh case of small-pox occurring amongst paupers, and from the district registrars of all cases of death from small-pox, is in complete working order; and to request the medical practitioners of the district to give information of any fresh cases of the disease occurring in their private practice. To facilitate the carrying out of these arrangements, post cards, addressed to the medical officer of health, should be distributed to district medical officers, medical practitioners, and registrars.

The following are the measures which sanitary authorities should take in reference to small-pox:—

1. It is of great importance that all persons suffering from small-pox, and so lodged that the isolation of them from healthy persons cannot be secured without their removal, should be removed to some special hospital or place for the reception of the sick. The 124th section of

the Public Health Act, 1875, in the cases there mentioned, gives power to a justice to order such removal; and resort should be had to this provision wherever such a measure seems necessary to prevent the spread of the disease. The 91st section of the same Act, including within the term "nuisance" such overcrowding of a house or any part of a house as is dangerous or injurious to the health of the inmates, should also receive the special attention of the sanitary authority whenever any infectious disease is or threatens to become prevalent in the district; and the powers given in the 142nd section should, if necessary, be exercised with regard to the bodies of persons who die of small-pox.

2. If it be doubtful whether suitable accommodation will be found in the existing hospitals for the cases of small-pox in the district which ought to be removed from their homes, the authority, who (under Section 131 of the Public Health Act) have power to provide any requisite accommodation for such cases, should, if they have not already exercised their powers in this behalf, exercise such powers without delay, and to the full extent required. It must be remembered that there are many cases where removal is necessary, although there is no need of Poor Law relief. For these cases provision cannot be made in workhouse hospitals; and the sanitary authority are therefore bound to provide the necessary hospital accommodation for their reception.

3. It is equally necessary that all houses or rooms and things infected with small-pox should be disinfected under skilled direction, and with as little delay as possible after the death, removal, or convalescence of the patient, and for this provision is made in section 120 of the Public Health Act. To secure the disinfection of houses or rooms being properly performed, it will be desirable that it should, in as many cases as possible, be done by the servants of the sanitary authority, and to the satisfaction of the medical officer of health; and, in order that articles and things may be readily but sufficiently disinfected, it will be necessary that a place with the necessary apparatus and attendance for disinfection should be ready for use. (Public Health Act, section 122.) If these public means of disinfecting infected articles and things have not already been provided, this should at once be done. Often it will be better, instead of disinfecting infected articles (such as bedding and clothing), to destroy them; and the sanitary authority have power, under section 121 of the Public Health Act to do this, and to make compensation for the articles destroyed.

4. As infectious diseases may be spread by the use of public carriages for the conveyance of the sick and of convalescents, the sanitary authority should (under section 123 of the Public Health Act) provide suitable means of conveyance to and from hospital of persons suffering or recovering from small-pox.

5. Public notice should be given of the penalties to which persons are liable on account of the exposure of small-pox patients, the use without proper precautions of public carriages for the conveyance of persons suffering from small-pox, the letting of infected houses or rooms, or the sale or sending about of infected things; and proceedings should be taken by the sanitary authority in every case in which these provisions are disobeyed. (See Public Health Act, sections 126–129.)

Local Government Board,
April 1881.

George Buchanan,
Medical Officer.

No. 19.

Cisterns used for storing Water for Domestic Purposes.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
3rd August 1881.

Sir,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to state that Lieut.-Colonel Bolton, the water examiner, under the Metropolis Water Act, 1871, has drawn their attention to the serious deterioration which water frequently undergoes, after delivery, by being kept in impure cisterns. His remarks on this head being of general importance, the Board are desirous that they should be brought under the special consideration of the ; and I am therefore directed to forward to you the enclosed extract from his report.

I am, &c.

To the Clerk to the Vestry District Board.

John Lambert,
Secretary.

Extract from Lieut.-Colonel Bolton's Report of the Examination made of the Water supplied by the Metropolitan Water Companies during the month of June 1881.

"5. Much of the water delivered for domestic purposes is constantly deteriorated after leaving the Companies' mains by the dirty state of the cisterns on the premises of the consumers. Many of the cisterns, tanks, and butts for containing water, especially in small tenement houses in the Metropolis, are in a disgusting and filthy condition, numbers being without lids and full of rank vegetable growth, garbage, and other impurities, and being exposed to the immediate effect of the sun's rays, the temperature of the water is raised to such an extent as to make the water not only quite unfit for potable purposes, but to render it dangerous to health. On closer examination more or less organic deposit is apparent, and under the microscope the water is found to abound in infusorial life. The purest water in the world would be poisoned by such a disgraceful system of storage.

6. All cisterns should be properly covered, and be frequently cleaned out, and every care should be taken to prevent the contamination of the domestic supply after delivery. Now, as heretofore, it appears to be the rule in building a certain class of houses to place the cistern over the water-closet, with an untrapped waste pipe communicating with the drains. These cisterns are often left open, and regularly receive the drippings from the roofs and gutters ; they are moreover in close proximity to the dust-bins and other filthy deposits.

7. In the better class of houses and in many public buildings the cleansing of cisterns and tanks is frequently neglected for months, and, in some cases, years are permitted to pass without any examination or cleansing taking place.

8. The only remedy for this state of affairs will be found in the establishment of the constant supply system, and the consequent total abolition of these unfit receptacles, and the water companies are being

urged to extend the constant supply in their respective districts with the least possible delay; meanwhile, and until the system of constant supply is completed, the owners and occupiers of houses should be considered responsible for the consequences in permitting such a condition of things to exist."

No. 20.

PROVISIONAL ORDERS.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
12th August 1881.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to state that they deem it desirable to follow a course similar to that adopted by them for the last three years, and to fix a day before which all applications for Provisional Orders under the Public Health Act, 1875, or the Artizans' and Labourers' Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875, must be made if it is wished that the Order should be confirmed during the Session of 1881. They have accordingly determined that all such applications must be received by them not later than the *1st of January* next, subject to this exception, viz., that where the application is for an Order to put in force the compulsory powers of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts, or to confirm an improvement scheme under the Artizans' and Labourers' Dwellings Improvement Act, and the advertisements were not published until November, the application may be received not later than the *1st of February*.

It should be borne in mind, however, that the dates above-mentioned are only fixed as the latest at which applications for Provisional Orders can be received. It is not the intention of the Board to interpose any obstacle in the way of these applications being made at earlier periods. On the contrary, where any sanitary authority propose to apply for a Provisional Order, the Board would wish them to make their application as soon as they are in a position to furnish the requisite particulars.

It is particularly important that applications for Provisional Orders to alter local acts should be made at the earliest date practicable. The details of these Orders often require much consideration, and the Board are able to give more attention to them in the autumn than is possible during the Session of Parliament. It would prove a material assistance to the Board if all applications for Provisional Orders of this kind were sent in before the 15th of October.

The Board direct me at the same time to refer to the provision in section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1875, which enables sanitary authorities to issue in the months of September and October, or of October and November, the advertisements and notices which are required before they can apply for a Provisional Order to enable them to obtain lands by compulsory purchase. It is very desirable that the Sanitary Authority should avail themselves of this power if they propose to make an application under the section in question. The same observation applies to applications under the Artizans' and Labourers' Dwellings Improvement Act.

The Board have found that in some instances a misapprehension has prevailed as to the period within which the advertisements and notices prescribed by section 176 of the Public Health Act must be issued. The section provides that the advertisements shall be published during three successive weeks in the months of September, October, or November, and it is necessary that the three weeks in which the publication takes place should all be included in the same month, whichever of those above mentioned is selected for the purpose. Moreover, the notice to the owners, lessees, and occupiers of the lands which it is proposed to purchase, must in all cases be given in the month immediately following that in which the advertisements are published.

The Board have also found that in some cases the deposit of a plan of the proposed undertaking, which is required by sub-section (2) of section 176, has not been made until after the advertisement referred to in that enactment has been published. They are advised that the deposit should always be made at such time as to enable the plan to be seen at all reasonable hours at the prescribed place as soon as the advertisement is issued.

The Board may take this opportunity of observing that if the sanitary authority intend to apply for a Provisional Order to enable them to purchase lands compulsorily in connection with proposed works of sewerage or water supply, some of which will lie outside their district, they will probably find it convenient to satisfy the requirements of sections 32 and 54 of the Public Health Act when they are issuing the necessary advertisements in respect of the application for a Provisional Order. If this course is taken it will have the effect of preventing the delay which is occasioned at a subsequent stage of the proceedings in cases where, after the Provisional Order is confirmed, advertisements and notices under the sections in question have to be issued before the works for which the land is required can be commenced. Section 53 also should be complied with, where it is intended to construct a reservoir to hold more than 100,000 gallons of water.

The requirements of the Board with regard to applications for Provisional Orders under the Public Health Act are set forth in some instructions which they have issued on the subject, a copy of which is enclosed for the information of the Sanitary Authority. Similar instructions have also been issued with regard to applications under the Artizans' and Labourers' Dwellings Improvement Act, and these can be obtained on application to the Board in cases where they are required.

I am directed to add that where an urban sanitary authority propose to apply for a Provisional Order for gas purposes under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Acts, the special regulations which have been issued by the Board under these Acts must be complied with. Copies of these regulations can be obtained on application to the Board.

I am, &c.
JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

The Clerk to the Sanitary Authority.

No. 21.

(Inclosure in No. 20.)

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO APPLICATIONS TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR PROVISIONAL ORDERS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875.

Application for Provisional Orders to put in force the Compulsory powers of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts.

1. The application must be made by a petition under the seal of the sanitary authority, containing the particulars required by section 176 (3) of the Public Health Act, 1875. The lands proposed to be purchased should be specified in a schedule to the petition, which should correspond with the book of reference mentioned in Instruction 3.

2. The petition must be presented not later than the 1st January, if the advertisements of the proposal were published in September or October, and not later than the 1st February, if they were published in November.

3. The petition should be accompanied by a plan of the proposed undertaking, by a book of reference in duplicate, and by a statutory declaration showing that the requirements of section 176 of the Public Health Act, with respect to advertisements and notices, have been duly complied with. The declaration must be stamped with a half-crown stamp, and copies of the newspapers containing the advertisements, and also the form of notice, should be annexed to it as exhibits. It should specify the manner in which the notices were served upon the owners, lessees, and occupiers, and, so far as relates to these notices, it should be made by the persons who served them. It is important that the service should be effected in one of the modes prescribed by section 267 of the Act. The plan should be coloured so as to distinguish the land proposed to be actually purchased, and the several properties should be numbered so as to correspond with the schedule to the petition and the book of reference.

4. The Standing Orders of both Houses of Parliament require that, *at the same time* as the plan of the undertaking and the book of reference are deposited with the Board, duplicates thereof shall be deposited with the Clerk of the Parliaments and at the Private Bill Office, unless the deposit with the Board is made after the prorogation of Parliament and before the 30th November, in which case the deposit with the Clerk of the Parliaments, and at the Private Bill Office, must be made on the day last-mentioned.

In order that compliance with these requirements may be proved before the Examiners of Standing Orders, the Board should be furnished with an *affidavit*, stamped with a half-crown stamp, and sworn before a justice of the peace or a commissioner for taking affidavits, by the person by whom the deposits have been made.

5. The Board have been advised that two or more sanitary authorities cannot jointly petition for a Provisional Order to enable them to put in force the compulsory powers of the Lands Clauses Consolidation

Acts. Either each sanitary authority must present a separate petition in respect of the particular lands which they require, or else the several sanitary authorities must combine under section 285 of the Public Health Act, 1875, for the purpose of carrying the proposed scheme into execution, and a petition must be presented by one of them with regard to all the land required. If this course is taken, an agreement under the section should be entered into before application is made for the Provisional Order.

Applications for Provisional Orders to alter the Areas of Sanitary Districts.

6. The application should be made by a resolution of the sanitary authority, a copy of which should be forwarded to the Board.

7. The application must be made not later than the 1st January.

8. The application should be accompanied by (*a*) a statement giving the names of the sanitary authorities whose districts are affected by the proposal, and the grounds upon which the application is made, (*b*) a map showing the present and proposed boundaries of districts affected, and (*c*) a description, without reference to a map, of the boundaries of the part proposed to be added or detached, or formed into a new district, as the case may be. Where part of a rural sanitary district is affected, the name of the contributory place should be given.

Applications for Provisional Orders to repeal, alter, or amend Local Acts.

9. The application should be made by a resolution of the sanitary authority, asking the Board in general terms to repeal, alter, or amend the Local Act, wholly or partially, as the case may require. A copy of the resolution should be forwarded to the Board.

10. The application must be made not later than the 1st January, and it is very desirable that it should be sent in before the 15th October.

11. The application should be accompanied by a copy of the Local Act, and by a statement showing the particular sections which it is proposed should be repealed, altered, or amended, and the precise alteration desired. The statement should also show the grounds upon which the application is made.

12. Where the effect of the proposed repeal or alteration of the Local Act will be to extend or diminish the area of a sanitary district, the particulars referred to in Instruction 8, should also be furnished.

N.B.—It is particularly requested that all petitions, statutory declarations, and other such documents may be written on foolscap paper of the usual size.

JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

Local Government Board, Whitehall,
12th August 1881.

No 22.

Alkali, &c. Works Regulation Act, 1881.

(44 & 45 Vict. c. 37.)

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
Sir, *24th October* 1881.

I am directed by the Local Government Board to state that, with a view of giving effect to the provisions of the Alkali, &c. Works Regulation Act, 1881, they are desirous of ascertaining the number of works in the several sanitary districts in England and Wales which will be affected by the Act, and the names and addresses of the proprietors or managers of such works.

By the Alkali Acts, 1863 and 1874, all alkali works, viz.: works for the manufacture of alkali, sulphate of soda, or sulphate of potash, in which muriatic acid gas is evolved, were placed under the inspection of inspectors, appointed by the central authority, in order to insure the condensation of the noxious gases evolved by such works either within a prescribed limit, or according to the best practicable and available means.

The Alkali Works, &c. Regulation Act, 1881, passed during the last Session, has consolidated the Acts of 1863 and 1874, and largely extended the beneficial policy of those Acts by providing for the inspection of various other works in which noxious or offensive gases are evolved so that the adoption of the best practicable and available means of condensation may be secured.

The works to which the Act applies, and which, in addition to alkali works, will now be brought under skilled inspection from and after the first day of January next, are the following:—

(1.) Sulphuric acid works.
(2.) Chemical manure works.
(3.) Gas liquor works.
(4.) Nitric acid works.
(5.) Sulphate of ammonia works and muriate of ammonia works; and
(6.) Chlorine works, or works in which chlorine, bleaching powder, or bleaching liquor is made.

As regards the foregoing works it will be the duty of the inspector to see that the noxious and offensive gases evolved from them are condensed in accordanee with the requirements of the Act, and to take proceedings against the proprietors in cases of default.

The Act further provides for the inspection of—

(1.) Salt works in which the extraction of salt from brine is carried on, and
(2.) Cement works, or works in which aluminous deposits are treated for the purpose of making cement.

In these cases, however, the Act itself does not impose any limit with regard to the escape of the noxious gases evolved; but enables the Local Government Board, under certain restrictions, to require by Provisional Order that the best means for rendering such gases harmless or inoffensive shall be adopted.

In order that the several works before referred to may be brought under inspection, the Act requires that every work shall be duly registered in manner prescribed by the Board, and that from and after

the first day of April 1882, no work shall be carried on unless it is certified to be so registered.

For the purpose of enabling the Board to determine what arrangements it will be necessary to make for the inspection of all the works to which the Act applies, it is essential that they should be in possession of accurate information as to the number and description of such works. They should also know the names and addresses of the proprietors, so that instructions may be issued to them pointing out the steps to be taken to obtain the requisite certificates of registration.

I am, therefore, to request that the sanitary authority will have the goodness to cause the Board to be furnished in the enclosed form with the information required, so far as regards such of the noxious trades of the kinds specified as are carried on within the limits of the district of the sanitary authority.

The Board entertain no doubt that with the assistance of the Medical Officer of Health and Inspector of Nuisances there will be no difficulty in supplying the particulars asked for, and they will be glad to receive the return duly filled up not later than the 14th of November next.

Before concluding this communication the Board think it right to direct the attention of the sanitary authority to two sections of the Act of the last session which are of considerable importance. The first is section 19, which enacts that if any sanitary authority applies to the central authority for an additional inspector under the Act, and undertakes to pay not less than a moiety of his salary, the Local Government Board may, with the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, appoint an additional inspector, who is to reside within a convenient distance of the works he is required to inspect.

The second is section 28, which provides that where a nuisance arising from any noxious or offensive gas or gases is wholly or partially caused by the acts or defaults of several persons, any person injured may proceed against any one or more of such persons, and may recover damages from each defendant, in proportion to his contribution to the nuisance, notwithstanding that the act or default of such defendant would not separately have caused a nuisance. This section, however, does not apply to a defendant who can produce a certificate from the chief inspector that, in the works of such defendant, the requirements of the Act have been complied with and were complied with when the nuisance arose.

It may also be mentioned, that where it appears to any sanitary authority on the representation of any of their officers, or of any ten inhabitants of their district, that any work to which the Act applies is carried on in contravention of it, and that a nuisance is occasioned thereby to any of the inhabitants of their district, the authority may complain to the central authority, who shall make such inquiry into the matters complained of, and after the inquiry, may direct such proceedings to be taken, as they may deem just.

I am, &c.

JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

To the Clerk
to the Sanitary Authority.

No. 23.

GENERAL ORDER.—ALTERING GENERAL ORDER RELATING TO ELECTION OF GUARDIANS.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several Unions and Separate Parishes named in Schedules A., B., and C. to this Order;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by a General Order, dated the 14th day of February 1877, the Local Government Board prescribed certain regulations relating to the election of Guardians of the Poor in the Unions and Separate Parishes named in the said Schedules A. and B.; and Article 9 of the said Order contains the following proviso:

"Provided that whenever the day appointed in this Order for the "performance of any act relating to or connected with the "election of Guardians shall be Sunday or Good Friday, such "act shall be performed on the day next following, and each "subsequent proceeding shall be postponed one day."

And whereas a similar proviso is contained in certain Orders of the Local Government Board addressed to the Guardians of the Poor of the Canterbury Union and the Guardians of the Poor of the town of Plymouth, and bearing the dates specified in the said Schedule C.

And whereas it is expedient that the proviso above recited should be rescinded and another proviso substituted in lieu thereof:

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given to Us by the Statutes in that behalf, hereby Order as follows:—

Art. I.—The above recited proviso in the said several Orders shall, from and after the date at which this Order shall come into operation, be rescinded.

Art. II.—From and after the same date the following proviso shall be substituted in lieu of the proviso so rescinded:—

"Provided that whenever the day appointed for the performance "of any act relating to the election of Guardians shall be a "Sunday or Good Friday, a Bank Holiday, or any day "appointed for public fast or thanksgiving, such act shall be "performed on the day next following, unless it is one of the "days excluded as aforesaid, in which case the act shall be "performed on the day following such excluded day; and, "subject as aforesaid, the intervals between the dates fixed "by the above-cited Orders for the several subsequent pro-"ceedings shall be preserved by a corresponding postpone-"ment of each proceeding."

SCHEDULE A.

UNIONS.

Aberaeron.	Altrincham.	Aston.
Abergavenny.	Amersham.	Atcham.
Aberystwith.	Amesbury.	Atherstone.
Abingdon.	Ampthill.	Auckland.
Alcester.	Andover.	Axbridge.
Alderbury.	Anglesey.	Axminster.
Alnwick.	Ashbourne.	Aylesbury.
Alresford.	Ashby-de-la-Zouch.	Aylsham.
Alton.	Ashton-under-Lyne.	Aysgarth.

Bakewell.
Bala.
Banbury.
Bangor and Beaumaris.
Barnet.
Barnsley.
Barnstaple.
Barrow-upon-Soar.
Barton Regis.
Barton-upon-Irwell.
Basford.
Basingstoke.
Bath.
Battle.
Beaminster.
Bedale.
Bedford.
Bedminster.
Bedwellty.
Belford.
Bellingham.
Belper.
Berkhampstead.
Berwick-upon-Tweed.
Beverley.
Bicester.
Bideford.
Biggleswade.
Billericay.
Billesdon.
Bingham.
Birkenhead.
Bishop Stortford.
Blaby.
Blackburn.
Blandford.
Blean.
Blofield.
Blything.
Bodmin.
Bolton.
Bootle.
Bosmere and Claydon.
Boston.
Bourn.
Brackley.
Bradfield.
Bradford (Wilts).
Bradford (Yorkshire).
Braintree.
Bramley.
Brampton.
Brecknock.
Brentford.
Bridge.
Bridgend and Cowbridge.
Bridgnorth.
Bridgwater.
Bridlington.
Bridport.
Brixworth.
Bromley.
Bromsgrove.
Bromyard.
Buckingham.
Builth.
Buntingford.
Burnley.
Burton-upon-Trent.
Bury.

Caistor.
Calne.
Cambridge.
Camelford.
Cannock.
Cardiff.
Cardigan.
Carlisle.
Carmarthen.
Carnarvon.
Castle Ward.
Catherington.
Caxton and Arrington.
Cerne.
Chailey.
Chapel-en-le-Frith.
Chard.
Cheadle.
Chelmsford.
Cheltenham.
Chepstow.
Chertsey.
Chester.
Chesterfield.
Chester-le-Street.
Chesterton.
Chippenham.
Chipping Norton.
Chipping Sodbury.
Chorley.
Chorlton.
Christchurch.
Church Stretton.
Cirencester.
City of London.
Cleobury Mortimer.
Clitheroe.
Clun.
Clutton.
Cockermouth.
Colchester.
Congleton.
Conway.
Cookham.
Corwen.
Cosford.
Coventry.
Cranbrook.
Crediton.
Crickhowel.
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett.
Croydon.
Cuckfield.

Darlington.
Dartford.
Daventry.
Depwade.
Derby.
Devizes.
Dewsbury.
Docking.
Dolgelly.
Doncaster.
Dorchester.
Dore.
Dorking.
Dover.
Downham.
Drayton.
Driffield.
Droitwitch.
Droxford.
Dudley.
Dulverton.
Dunmow.
Durham.
Dursley.

Easington.
Easingwold.
Eastbourne.
Easthampstead.
Eastry.
East Ashford.
East Grinstead.
East Preston.
East Retford.
East Ward.
Ecclesall Bierlow.
Edmonton.
Elham.
Ellesmere.
Ely.
Epping.
Epsom.
Erpingham.
Eton.
Evesham.

Falmouth.
Fareham.
Faringdon.
Farnham.
Faversham.
Festiniog.
Foleshill.
Forden.
Fordingbridge.
Freebridge Lynn.
Frome.
Fulham.
Fylde, The

Gainsborough.
Garstang.
Gateshead.
Glanford Brigg.
Glendale.
Glossop.
Gloucester.
Godstone.
Goole.
Gower.
Grantham.
Gravesend and Milton.
Great Ouseburn.
Greenwich.
Guildford.
Guiltcross.
Guisborough.

Hackney.
Hailsham.
Halifax.
Halstead.
Haltwhistle.
Hambledon.
Hardingstone.
Hartismere.
Hartlepool.
Hartley Wintney.
Haslingden.
Hastings.
Hatfield.
Havant.
Haverfordwest.
Hawarden.
Hay.
Hayfield.
Headington.
Helmsley Blackmoor.
Helston.
Hemel Hempstead.
Hemsworth.
Hendon.
Henley.
Henstead.
Hereford.
Hertford.
Hexham.
Highworth and Swindon.
Hinckley.
Hitchin.
Holbeach.
Holbeck.
Holborn.
Hollingbourn.
Holsworthy.
Holyhead.
Holywell.
Honiton.
Hoo.
Horncastle.
Horsham.
Houghton-le-Spring.
Howden.
Hoxne.
Huddersfield.
Hungerford.
Hunslet.
Huntingdon.
Hursley.

Ipswich.
Isle of Thanet.
Isle of Wight.

Keighley.
Kendal.
Kettering.
Keynsham.
Kidderminster.
Kingsbridge.
Kingsclere.
King's Lynn.
King's Norton.
Kingston.
Kington.
Kirkby Moorside.
Knaresborough.
Knighton.

Lampeter.
Lancaster.
Lanchester.
Langport.
Launceston.
Ledbury.
Leeds.
Leek.
Leicester.
Leigh.
Leighton Buzzard.
Leominster.
Lewes.
Lewisham.
Lexden and Winstree.
Leyburn.
Lichfield.
Lincoln.
Linton.
Liskeard.
Llandilo Fawr.
Llandovery.
Llanelly.
Llanfyllin.
Llanrwst.
Loddon and Clavering.
Longtown.
Loughborough.
Louth.
Ludlow.
Lunesdale.
Luton.
Lutterworth.
Lymington.

Macclesfield.
Machynlleth.
Madeley.
Maidstone.
Maldon.
Malling.
Malmesbury.
Malton.
Mansfield.
Market Bosworth.
Market Harborough.
Marlborough.
Martley.
Medway.
Melksham.
Melton Mowbray.
Mere.
Meriden.
Merthyr Tydvil.
Middlesbrough.
Midhurst.
Mildenhall.
Milton.
Mitford and Launditch.
Monmouth.
Morpeth.

Nantwich.
Narberth.
Neath.
Newark.
Newbury.
Newcastle-in-Emlyn.
Newcastle-under-Lyme.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Newent.
Newhaven.
Newmarket.
Newport (Monmouth).
Newport (Salop).
Newport Pagnell.
Newton Abbot.
Newtown and Lanidloes.
New Forest.
New Winchester.
Northallerton.
Northampton.
Northleach.
Northwich.
North Aylesford.
North Bierley.
North Witchford.
Nottingham.
Nuneaton.
Oakham.
Okehampton.
Oldham.
Ongar.
Ormskirk.
Orsett.
Oundle.

Pateley Bridge.
Patrington.
Pembroke.
Penistone.
Penrith.
Penzance.
Pershore.
Peterborough.
Petersfield.
Petworth.
Pewsey.
Pickering.
Plomesgate.
Plympton, Saint Mary.
Pocklington.
Pontardawe.
Pontefract.
Pontypool.
Pontypridd.
Poole.
Poplar.
Portsea Island.
Potterspury.
Prescot.
Preston.
Prestwich.
Pwllheli.

Reading.
Redruth.
Reeth.
Reigate.
Rhayader.
Richmond (Surrey).
Richmond (Yorkshire).
Ringwood.

Ripon.
Risbridge.
Rochdale.
Rochford.
Romford.
Romney Marsh.
Romsey.
Ross.
Rothbury.
Rotherham.
Royston.
Rugby.
Runcorn.
Ruthin.
Rye.

Saffron Walden.
Saint Alban's.
Saint Asaph.
Saint Austell.
Saint Columb Major.
Saint Faith's.
Saint George's.
Saint Germans.
Saint Ives.
Saint Neot's.
Saint Olave's.
Saint Saviour's.
Saint Thomas.
Salford.
Samford.
Scarborough.
Sculcoates.
Sedbergh.
Sedgefield.
Seisdon.
Selby.
Settle.
Sevenoaks.
Shaftesbury.
Shardlow.
Sheffield.
Sheppey.
Shepton Mallet.
Sherborne.
Shiffnal.
Shipston-on-Stour.
Skipton.
Skirlaugh.
Sleaford.
Smallburgh.
Solihull.
Southam.
South Molton.
South Shields.
South Stoneham.
Southwell.
Spalding.
Spilsby.
Stafford.
Staines.
Stamford.
Stepney.
Steyning.
Stockbridge.
Stockport.
Stockton.
Stokesley.
Stone.
Stourbridge.
Stow.
Stow-on-the-Wold.
Strand.
Stratford-upon-Avon.
Stratton.
Stroud.
Sturminster.
Sudbury.
Sunderland.
Swaffham.
Swansea.

Tadcaster.
Tamworth.
Tarvin.
Taunton.
Tavistock.
Teesdale.
Tenbury.
Tendring.
Tenterden.
Tetbury.
Tewkesbury.
Thakeham.
Thame.
Thetford.
Thingoe.
Thirsk.
Thornbury.
Thorne.
Thrapston.
Ticehurst.
Tisbury.
Tiverton.
Todmorden.
Tonbridge.
Torrington.
Totnes.
Towcester.
Tregaron.
Truro.
Tynemouth.

Uckfield.
Ulverstone.
Uppingham.
Upton-upon-Severn.
Uttoxeter.
Uxbridge.

Wakefield.
Wallingford.
Walsall.
Walsingham.
Wandsworth and Clapham.
Wangford.
Wantage.
Ware.
Wareham and Purbeck.
Warminster.
Warrington.
Warwick.
Watford.
Wayland.
Weardale.
Wellingborough.
Wellington (Salop).
Wellington (Somerset).
Wells.
Welwyn.
Wem.
Weobley.
Westbourne.
Westbury-upon-Severn.
Westbury and Whorwelsdown.
Westminster.
West Ashford.
West Bromwich.
West Derby.
West Firle.
West Ham.
West Hampnett.
West Ward.
Wetherby.
Weymouth.
Wharfedale.
Wheatenhurst.
Whitby.
Whitchurch (Salop).
Whitchurch (Southhampton).
Whitechapel.
Whitehaven.
Wigan.
Wigton.
Williton.
Wilton.
Wimborne and Cranborne.
Wincanton.
Winchcombe.
Windsor.
Winslow.
Wirrall.
Wisbeach.
Witney.
Woburn.
Wokingham.
Wolstanton and Burslem.
Wolverhampton.
Woodbridge.
Woodstock.
Woolwich.
Worcester.
Worksop.
Wortley.
Wrexham.
Wycombe.

Yeovil.
York.

SCHEDULE (B.)

SEPARATE PARISHES.

Alston-with-Garrigill.
Alverstoke.
Barrow-in-Furness.
Brighton.
East Stonehouse.
Great Yarmouth.
Manchester.
Mile End Old Town.
Paddington.
Saddleworth.
Saint George-in-the-East.
Saint Giles-in-the-Fields and Saint George Bloomsbury.
Saint Giles, Camberwell.
Saint John, Hampstead.
Saint Leonard, Shoreditch.
Saint Luke, Chelsea.
Saint Mary and Saint Andrew, Whittlesey.
Saint Mary Abbott's, Kensington.
Saint Mary, Islington.
Saint Mary, Lambeth.
Saint Marylebone.
Saint Matthew, Bethnal Green.
Saint Pancras.
Stoke-upon-Trent.
Toxteth Park.

SCHEDULE (C.)

Canterbury Union - - -	11 February 1881.
Town of Plymouth - - -	29 July 1879.

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

(L. S.) J. G. DODSON, *President.*

JOHN LAMBERT, *Secretary.*

Date of publication in the London Gazette,
1st November 1881.

ELECTION OF GUARDIANS.—GENERAL ORDER DATED 29TH OCTOBER 1881.

Under the Orders now in force, the collection of voting papers in the ensuing year would fall on Sunday, April 9th (Easter Sunday), and would consequently be postponed until the following day, Easter Monday, which is a Bank Holiday. This Order has therefore been issued to provide for this and similar contingencies by postponing the proceedings for one or more days as the case may require.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
2nd November 1881.

No. 24.

ALKALI, &C. WORKS REGULATION ACT, 1881.

(44 & 45 Vict. c. 37.)

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
31st October 1881.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to draw the attention of the vestry or district board, who are the sanitary authority under section 27 of the Alkali, &c. Works Regulation Act, 1881, to the provisions of that Act, and to state that the Board are desirous of ascertaining the number of works in England and Wales which will be affected by the Act, and the names and addresses of the proprietors or managers of such works.

By the Alkali Acts, 1863 and 1874, all alkali works, viz., works for the manufacture of alkali, sulphate of soda, or sulphate of potash, in which muriatic acid gas is evolved, were placed under the inspection of inspectors, appointed by the central authority, in order to insure the condensation either within a prescribed limit, or according to the best practicable and available means of the noxious gases evolved by such works.

The Alkali Works, &c. Regulation Act, 1881, passed during the last Session, has consolidated the Acts of 1863 and 1874, and largely extended the beneficial policy of those Acts by providing for the inspection of various other works in which noxious or offensive gases are evolved, so that the adoption of the best practicable and available means of condensation may be secured.

The works to which the Act applies, and which, in addition to alkali works, will now be brought under skilled inspection from and after the first day of January next, are the following :—

(1.) Sulphuric acid works.
(2.) Chemical manure works.
(3.) Gas liquor works.
(4.) Nitric acid works.
(5.) Sulphate of ammonia works and muriate of ammonia works; and
(6.) Chlorine works, or works in which chlorine, bleaching powder, or bleaching liquor is made.

As regards the foregoing works it will be the duty of the inspector to see that the noxious and offensive gases evolved from them are condensed in accordance with the requirements of the Act, and to take proceedings against the proprietors in cases of default.

The Act further provides for the inspection of—

(1.) Salt works in which the extraction of salt from brine is carried on, and
(2.) Cement works, or works in which aluminous deposits are treated for the purpose of making cement.

In these cases, however, the Act itself does not impose any limit with regard to the escape of the noxious gases evolved; but enables the Local Government Board, under certain restrictions, to require by Provisional Order that the best means for rendering such gases harmless or inoffensive shall be adopted.

In order that the several works before referred to may be brought under inspection, the Act requires that every work shall be duly registered in manner prescribed by the Board, and that from and after

the first day of April 1882, no work shall be carried on unless it is certified to be so registered.

For the purpose of enabling the Board to determine what arrangements it will be necessary to make for the inspection of all the works to which the Act applies it is essential that they should be in possession of accurate information as to the number and description of such works. They should also know the names and addresses of the proprietors, so that instructions may be issued to them pointing out the steps to be taken to obtain the requisite certificates of registration.

I am, therefore, to request that the vestry or district board will have the goodness to cause the Board to be furnished in the enclosed form with the information required, so far as regards such of the noxious trades of the kinds specified as are carried on within the limits of their parish or district.

The Board entertain no doubt that, with the assistance of the sanitary officers, there will be no difficulty in supplying the particulars asked for, and they will be glad to receive the return duly filled up not later than the 14th of November next.

Before concluding this communication the Board think it right to direct attention to section 28 of the Act, which provides that where a nuisance arising from any noxious or offensive gas or gases is wholly or partially caused by the acts or defaults of several persons, any person injured may proceed against any one or more of such persons, and may recover damages from each defendant, in proportion to his contribution to the nuisance, notwithstanding that the act or default of such defendant would not separately have caused a nuisance. This section, however, does not apply to a defendant who can produce a certificate from the chief inspector that, in the works of such defendant, the requirements of the Act have been complied with and were complied with when the nuisance arose.

It may also be mentioned that where it appears to any sanitary authority on the representation of any of their officers, or of any ten inhabitants of their district, that any work, to which the Act applies, is carried on in contravention of it, and that a nuisance is occasioned thereby to any of the inhabitants of their district, the authority may complain to the central authority, who shall make such inquiry into the matters complained of, and after the inquiry, may direct such proceedings to be taken, as they may deem just.

I am, &c.,

JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

To
The Clerk to the Vestry
or District Board.

No. 25.

PUBLIC WORKS LOANS ACT, 1875 (Section 13).

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
1st November 1881.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to draw the attention of the sanitary authority to the 13th section of the Public Works Loans Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict. c. 89), under which it is necessary that every local authority intending to borrow from the Public Works Loan Commissioners during the ensuing financial year, viz., that commencing on the 1st April 1882, should send to the Commissioners, on or before the 31st December next, a statement of the

new loans or instalments of loans already granted, which the authority may probably apply to borrow from them during that period.

The Board are desirous of reminding the sanitary authority of the obligation imposed upon them by the statute to give notice of their application within the time prescribed, should they contemplate borrowing from the Commissioners in the course of the year in question. Unless this condition is satisfied, the Commissioners are not empowered, except with the permission of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to make the advance desired, and this permission is only given under very exceptional circumstances.

Intending borrowers can obtain, *on application in writing to the Public Works Loan Commissioners, at* 3, *Bank Buildings, London, E.C.*, the requisite forms for the statement of the sums which will probably be required by them, and the Board believe that the Commissioners are desirous of receiving such applications at the earliest date practicable. It is not necessary that the sanitary authority should have obtained the Board's sanction to the contemplated loan before they give notice to the Commissioners, nor is it requisite that they should inform the Board that such notice has been given.

I am, &c.

JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

The Clerk to the Sanitary Authority.

No. 26.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF SCHOOL BOARDS.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
23rd December 1881.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to state that the Education Department have drawn their attention to the fact that in a considerable number of the financial statements of School Boards, the rate per pound on the rateable value of the district at which the rating authorities have contributed to the funds of the School Board has not been shown, as provided for in the form of financial statement prescribed by the Board's General Order of the 14th July 1880. As it is necessary for the purposes of the Education Department that this information should be supplied by the School Boards in all cases, I am directed to request that you will be good enough to see that the statements are duly filled up in this respect before forwarding them to the Board.

At the same time, I am directed to state that the Board are informed by the Education Department that a copy of the financial statement is in many cases transmitted to that department by the School Board, notwithstanding the intimation conveyed in the Circular Letter which the Board addressed to clerks to School Boards on the 12th May 1879. to the effect that this was not necessary. Under these circumstances the Education Department would be obliged if, at the audit of the accounts of the School Boards in your district, you would take an opportunity of reminding the clerks that a copy of the financial statement should not be sent to the Department.

I am, &c.

JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

To the District Auditor.

No. 27.

Alkali, &c., Works Regulation Act, 1881.

(44 & 45 Vict. c. 37.)

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
31st December 1881.

Sir,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to inform you that the Alkali, &c. Works Regulation Act of last Session, which comes into operation on the first day of January, 1882, requires that, with a view to inspection, the following works shall be registered, viz. :—

(1.) Alkali works, including works for the manufacture of alkali, sulphate of soda,* or sulphate of potash, in which muriatic acid gas is evolved,

(2.) Sulphuric acid works,

(3.) Chemical manure works,

(4.) Gas liquor works,

(5.) Nitric acid works,

(6.) Sulphate of ammonia works and muriate of ammonia works,

(7.) Chlorine works, or works in which chlorine, bleaching powder, or bleaching liquor is made,

(8.) Works in which the extraction of salt from brine is carried on,

(9.) Cement works, or works in which aluminous deposits are treated for the purpose of making cement.

The Act provides that such works shall not be carried on after the first of April next, unless they are certified to be registered, and that the register shall contain the prescribed particulars, and be conducted, and the certificates issued, in the prescribed manner.

I am further directed to call your attention to the provisions contained in the third and following sub-sections of § 11 of the Act which are as under :—

(3.) The owner of an alkali work or of a work required to be registered shall in the month of January or February in every year apply for a certificate of registration in the prescribed manner, and on such application and compliance with the conditions as to registration the certificate shall be issued, and shall be in force for one year from the first day of April following the said application.

(4.) The owner of an alkali work, or of a work required to be registered, erected after the commencement of the Act shall before commencing any manufacture or process in such work apply for such certificate in the prescribed manner and on such application and compliance with the conditions as to registration the certificate shall be issued as soon as may be, and shall be in force until the next first day of April.

---

* N.B.—The formation of any sulphate in the treatment of copper ores by common salt, or other chlorides, is to be deemed to be a manufacture of sulphate of soda.

There shall be charged in respect of every such certificate, in the case of an alkali work, the duty of five pounds; and in the case of a work required to be registered, not being an alkali work, the duty of three pounds.

(5.) Written notice of any change which occurs in the ownership of a work or in the other particulars stated in the register shall, within one month after such change, be sent by the owner to an inspector, and the register and the certificate shall be altered accordingly in the prescribed manner without charge and without the issue of a new certificate. If such notice is not sent as so required the work shall not be deemed to be certified to be registered.

(6.) The owner of a work which is carried on in contravention of this section shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds for every day during which it is so carried on.

According to the interpretation clause (§ 29), the term "prescribed" means "prescribed by the Local Government Board;" and the Board have decided that the register shall be kept at the offices of the Board, and that the applications for certificates shall be made in the enclosed form. Every such application may either be sent by post or delivered at the offices of the Board.

The term "owner" means the lessee, occupier, or any other person carrying on any work to which the Act applies.

If the application is found to contain the requisite particulars, and is appears that a certificate may properly be issued the Board will inform the applicant of the manner in which the amount of the stamp for the certificate may be transmitted; and upon the receipt of such amount the necessary certificate will be forwarded.

It should be added that section 12 of the Act provides that a work erected after the commencement of the Act, or which has been closed for twelve months, shall not be registered, unless it is furnished with such appliances as at the time of registration appear to the chief inspector, after his own examination, or that of an inspector, or, in case of difference, to the central authority, to be necessary in order to enable the work to be carried on in accordance with the requirements of the Act.

I am, &c.

JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

To the Owner, Lessee, Occupier, or other person carrying on any of the works referred to in this circular.

No. 28.

(Inclosure in No. 27.)

ALKALI, &C., WORKS REGULATION ACT, 1881.

(44 & 45 Vict., cap. 37.)

Application for Certificate of Registration.

I (or we) the undersigned hereby apply for a certificate of registration under the above Act of the undermentioned work, and I (or we) do hereby declare that the following particulars are correct :—

(*a.*) The description of the work and its name, if any.

(*b.*) The parish or place where the work is carried on.

(*c.*) The date when the work was erected.

(*d.*) If the work is closed, the date when it was closed.

(*e.*) The name and address of the owner, lessee, occupier, or other person carrying on the work.

Dated this . day of . 188 .

(Signed) _____

To the Local Government Board,
Whitehall, London, S.W.

N.B.—The application must be signed by the owner, lessee, occupier or other person carrying on the work.

Appendix B.

Reports and Inquiries.

		Page
No. 29.	Education of Pauper Children in the Northern District.—Report for 1881, by J. R. Mozley, Esq., Inspector of Poor Law Schools	104
No. 30.	Ditto in Western District.—Report for 1881, by the Rev. Dr. Clutterbuck, Inspector of Poor Law Schools	110
No. 31.	Ditto in Metropolitan District.—Report for 1881, by Wyndham Holgate, Esq., Inspector of Poor Law Schools	129
No. 32.	Ditto in the Midland and Eastern District.—Report for 1881, by Byam Davies, Esq., Inspector of Poor Law Schools	137
No. 33.	Report by T. L. M. Browne, Esq., Local Government Board Inspector, upon the Children Boarded out by the King's Norton Boarding-out Committee, under the General Order dated 25th November 1870	140
No. 34.	Report on certain Hospitals in Germany and France, by Percival Gordon Smith, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., Architect to the Local Government Board	146
No. 35.	Statistics of Childbirth in Union Workhouses, from 1871 to 1880 inclusive, arranged according to Divisions and Counties	160
No. 36.	Report to the Medical Officer of the Metropolitan Asylum District Hospital Ship "Atlas", by Dr. Fraser, Assistant Medical Officer, upon the Ventilation of the Ship	164
No. 37.	Report to the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District upon the Darenth Temporary Small-pox Camp, by Dr. Gayton, the late Medical Officer	166
No. 38.	Turnpike Trusts and Highways.—General Report for 1879–80	174
No. 39.	Metropolis Water Act, 1871.—Report by Lieut.-Colonel Frank Bolton (Water Examiner)	184
No. 40.	Ditto.—Report by Allen Stoneham, Esq. (Auditor)	200
No. 41.	Metropolitan Water Supply.—Report by Professor Frankland, D.C.L., F.R.S., &c., on the Analysis of the Waters supplied during the year 1881	208

No. 29.

Education of Pauper Children in the Northern District.

Mr. Mozley's Report.

Report for the year 1881, by J. R. Mozley, Esquire, Inspector of Poor Law Schools.

Sir,

I do not know that I can do better than begin my Annual Report with a summary of the main results of the examinations in my district during the past year, in the three elementary subjects. The following table shows the number presented, and the number who passed in reading, writing, and arithmetic respectively, in each Standard:

	Number of Children presented.	Passed in Reading.	Passed in Writing (including Spelling).	Passed in Arithmetic.
Standard VI.	179	177	156	118
„ V.	366	360	295	234
„ IV.	722	696	514	520
„ III.	1,145	1,092	882	855
„ II.	1,396	1,317	1,112	863
„ I.	1,453	1,206	1,113	1,051
Total	5,261	4,848	4,072	3,641

Roughly speaking, it will be seen that out of every 13 children presented, 12 passed in reading, 10 in writing and spelling, and 9 in arithmetic. This, in itself, is not an unsatisfactory result; but it must be added, that the examinations of which it is the summary were in some respects of an easier character than those which I should hope would be permanently established in the poor law schools of my district; and it is possible, though I have no minute acquaintance with the practice of the inspectors of the Education Department, that I have passed children whom they, speaking generally, would not have allowed to pass. This is a point on which some explanation is desirable.

The standards of examination in poor law schools are the same as those prescribed by the Education Department for public elementary schools; that is, for instance, a child in the third standard will read the same class of books, will do similar dictation and the same rules in arithmetic, whether in a poor law school or in a public elementary school. But the circumstances of poor law schools, in the first place, often make it desirable that one should be lenient to the children; and in the next place, in all attempts to elevate the examination above mere hard technicality, to elicit answers really showing mind and thought, it has to be borne in mind that the children in poor law schools are, alike from birth, original position, and the necessary confinement of their present life, at much disadvantage. In stating how far the causes here indicated have actually worked, and what is the exact nature of the numerical results given above, I must distinguish between the mechanical and the more liberal parts of instruction.

Reading, writing, and arithmetic, are in themselves mechanical arts, just like digging a field, or making a coat. But they all three, even

Mr. Mozley's Report.

in the simplest instruction, are capable of being raised much beyond a mere mechanical art. An examination in reading becomes intellectual and liberal, directly a knowledge of the subject-matter of the books read is required; an examination in writing, as soon as a child is required to set down ideas in his own words, instead of using the words given him; and an examination in arithmetic, when questions are given not to be solved by any of the defined rules that the child has been taught. The code of the Education Department provides for the extension of the examination beyond the mere mechanical part into the region of real instruction; and it is in this region mainly that the difficulties of examining the children in poor law schools occur. But before proceeding to this subject, I must briefly remark upon the more technical element. All, I think, that I need say about this is, that though a pass always implies that a child has done fairly well, it does not imply that his examination has given in every respect a satisfactory result. There is a good deal of difference between one pass and another. Thus I should, as a rule, pass a child in arithmetic who had done two sums right out of four, but it is evident that such a child has not attained a mastery over all the rules he has been taught. The same kind of consideration applies to reading and writing. It follows, that the relative merits of different schools are not always accurately represented by the proportion of children that have passed in each; on looking over my list, I see cases in which a few accidental failures have made really excellent schools seem inferior to others that by no means reach so high a level.

Now with respect to what I have called real, as opposed to technical instruction. Hitherto I have found it impossible, as far as reading and writing are concerned, to demand anything beyond mechanical proficiency in examining individual children for a pass; and possible only in a limited degree in arithmetic. (It must not be supposed that I have neglected the subject-matter of the books in my examinations up to this time; but I have treated it as matter of class examination only, which does not imply a demand upon each individual child). The numerical results above given must therefore be taken with the qualification, that in reading and writing the examination for a pass has been of a bare technical character. But I am now and for the future going beyond this point. After a good deal of tentative effort, I believe that I now have a fair knowledge of what may be demanded of the individual children, in the upper standards, in the way of intelligence; and in the reading of Standards IV., V., and VI., I am now requiring some knowledge of the subject-matter of the books read, as a condition of a pass.

The difficulty hitherto has lain in this. Almost every examiner who wants to find whether a child has taken in the meaning of what he has read, begins by putting direct questions on the meaning of the words. And certainly this is a kind of questioning which cannot be dispensed with; but as a test, it is liable to two objections. First, the children will in a large number of cases have a fair notion of the meaning of a word, and yet be unable to express that meaning satisfactorily. Indeed, there can be no one, however well educated, who does not feel at times such a difficulty in explaining the meaning of words; and in elementary schools, the conclusion that a child does not understand a word because he does not say the meaning when first asked is decidedly an unsafe one. Next, children may be ignorant of the meaning of particular words in their lessons, and yet have a very fair sense of the meaning and bearing of the whole; or conversely, they may be able to say what

Mr. Mozley's Report.

particular words mean, and yet be quite devoid of any idea of the general drift. It can hardly be doubted that it is more important to have a true idea of the general meaning of a passage, even while failing in respect of particular phrases in that passage, than to be ready with an answer for the meaning of each particular phrase, while failing in appreciation of the whole. On the whole, I have found the best method of testing the intelligence of the children to be, not to ask them to explain anything, but to ask them to tell some one of the simpler stories contained in their reading book. Even this, it is true, is done lamely; the children are for the most part quite indifferent whether they begin a story at the beginning, the middle, or the end; the points of the story are ejected separately without any attempt to mark their pertinence and value; and it generally tasks the memories of a good many children to eke out the whole. Still it is an exercise which sets their minds at work; and it is this feeling, that the minds of the children are at work, that every teacher and examiner will recognise as something special and separate from any exhibition of knowledge, and one might almost say the only satisfactory result of education. I should hope to be able in a few years to give a better account of positive results in the advance of the children's intelligence; the difficulties which surround its development are greater in poor law schools than even in other elementary schools, and considerably greater in the case of girls than of boys. It is certainly the case that in the majority of workhouses the girls have a much greater amount of drudgery than the boys have, and this tells unfavourably, by comparison, on the results of their education.

Perhaps a few examples of questions actually asked will illustrate the difficulties of the matter and the present grade of education better than anything else. There is, in Nelson's Royal Reader for the 2nd Standard, a lesson on the lion, in the course of which the antelope is mentioned. Now, without any minute knowledge of natural history, children who have read such a lesson with a teacher might be expected to know something as to the size of an antelope, and that it is a horned animal. But upon my putting the question, "What is an antelope?" to a class lately, who were reading this lesson, and afterwards to the other children in the school (nearly all of whom had read it) I obtained the following answers: "a kind of elephant"; "a worm"; "an animal of the cat tribe"; "a snake"; "a kind of sheep." These answers were from the first, second, and third standards; a fourth standard boy at last gave a better answer, "a kind of stag or deer." The school in question was far from being a bad one; yet it is apparent that true education was little understood in such teaching. Again, I was lately paying a visit to a school in which the ordinary work is always creditably done; the fourth standard girls were reading, and reading well. I noticed, however, that the schoolmistress put no questions to them as to the sense either of the passage as a whole, or of particular words in it; though the piece was one that eminently required explanation. Accordingly I took the book, and seeing the words "business, art, and science," I asked the girls if they knew what they meant. Of "business" some of them knew just so much as that it was work of some kind; but of what science and art were, they were absolutely ignorant. I explained these terms to them; and as there was a coloured engraving of one of Raphael's cartoons on the walls, I told them that that belonged to art, or was a piece of art. A little later on there was a mention of Michael Angelo in the lesson, and a note gave a brief account of him and of some of his works. "Well," I said, "was Michael Angelo an example of business, art, or science?"

Mr. Mozley's Report.

Several girls held up their hands; on being asked, some said business, some said science; not one said art. It is impossible not to feel that there is much narrowness in an education exemplified by such singularly perverse answers; and they certainly show that it is useless for children to listen with the outer ear (for the girls were not in the ordinary sense inattentive) unless there be some receptivity in the inner ear of the mind as well. And in fact the deficiency of the children in Poor Law schools does not at all move me so much by any depth of ignorance it reveals (for ignorance is always a relative matter) as by the evidence it affords that there is no true rapport between the teacher and the taught, that teaching has not advanced to the stage of real education. Not that I do not think conscientious work even of a mechanical nature praiseworthy and valuable; nor again that there are not cases, especially in boys schools, where true and vital knowledge is imparted. But the difficulty of making the education generous and vivifying is, in Poor Law schools, singularly great; and with respect to the girls especially, I feel that they need a sympathetic attention which a hard-worked school-mistress finds it particularly difficult to give; and I incline to think that mistakes like those just recounted have their root in the hard circumstances of the case, and not in the fault of this or that particular teacher. It is, however, not in reading only that the intelligence of a child is capable of being evoked. Composition, which the Code contemplates as an exercise of the fifth and sixth standards (though it is not always required of them) demands in its easiest form some amount of thought. But I cannot say that up to the present time I have found it possible to require merit of composition as a condition of passing in writing, even in those few schools in which composition has really been done for me.* Were I to press it, the result would be, partly a discouraging number of failures, and partly a mechanical style in the composition itself, and the reliance on phrases caught by ear rather than the natural expression of whatever is to be expressed. Whether in a few years more may not be done in this way I do not at present know; but I do not as yet see my way to the extension of composition, in any real sense, in the schools.

In arithmetic, what may be called easy problems, or questions not in any definite rule, are set to the fifth and sixth standards, and are sometimes done by them. I cannot indeed venture to set anything complex; or if I ever do, a correct answer is hardly ever forthcoming. The following is one of the most difficult questions to which I have received answers: "A train starts from London at half-past ten, and reaches "Leeds (198 miles from London) at three o'clock, and then goes on at "the same rate; at what time will it reach Cononley, 22 miles beyond "Leeds?" That question may I think be taken as a measure of the ability of the best children in my district in arithmetical problems. Mental arithmetic, if properly treated, would be the best help to entering upon problems of this kind; teachers are too prone to look upon it as a mere exercise in rapid calculation.

I may sum up this account of the proficiency of the schools of my district in reading, writing, and arithmetic, by saying that when these subjects are regarded on their technical side, the proficiency of the schools is satisfactory; but in regard of vital and really improving education, a great deal is wanting.

---

* Since writing this, I have to some extent done so at the Swinton schools at my last examination.

Mr. Mozley's Report.

School buildings and school-rooms.

To come to a more material side of education than that which has been treated of above: it may be of interest if I enumerate the changes in the way of school-buildings that have been made in my district during the period (ten years and a quarter) in which I have inspected Poor Law Schools. During that period, ten entirely new sets of school buildings, separate from the workhouse, have been built; namely, at Bolton and Chorlton, where they take the form of cottage homes, with schoolrooms for boys and girls; at Chesterfield, where the new buildings are not only separate, but at a distance from the workhouse; and at Derby, Huddersfield, Lincoln, Rochdale, Sheffield, South Shields, and West Derby, where the new buildings, though separate from the workhouse, are on the same grounds. Besides this, the children who were in the Nottingham workhouse have been transferred to a building which was the workhouse for the (now dissolved) Radford Union, and which has been so much altered and improved as to be practically almost rebuilt. The children from the Warrington workhouse have been transferred to a building which acted as the old barracks of the old town; this, however, is merely a temporary arrangement; entirely new schools are being built, to which the children will be transferred in due course. At Kirkdale, again (i.e. Liverpool), a large building which had been built at the time when the Lancashire cotton famine was flooding the school with extraordinary numbers, but which had lain unused for years, and in fact never had been used (since, when it was completed, the extreme pressure had passed away) was a few years ago turned into an infant's school, and greatly improved, by the increased accommodation, the sanitary condition of these schools. All the above-mentioned changes are in large and important unions, and are of material benefit to the children whom they affect. The most novel in kind among them are the cottage homes; it is however too early at present to say exactly what the result in these cases is.

During the same period of ten and a quarter years, one new workhouse with an ordinary workhouse school (in the main building) has been built in my district; namely, Bramley, near Leeds. Of minor changes; at Ormskirk extended accommodation has been given to the children, and a new schoolroom built. New and enlarged schoolrooms have been built at Ashton-under-Lyne, Barnsley, Durham, Mansfield, Penrith, Salford, Thorne, Wakefield, and Wortley.

Frequent uncertainty as to the age of the children.

One point that I must remark upon in connection with workhouse children is the very frequent uncertainty of their ages, and I cannot but think that masters of workhouses and relieving officers might take more trouble than they do to ascertain this point exactly. I continually find the strangest inconsistencies in the lists presented to me by the teachers; a child put one year as 8 years old, the next year as 12; or, in the reverse way, perhaps diminished in age (which, however, is rare), or which is very common, remaining stationary. Parents, I am told, frequently represent their children as older than they are, in order that they may have the advantage of a larger dietary. Whether, on the other hand, they have any motive for reducing their age I do not know; but I remember one case in which a child was represented as having been born a year or two after the schoolmistress was appointed, whom the schoolmistress herself remembered to have been a little child at that time. It is of course common for inmates of workhouses to be ignorant of the ages of their children; and from this reason, quite apart from deliberate motive, the age of a child who enters a workhouse more than once will not always be entered consistently at each successive

time. Teachers, moreover, are sometimes in fault in their method of ascertaining the ages of the children; instead of taking the age from the master's books, they ask the child itself or its brothers or sisters; and thus a new element of confusion is introduced. The proper course is evidently for the teacher to set down the age as entered in the master's books, mentioning separately if they have reasonable ground for thinking the correct age to be other than that stated. It is needless to demonstrate the importance of correctness on this point, both in other ways and by reason of the requirements of the Education Acts. *Mr. Mozley's Report.*

To make a brief reference to another subject, it may serve at once as an example of singular interest taken by a master in a boy who had been sent to him from the workhouse, and also as (in a small way) a sympton of reviving trade in one northern town at any rate, if I mention the incident that a boy from the Eccleshall Bierlow Union (comprising part of Sheffield) who had been apprenticed to a working cutler, was receiving lessons on the piano at the expense of his master, who paid a guinea per quarter for them. Instance of a boy apprenticed from a workhouse.

I have inquired lately of masters of workhouses whether they think much harm is done to children in workhouse schools by the casual children, *i.e.*, those who merely pass through and make no permanent stay. The general opinion is, I think, that the casuals do harm, but I doubt if the harm generally goes deep, though in some cases it may. The case is one of disorderly natures suddenly subjected to strict rule; and the effervescence resulting from this, though it occasions trouble, is not to be confounded with real depravity. No doubt the casuals themselves are bettered by the intercourse with more orderly children, though to what extent it is impossible to say. Casual children in workhouses.

It may be of interest if I say something of the results of the education in those cases in which the children are sent to schools outside the workhouse. I have schedules sent to me by the clerks to the guardians recording the results of the inspection of these children by the Education Department, and taking 29 unions in which this system is adopted, I find that out of 329 children examined, 286 passed in reading, 278 in writing, and 261 in arithmetic. This again is not a bad result, indeed it may appear at first sight better than the result given above of the examinations in the workhouse schools, but in this comparison the workhouse schools are under some disadvantage from the fact that a certain proportion of the children examined in them individually were newcomers, whom the Education Department (for obvious reasons connected with their system of payment) would not have examined. On the whole, there is no marked difference in the proficiency of the children under either system. On that very important branch of training, the industrial work, I have no new remarks to make this year. Results of education when the children are sent to schools outside the workhouse.

I have only to add in conclusion, that such criticisms as those which I have here made on the methods of education practically carried on in workhouse schools must not in any way be taken as denying or ignoring the fact that those schools do a useful and meritorious work, and one in which improvement is continually being made; but merely as suggesting methods of still further improvement.

I have, &c.

J. R. Mozley.

The Right Hon. J. G. Dodson, M.P.,
President of the Local Government Board.

No. 30.

Dr. Clutterbuck's Report.

EDUCATION OF PAUPER CHILDREN IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT.—REPORT FOR 1881 BY DR. CLUTTERBUCK, Inspector of Poor Law Schools.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit to you the following statement respecting the education of children in Poor Law Schools in the Western District.

During the past twelve months there have been more frequent changes in the staff of teachers than at any previous period during my term of office—a circumstance always more or less prejudicial to a school. It is, however, only right to add that these changes have, for the most part, taken place in small unions, in which the teacher's office is too often regarded as a mere stepping stone to some post in a public elementary school; and, certainly, life in a Poor Law school—especially when that school forms an integral part of a workhouse—has many drawbacks; but I am glad to know that every year sees, in the majority of cases, decided improvements in the teachers surroundings, and a greater degree of interest manifested by the outside public in the work they are called upon to perform.

It is now well understood that children in Poor Law schools receive precisely the same instruction as regards the subjects prescribed by the Education Act of 1876, as do children attending a public elementary school. In the matter of "proficiency" in reading, writing, and arithmetic, Poor Law and non-pauper schools are alike bound by the regulations of the Revised Code. There is the same subdivision of the children into standards. There are the same conditions as to employment for both classes of children, as all elementary schools are subject to the byelaws of the particular district in which they are respectively situated—a point, I am afraid, occasionally overlooked by guardians in their laudable anxiety to obtain situations for the children.

Under these circumstances, and having regard to the vast expenditure of public money upon primary education, I venture to offer the following observations, based upon an experience extending over many years. They are conceived in no spirit of captious antagonism to existing systems; for I know full well the extreme difficulty of organizing a system which shall work without friction, and do justice to all:—to the ratepayers, who have a right to expect an adequate return for the money exacted from them;—to the teachers, whose life-work, though one of the noblest is also one of the most harassing;—and most of all to the future working men and women of England, upon whose judicious training the future of our country so largely depends. But in the interest of the nation at large it is imperative that a vigilant watch should be exercised over the administration of a scheme so productive of good if wisely administered, so much worse than fruitless if administered in a spirit of pedantic bigotry or slavish adherence to routine.

Bearing in mind that the benefits of state-aided elementary education are intended for the working classes only,—the comparatively short time that can be afforded for school-work is the most important factor with which boards of management have to reckon. From seven to fourteen years of age is practically the limit. To this fact most people

Dr. Clutterbuck's Report.

are indeed keenly alive; but how to deal with it has divided educational theorists into two opposite camps—neither of which appears to realize the truth that certain intellectual (no less than animal and moral) instincts and tendencies, the result of antecedent circumstances, determine pretty accurately the processes of each human being's intellectual development. Forgetting this, one set of men—obstinately enamoured of their own ideal—would impose the adoption of what may be called a purely utilitarian system—the creation of schools in which technical instruction of the driest and most practical character shall be the predominant feature:—for life, they say, especially school life, is short; science pays, or may be made to pay; therefore the wise thing to do is to impart to the child as much scientific knowledge as possible, as its intellectual outfit.

The other side inclines, rather, *stare super antiquas vias*, and give a purely literary training;—the creation of mental power by means of the lore which books impart being conceived as the only rational end and aim of education.

The practical result of this antagonism is an attempt at compromise by those who are weary of the strife; and thus we find in nearly all schools—at the cost of infinitely valuable time—an attempt to impart *to all alike* a smattering of science, and a smattering of literature, with, as its inevitable outcome, a general distaste for all knowledge, a dislike of all *self*-culture.

This unfortunate result, and I am persuaded that I have not over-coloured the picture, appears to me to be due to the forgetfulness on the part of managers and teachers alike, of the enormous influence of *inherited diversities* of intellectual power; or if it be that these diversities are recognised, they are recognised as so many objectionable qualities, which must be eradicated without loss of time. The idiosyncracies of the individual mind must be sacrificed to secure the symmetry of a system embracing the *totum scibile*. Here and there, it may be, the strength of nature is too powerful for the pedant, and the child becomes the rightful father of the man; but upon the majority, the iron-hand of routine places its rude grasp, and the future of the man is marred by the ill-discipline of the child. Go into any ordinary elementary school, and listen to the strangely monotonous twang of a *whole class* repeating verbatim, in one key, the words of the teacher, —all individuality lost; all life and thought suppressed. The teachers' aim appears to be merely to secure the accurate repetition of a formula, not the appreciative realization of the truth which the formula expresses.

The result of such training is only too apparent in the low animalism of the majority of the working classes, who, without any intellectual resources, never having been trained to become learners, hate learning as one of the miseries of their childhood; and notwithstanding their so-called training and "passing" in the "extra" subjects of the Code, take little or no pride in perfecting the labour of their hands, but remain all life through mere mechanical drudges.

Let then school authorities look to this betimes, and appoint teachers capable of adapting the infinite possibilities of a wisely and widely-organized curriculum to the infinite *varieties* of the intellects with which they have to deal; and here, in passing, I would deprecate the perpetuation of that which, to my mind, is a fertile source of the mental incapacity I so constantly meet with in elder children—I mean the pupil teacher system—a system under which the most important part of a *teacher's* work th[illegible]aying of a sound foundation—is delegated

Dr. Clutterbuck's Report.

to a raw and inexperienced learner, not seldom the victim of childish petulance and caprice, and in many instances of over-work. In conclusion, I have been often urged to record in my annual report the actual state of each school as determined by the result of the inspection; and I take this opportunity of doing so in the hope that a stimulus may be given to those who have hitherto failed to achieve any marked success.

The figures in the first of the annexed Tables exhibit the state of each school in the district, on the day of inspection as regards the intellectual proficiency of the children in the test subjects required by the Act.

The second Table is a summary of the first.

With regard to the former I would observe that the great disproportion between the number of children on the books and the number of those presented for individual examination is due to the fact that only children above seven years of age are examined individually. The remaining children—often the bulk of the school—are examined collectively only, and not subject to the ordeal of individual passing in standards.

As moreover the greater number of schools in the district are mixed schools, I have not thought it worth while to draw any distinction between these and the relatively few schools in which the boys, girls, and infants are respectively taught by different officers.

TABLE I.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.—Comprising Devon, Cornwall, Pembroke, and Carmarthenshire.

Union.	No. on Books on day of Inspection.	Number *presented* in Standards							*Passed* in Standards								Passed in *All* subjects, Standards						
		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.	—	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.
Devon.																							
Barnstaple	65	11	10	9	5	..	..	35	R.	8	9	8	5	..	..	30	7	8	6	3	..	..	24
									W.	11	9	8	5	..	..	33							
									A.	6	10	9	3	..	..	28							
Bideford	26	3	2	5	3	..	..	13	R.	2	2	4	3	..	..	11	2	1	..	1	..	..	4
									W.	3	2	2	1	..	..	8							
									A.	2	1	3	1	..	..	7							
Crediton	43	3	8	10	3	..	..	24	R.	3	8	10	3	..	..	24	3	6	4	3	..	..	16
									W.	3	6	4	3	..	..	16							
									A.	3	7	10	3	..	..	23							
East Stonehouse	26	12	..	6	..	..	..	18	R.	12	..	6	..	..	..	18	11	..	4	..	..	..	15
									W.	12	..	4	..	..	..	16							
									A.	11	..	6	..	..	..	17							
Honiton	38	7	8	2	1	..	..	18	R.	5	7	1	1	..	..	14	4	4	..	1	..	..	9
									W.	7	5	..	1	..	..	13							
									A.	4	8	2	1	..	..	15							
Kingsbridge	32	7	10	7	1	..	..	25	R.	2	9	7	1	..	..	19	2	9	3	1	..	..	15
									W.	7	9	4	1	..	..	21							
									A.	6	10	7	1	..	..	24							
Newton Abbot	75	10	11	14	8	..	..	43	R.	10	11	14	8	..	..	43	10	9	11	5	..	..	35
									W.	10	10	14	8	..	..	42							
									A.	10	9	11	5	..	..	35							
Okehampton	35	8	7	5	..	..	..	20	R.	8	7	5	..	..	..	20	8	4	5	..	..	..	17
									W.	8	7	5	..	..	..	20							
									A.	8	4	5	..	..	..	17							

Dr. Clutterbuck's Report.

TABLE I.—SOUTHERN DIVISION—*continued.*

Union.	No. on Books on day of Inspection.	Number *presented* in Standards							*Passed* in Standards								Passed in *All* subjects, Standards						
		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.	—	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.
DEVON—*cont.*																							
Plymouth - -	116	15	18	25	17	10	..	85	R.	9	14	23	17	10	..	73	5	7	4	10	8	..	34
									W.	14	9	8	11	10	..	52							
									A.	9	11	15	14	8	..	57							
Plympton - -	37	4	8	9	3	..	..	24	R.	4	6	8	3	..	..	21	3	4	3	3	..	..	13
									W.	4	8	9	3	..	..	24							
									A.	3	4	4	3	..	..	14							
S. Molton - -	32	2	6	10	4	..	..	22	R.	2	6	10	4	..	..	22	2	6	7	3	..	..	18
									W.	2	6	8	4	..	..	20							
									A.	2	6	9	3	..	..	20							
Stoke Damerel -	52	7	13	7	7	3	..	37	R.	6	13	6	7	3	..	35	4	6	1	3	3	..	17
									W.	7	7	1	6	2	..	23							
									A.	3	11	5	4	3	..	26							
Tavistock - -	31	9	6	6	1	..	..	22	R.	3	6	6	1	..	..	16	2	3	1	1	..	..	7
									W.	9	6	3	1	..	..	19							
									A.	6	3	4	1	..	..	14							
Thomas, St. - -	52	8	8	6	15	1	..	38	R.	7	8	4	15	1	..	35	4	6	2	15	1	..	28
									W.	8	6	3	15	1	..	33							
									A.	5	7	6	15	1	..	34							
Tiverton - - -	47	12	5	11	3	..	..	31	R.	7	3	7	3	..	..	20	4	1	..	3	..	..	8
									W.	8	3	3	3	..	..	17							
									A.	5	4	5	3	..	..	17							
Torrington - -	36	4	9	4	6	..	..	23	R.	3	9	4	6	..	..	22	2	6	2	5	..	..	15
									W.	3	6	3	6	..	..	18							
									A.	3	8	3	5	..	..	19							
Totnes - - -	69	17	12	10	5	1	..	45	R.	10	12	10	5	1	..	38	11	10	3	4	1	..	29
									W.	17	11	3	4	1	..	36							
									A.	17	10	9	4	1	..	41							

TABLE I.—SOUTHERN DIVISION—*continued.*

Union.	No. on Books on day of Inspection.	Number *presented* in Standards							*Passed* in Standards								Passed in *All* subjects, Standards						
		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.	—	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.
CORNWALL.																							
Austel, St.	61	12	7	10	10	7	..	46	R.	8	7	6	10	7	..	38	1	2	1	8	3	..	15
									W.	12	5	5	10	7	..	39							
									A.	2	2	2	9	3	..	18							
Bodmin	39	14	3	5	2	..	..	24	R.	13	3	5	2	..	..	23	7	3	5	2	..	..	17
									W.	14	3	5	2	..	..	24							
									A.	8	3	5	2	..	..	18							
Camelford	18	1	3	5	2	..	..	11	R.	1	3	5	2	..	..	11	1	2	3	2	..	..	8
									W.	1	2	3	2	..	..	8							
									A.	1	3	5	2	..	..	11							
Columb, St.	36	5	..	7	5	2	..	19	R.	5	..	7	5	2	..	19	5	..	4	5	1	..	15
									W.	5	..	4	5	2	..	16							
									A.	5	..	7	5	1	..	18							
Falmouth	35	4	8	5	9	1	..	27	R.	4	6	5	9	1	..	25	2	3	1	4	1	..	11
									W.	4	5	2	6	1	..	18							
									A.	2	4	5	6	1	..	18							
Germans, St.	34	6	6	6	..	..	..	18	R.	5	6	6	..	..	..	17	5	3	6	..	..	..	14
									W.	6	4	6	..	..	..	16							
									A.	6	5	6	..	..	..	17							
Helston	34	10	5	2	1	..	..	18	R.	10	4	2	1	..	..	17	10	2	2	1	..	..	15
									W.	10	3	2	1	..	..	16							
									A.	10	5	2	1	..	..	18							
Launceston	24	4	4	4	..	..	..	12	R.	4	3	4	..	..	..	11	4	3	4	..	..	..	11
									W.	4	4	4	..	..	..	12							
									A.	4	4	4	..	..	..	12							
Liskeard	50	8	11	5	1	1	..	26	R.	8	9	5	1	1	..	24	3	6	..	1	..	..	10
									W.	8	9	1	1	1	..	20							
									A.	3	8	2	1	..	..	14							

Dr. Clutterbuck's Report.

TABLE I.—SOUTHERN DIVISION—*continued.*

Union.	No. on Books on day of Inspection.	Number *presented* in Standards							*Passed* in Standards								Passed in *All* subjects, Standards						
		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.	—	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.
CORNWALL—*cont.*																							
Penzance	22	4	3	2	..	1	..	10	R.	4	3	2	..	1	..	10	4	2	..	..	1	..	7
									W.	4	2	..	..	1	..	7							
									A.	4	3	2	..	1	..	10							
Redruth	59	7	12	9	4	3	..	35	R.	6	11	8	4	3	..	32	5	9	2	4	3	..	23
									W.	7	11	3	4	2	..	27							
									A.	5	11	7	4	3	..	30							
Stratton	16	1	..	2	1	..	..	4	R.	1	..	1	1	..	..	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	3
									W.	1	..	1	1	..	..	3							
									A.	1	..	1	1	..	..	3							
Truro	54	6	11	8	2	2	..	29	R.	5	9	7	2	2	..	25	4	7	4	1	1	..	17
									W.	6	10	8	1	1	..	26							
									A.	5	8	5	2	2	..	22							
PEMBROKE.																							
Haverfordwest	69	9	11	11	11	..	..	42	R.	5	10	11	11	..	..	37	5	7	6	11	..	..	29
									W.	9	9	6	11	..	..	35							
									A.	9	9	11	11	..	..	40							
Narberth	16	2	3	4	3	..	..	12	R.	2	3	4	3	..	..	12	2	2	..	3	..	..	7
									W.	2	2	..	3	..	..	7							
									A.	2	3	3	3	..	..	11							
Pembroke	34	5	7	7	..	1	..	20	R.	4	7	7	..	1	..	19	..	6	..	..	..	..	6
									W.	5	7	..	..	1	..	13							
									A.	1	6	7	..	..	..	14							
CARMARTHENSHIRE																							
Llandilo Fawr	18	4	3	1	2	..	..	10	R.	4	3	1	2	..	..	10	4	2	1	1	..	..	8
									W.	4	3	1	2	..	..	10							
									A.	4	2	1	1	..	..	8							
Llanelly	30	8	4	2	3	..	3	20	R.	5	4	2	3	..	3	17	4	3	..	3	..	3	13
									W.	8	3	..	3	..	3	17							
									A.	9	4	1	3	..	3	20							

TABLE I.—*continued.*

CENTRAL DIVISION.—Glamorganshire, Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, Wilts, Hants, Somerset, and Dorset.

Union.	No. on Books on day of Inspection.	Number *presented* in Standards							*Passed* in Standards								Passed in *All* subjects, Standards						
		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.	—	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.
Glamorganshire.																							
Bridgend (*Cottage Homes*).	74	21	12	12	3	..	..	48	R. W. A.	21 21 20	12 12 12	12 12 11	3 3 2	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	48 48 45	20	12	11	2	..	..	45
Ely (Cardiff) - -	195	37	40	36	9	..	..	122	R. W. A.	26 37 12	35 22 26	30 27 22	9 7 3	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	100 93 63	11	18	4	3	..	..	36
Aberdare - - -	122	25	25	28	6	5	2	91	R. W. A.	22 25 24	23 17 24	26 19 27	6 4 3	5 4 4	2 2 2	84 71 84	21	18	16	2	3	2	62
Pontardawe - -	12	5	..	1	..	..	..	6	R. W. A.	4 5 5	.. .. ..	1 1 1	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	5 6 6	4	..	1	..	..	..	5
Worcestershire.																							
Droitwich - -	36	12	3	1	2	..	..	18	R. W. A.	9 12 5	3 3 3	1 .. 1	2 2 2	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	15 17 11	2	3	..	2	..	..	7
Martley - - -	20	2	6	4	2	..	..	14	R. W. A.	2 2 2	6 5 6	4 4 3	2 2 2	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	14 13 13	2	5	3	2	..	..	12
Worcester - -	65	14	12	12	7	..	..	45	R. W. A.	11 14 4	12 7 9	11 8 8	7 6 4	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	41 35 25	2	6	5	4	..	..	17
Gloucestershire.																							
Barton Regis - -	277	39	29	36	20	15	10	149	R. W. A.	38 39 39	27 16 19	34 15 32	20 18 12	15 15 15	10 10 10	144 113 127	38	8	12	13	15	10	96

Dr. Clutterbuck's Report.

TABLE I.—CENTRAL DIVISION—*continued.*

Union.	No. on Books on day of Inspection.	Number *presented* in Standards							*Passed* in Standards								Passed in *All* subjects, Standards						
		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.	—	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.
Gloucestershire —*cont.*																							
Bristol - - -	157	27	36	19	..	..	..	82	R.	25	36	19	..	..	..	80	24	30	16	..	..	..	70
									W.	27	34	17	..	..	..	78							
									A.	25	33	18	..	..	..	76							
Chipping Sodbury -	24	4	1	9	..	..	..	14	R.	4	1	8	..	..	..	13	4	..	3	..	..	..	7
									W.	4	1	3	..	..	..	8							
									A.	4	..	3	..	..	..	7							
Gloucester - -	21	6	3	..	..	..	..	9	R.	4	3	..	..	..	..	7	2	3	..	..	..	..	5
									W.	6	3	..	..	..	..	9							
									A.	4	3	..	..	..	..	7							
Newent - - -	14	3	..	6	3	..	..	12	R.	3	..	5	3	..	..	11	2	..	1	1	..	..	4
									W.	3	..	1	3	..	..	7							
									A.	2	..	6	1	..	..	9							
Northleach - -	14	1	1	3	4	2	..	11	R.	1	1	3	3	2	..	10	..	..	..	2	2	..	4
									W.	1	1	..	3	2	..	7							
									A.	..	..	3	2	2	..	7							
Stroud - - -	74	12	11	10	13	3	..	49	R.	9	9	9	12	3	..	42	8	2	1	6	..	..	17
									W.	12	6	1	6	3	..	28							
									A.	10	4	7	11	..	..	32							
Thornbury - -	38	5	7	2	6	..	..	20	R.	5	6	2	6	..	..	19	4	3	..	4	..	..	11
									W.	5	3	1	4	..	..	13							
									A.	4	7	..	6	..	..	17							
Westbury-on-Severn	73	11	9	10	17	3	..	50	R.	9	9	10	17	3	..	48	7	8	6	17	3	..	41
									W.	11	9	8	17	3	..	48							
									A.	9	8	7	17	3	..	44							
Cirencester - -	33	2	5	4	1	..	..	12	R.	2	2	2	1	..	..	7	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
									W.	2	1	2	..	..	..	5							
									A.	..	1	1	..	..	..	2							

TABLE I.—CENTRAL DIVISION—*continued.*

Union.	No. on Books on day of Inspection.	Number *presented* in Standards							*Passed* in Standards								Passed in *All* subjects, Standards						
		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.	—	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.
Wilts.																							
Alderbury - -	47	8	8	11	7	..	..	34	R.	8	8	9	7	..	..	32	8	4	4	4	..	..	20
									W.	8	4	7	5	..	..	24							
									A.	8	8	7	6	..	..	29							
Amesbury - -	25	7	4	3	3	4	..	21	R.	7	4	3	3	4	..	21	6	3	1	3	4	..	17
									W.	7	3	1	3	4	..	18							
									A.	6	4	3	3	4	..	20							
Bradford - -	31	7	1	7	5	..	2	22	R.	7	1	7	5	..	2	22	6	1	3	4	..	2	16
									W.	7	1	3	5	..	2	18							
									A.	6	1	7	4	..	2	20							
Chippenham - -	24	4	3	4	2	..	..	13	R.	2	3	4	2	..	..	11	1	1	2	2	..	..	6
									W.	4	1	2	2	..	..	9							
									A.	3	3	3	2	..	..	11							
Malmesbury - -	28	..	7	6	4	..	..	17	R.	..	6	6	4	..	..	16	..	2	3	2	..	..	7
									W.	..	6	4	3	..	..	13							
									A.	..	3	5	3	..	..	11							
Melksham - -	68	8	7	8	2	1	..	26	R.	7	6	8	2	1	..	24	6	3	3	2	1	..	15
									W.	8	5	4	2	1	..	20							
									A.	7	3	7	2	1	..	20							
Pewsey - - -	18	..	4	7	4	..	1	16	R.	..	4	6	4	..	1	15	..	3	1	2	..	1	7
									W.	..	3	2	3	..	1	9							
									A.	..	3	4	2	..	1	10							
Westbury - -	22	6	4	7	..	..	..	17	R.	3	4	7	..	..	..	14	3	4	2	..	..	..	9
									W.	4	4	2	..	..	..	10							
									A.	4	4	5	..	..	..	13							
Hants.																							
Christchurch - -	28	4	7	2	4	..	..	17	R.	4	7	2	4	..	..	17	2	4	2	4	..	..	12
									W.	4	7	2	4	..	..	17							
									A.	2	4	2	4	..	..	12							

TABLE I.—CENTRAL DIVISION—*continued.*

Union.	No. on Books on day of Inspection.	Number *presented* in Standards							*Passed* in Standards								Passed in *All* subjects, Standards						
		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.	—	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.
HANTS—*cont.*																							
Lymington	4	..	2	..	2	..	..	4	R.	..	2	..	2	..	..	4	..	1	..	2	..	..	3
									W.	..	1	..	2	..	..	3							
									A.	..	2	..	2	..	..	4							
New Forest	34	4	8	4	3	4	..	23	R.	4	8	4	3	4	..	23	4	..	2	3	3	..	12
									W.	4	5	2	3	4	..	18							
									A.	4	..	4	3	4	..	15							
Fordingbridge	16	1	..	3	1	5	..	10	R.	1	..	3	1	5	..	10	..	..	1	..	3	..	4
									W.	1	..	1	1	5	..	8							
									A.	..	..	3	..	3	..	6							
Ringwood	13	..	..	3	4	..	..	7	R.	..	..	1	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
									W.	..	..	..	1	..	..	1							
									A.	..	..	1	2	..	..	3							
SOMERSETSHIRE.																							
Bath	133	36	19	12	15	6	8	96	R.	34	19	11	15	6	3	88	30	17	10	15	4	3	79
									W.	36	19	10	15	6	3	89							
									A.	31	17	12	15	4	3	82							
Bedminster	132	14	19	20	11	8	3	75	R.	14	18	16	11	8	3	70	10	13	5	5	3	3	39
									W.	14	14	6	9	8	3	54							
									A.	10	18	17	5	3	3	56							
Clutton	35	5	6	5	5	..	..	21	R.	5	5	4	5	..	..	19	5	2	1	4	..	..	12
									W.	5	3	1	4	..	..	13							
									A.	5	5	4	5	..	..	19							
Dulverton	9	2	1	1	3	..	..	7	R.	1	1	1	3	..	..	6	1	1	1	2	..	..	5
									W.	2	1	1	3	..	..	7							
									A.	1	1	1	2	..	..	5							
Frome	52	6	11	10	7	..	..	34	R.	2	10	9	7	..	..	28	1	4	1	4	..	..	10
									W.	5	9	1	4	..	..	19							
									A.	4	8	6	6	..	..	24							

TABLE I.—CENTRAL DIVISION—*continued.*

Union.	No. on Books on day of Inspection.	Number *presented* in Standards							*Passed* in Standards								Passed in *All* subjects, Standards						
		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.	—	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.
Somerset—*cont.*																							
Keynsham	25	1	2	6	1	1	3	14	R.	1	2	6	1	1	3	14	1	2	3	1	..	3	10
									W.	1	2	3	1	..	3	10							
									A.	1	2	6	1	..	3	13							
Langport	30	3	9	2	..	4	..	18	R.	3	8	2	..	3	..	15	3	6	1	..	1	..	11
									W.	3	9	1	..	3	..	16							
									A.	3	5	1	..	1	..	10							
Shepton Mallet	53	18	5	11	..	..	..	34	R.	7	5	9	..	..	..	21	4	1	3	..	..	..	8
									W.	16	1	6	..	..	..	23							
									A.	4	3	8	..	..	..	15							
Taunton	20	3	3	3	..	..	..	9	R.	3	3	3	..	..	..	9	3	2	3	..	..	..	8
									W.	3	2	3	..	..	..	8							
									A.	3	2	3	..	..	..	8							
Wellington	49	4	7	7	7	1	..	26	R.	4	6	6	7	1	..	24	4	6	5	7	1	..	23
									W.	4	7	6	7	1	..	25							
									A.	4	7	6	7	1	..	25							
Wells	38	5	6	4	5	3	4	27	R.	3	5	4	4	3	4	23	..	2	..	1	..	3	6
									W.	5	3	1	2	3	4	18							
									A.	..	5	2	4	..	3	14							
Williton	48	5	12	2	8	4	1	32	R.	5	12	2	8	4	1	32	5	11	2	4	2	..	24
									W.	5	12	2	7	4	1	31							
									A.	5	11	2	5	2	..	25							
Wincanton	77	12	13	7	7	5	3	47	R.	10	17	7	7	5	3	49	10	10	5	7	3	3	38
									W.	12	13	6	7	5	3	46							
									A.	12	10	7	6	3	3	41							
Yeovil	24	3	3	4	1	..	..	11	R.	3	2	2	1	..	..	8	3	..	2	1	..	..	6
									W.	3	1	4	1	..	..	9							
									A.	3	..	4	1	..	..	8							

Dr. Clutterbuck's Report.

TABLE I.—CENTRAL DIVISION– *continued.*

Union.	No. on Books on day of Inspection.	Number *presented* in Standards							*Passed* in Standards								Passed in *All* subjects, Standards						
		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.	—	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.
Dorset.																							
Beaminster - -	17	6	3	2	..	..	..	11	R.	5	2	1	..	..	..	8	2	1	..	..	..	..	3
									W.	6	1	1	..	..	..	8							
									A.	4	1	2	..	..	..	7							
Blandford - -	28	4	8	5	..	..	..	17	R.	4	6	..	5	..	..	15	4	3	..	4	..	..	11
									W.	4	7	..	4	..	..	15							
									A.	4	6	..	5	..	..	15							
Bridport - - -	31	8	..	4	..	1	..	13	R.	8	..	4	..	1	..	13	8	..	3	..	1	..	12
									W.	8	..	3	..	1	..	12							
									A.	8	..	3	..	1	..	12							
Dorchester - -	29	8	3	6	1	..	..	18	R.	7	3	6	1	..	..	17	7	3	3	..	..	..	13
									W.	8	3	5	1	..	..	17							
									A.	8	3	4	..	..	..	15							
Poole - - -	34	6	6	8	2	..	..	22	R.	3	6	8	2	..	..	19	2	4	3	..	..	..	9
									W.	6	6	3	..	..	..	15							
									A.	4	4	8	..	..	..	16							
Shaftesbury - -	43	7	5	7	6	..	..	25	R.	6	5	6	..	5	..	22	3	3	3	..	5	..	14
									W.	7	5	5	..	5	..	22							
									A.	4	3	5	..	5	..	17							
Sturminster - -	19	3	2	5	..	1	..	11	R.	2	2	5	..	1	..	10	2	1	..	..	..	..	3
									W.	3	1	..	..	1	..	5							
									A.	3	1	5	..	..	..	9							
Wareham - -	24	4	7	5	3	..	..	19	R.	2	7	5	3	..	..	17	1	6	4	2	..	..	13
									W.	3	6	4	3	..	..	16							
									A.	4	7	4	2	..	..	17							
Wimborne - -	35	3	5	5	4	..	..	17	R.	3	4	5	4	..	..	16	3	3	..	3	..	..	9
									W.	3	4	..	3	..	..	10							
									A.	3	3	4	4	..	..	14							

TABLE I.—*continued.*

NORTHERN DIVISION.—Comprising Cheshire, Salop, Hereford, Monmouth, and North and Central Wales.

Union.	No. on Books on day of Inspection.	Number *presented* in Standards							*Passed* in Standards								Passed in *All* subjects, Standards						
		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.	—	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.
Cheshire.																							
Altrincham	28	..	..	3	2	..	..	5	R.	..	..	3	2	..	..	5	..	..	3	2	..	..	5
									W.	..	..	3	2	..	..	5							
									A.	..	..	3	2	..	..	5							
Birkenhead	183	38	44	30	4	..	..	116	R.	31	41	28	3	..	..	103	22	36	22	3	..	..	83
									W.	38	41	23	4	..	..	106							
									A.	28	39	28	3	..	..	98							
Chester	133	25	29	25	8	6	1	94	R.	9	23	23	8	6	1	70	4	2	1	4	6	1	18
									W.	23	8	9	7	6	1	54							
									A.	12	17	12	5	6	1	53							
Congleton	35	4	5	4	4	6	..	23	R.	3	4	4	4	6	..	21	2	4	1	2	3	..	12
									W.	4	4	1	4	5	..	18							
									A.	2	4	4	2	4	..	16							
Nantwich	60	9	18	8	2	..	..	37	R.	6	14	8	2	..	..	30	1	11	5	1	..	..	18
									W.	8	18	5	2	..	..	33							
									A.	1	13	5	1	..	..	20							
Northwich	19	4	3	5	3	..	..	15	R.	3	3	5	3	..	..	14	..	..	4	2	..	..	6
									W.	4	2	4	3	..	..	13							
									A.	..	1	4	2	..	..	7							
Tarvin	26	..	2	3	2	..	..	7	R.	..	2	3	2	..	..	7	..	2	3	2	..	..	7
									W.	..	2	3	2	..	..	7							
									A.	..	2	3	2	..	..	7							
Wirral	31	9	6	..	4	..	..	19	R.	9	6	..	4	..	..	19	7	5	..	4	..	..	16
									W.	9	6	..	4	..	..	19							
									A.	7	5	..	4	..	..	16							

Dr. Clutterbuck's Report.

TABLE I.—NORTHERN DIVISION—*continued.*

Union.	No. on Books on day of Inspection.	Number *presented* in Standards							*Passed* in Standards								Passed in *All* subjects, Standards						
		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.	—	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.
Salop.																							
Atcham	114	20	15	10	7	7	5	64	R.	16	15	10	7	7	5	60	13	11	1	7	6	5	43
									W.	20	13	3	7	7	5	55							
									A.	17	12	7	7	6	5	54							
Church Stretton	24	6	3	6	5	..	..	20	R.	5	3	6	5	..	..	19	4	3	2	3	..	..	12
									W.	6	3	4	4	..	..	17							
									A.	5	2	3	3	..	..	13							
Ludlow	29	4	9	3	2	1	..	19	R.	3	7	3	2	1	..	16	3	3	..	1	1	..	8
									W.	4	5	..	2	1	..	12							
									A.	2	5	2	1	1	..	11							
Oswestry	55	11	11	10	7	5	..	44	R.	7	5	8	7	5	..	32	1	2	1	6	3	..	13
									W.	10	10	1	6	5	..	32							
									A.	1	5	6	7	3	..	22							
S.E. Shrop. Dist. School.	197	48	56	27	8	5	..	144	R.	39	51	25	8	5	..	128	24	38	18	5	5	..	90
									W.	44	43	19	5	5	..	116							
									A.	33	53	24	8	5	..	123							
Wellington	53	10	12	7	4	7	1	41	R.	8	12	7	4	7	1	39	6	8	2	2	5	1	24
									W.	8	9	3	4	7	1	32							
									A.	8	11	4	2	5	1	31							
Wem	21	2	7	4	4	..	..	17	R.	2	6	4	4	..	..	16	1	1	3	4	..	..	9
									W.	2	5	3	4	..	..	14							
									A.	2	1	4	4	..	..	11							
Whitchurch	30	6	7	6	..	..	..	19	R.	5	6	6	..	..	..	17	3	6	5	..	..	..	14
									W.	6	7	5	..	..	..	18							
									A.	3	7	6	..	..	..	16							

TABLE I. NORTHERN DIVISION—*continued.*

Union.	No. on Books on day of Inspection.	Number *presented* in Standards							*Passed* in Standards								Passed in *All* subjects, Standards						
		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.	—	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.
HEREFORD.																							
Dore	30	..	5	4	5	..	..	14	R.	..	2	3	5	..	..	10	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
									W.	..	..	2	5	..	..	7							
									A.	..	1	..	2	..	..	3							
Hereford	110	9	20	19	14	9	9	80	R.	9	19	19	14	9	9	79	3	15	14	6	8	8	54
									W.	9	18	14	14	9	9	73							
									A.	3	17	16	7	8	8	59							
Ledbury	30	..	5	11	2	2	..	20	R.	..	4	11	2	2	..	19	..	2	6	1	2	..	11
									W.	..	3	8	1	2	..	14							
									A.	..	4	8	2	2	..	16							
Ross	..	13	7	11	..	..	..	31	R.	10	5	10	..	..	..	25	8	3	5	..	..	..	16
									W.	13	5	5	..	..	..	23							
									A.	10	6	9	..	..	..	25							
Weobley	28	2	..	8	8	..	..	18	R.	..	..	7	8	..	..	15	..	..	1	5	..	..	6
									W.	2	..	1	7	..	..	10							
									A.	..	..	6	5	..	..	11							
MONMOUTH.																							
Abergavenny	46	10	9	6	2	1	..	28	R.	7	9	6	2	1	..	25	5	7	3	1	1	..	17
									W.	10	7	4	2	1	..	24							
									A.	6	8	5	1	1	..	21							
Bedwelty	75	6	10	8	8	2	..	34	R.	4	7	5	6	2	..	24	1	2	1	5	..	..	9
									W.	5	3	1	7	..	..	16							
									A.	2	4	4	7	2	..	19							

TABLE I.—NORTHERN DIVISION—*continued.*

Union.	No. on Books on day of Inspection.	Number *presented* in Standards							*Passed* in Standards								Passed in *All* subjects, Standards						
		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.	—	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.
Monmouth—*cont.*																							
Monmouth - -	44	7	4	4	..	..	..	15	R. W. A.	7 7 2	3 4 4	4 1 3	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	14 12 9	2	3	1	..	..	..	6
Newport (separate schools at Caerleon).	149	21	41	53	14	3	4	136	R. W. A.	15 21 20	38 27 26	50 34 38	14 11 5	3 3 3	4 4 4	124 100 96	14	19	26	3	3	4	69
Pontypool - -	53	7	7	12	6	..	..	32	R. W. A.	3 7 1	5 7 3	8 5 6	6 5 6	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	22 24 16	..	2	3	5	..	..	10
Wales.																							
Holyhead - -	23	3	4	..	..	..	..	7	R. W. A.	2 3 3	3 3 4	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	5 6 7	2	3	..	..	..	..	5
Carnarvon - -	39	10	6	7	..	..	..	23	R. W. A.	9 9 5	5 3 1	7 1 3	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	21 13 9	5	1	1	..	..	..	7
Conway - - -	28	2	4	4	1	..	..	11	R. W. A.	2 2 1	4 3 3	4 .. 4	1 1 1	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	11 6 9	1	2	..	1	..	..	4
Ruthin - - -	35	..	5	5	7	..	..	17	R. W. A.	.. .. ..	4 4 5	5	7 6 1	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	16 10 9	..	3	..	1	..	..	4

TABLE I.—NORTHERN DIVISION—*continued.*

Union.	No. on Books on day of Inspection.	Number *presented* in Standards							*Passed* in Standards								Passed in *All* subjects, Standards						
		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.	—	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.
Wales—*cont.*																							
Wrexham - -	82	20	17	5	5	1	..	48	R.	16	16	5	5	1	..	43	7	10	3	4	1	..	25
									W.	20	15	4	5	1	..	45							
									A.	7	13	4	4	1	..	29							
S. Asaph - - -	31	7	6	..	6	..	..	19	R.	6	6	..	6	..	..	18	6	6	..	5	..	..	17
									W.	7	6	..	6	..	..	19							
									A.	7	6	..	5	..	..	18							
Holywell - - -	60	9	10	20	..	..	..	39	R.	9	7	20	..	..	..	36	2	1	9	..	..	..	12
									W.	9	8	13	..	..	..	39							
									A.	2	1	12	..	..	..	15							
Forden - - -	36	5	2	11	..	..	..	18	R.	4	1	10	..	..	..	15	1	..	4	..	..	..	5
									W.	5	1	5	..	..	..	11							
									A.	1	6	..	..	..	..	7							
Newtown - -	50	13	13	14	..	..	..	40	R.	10	13	13	..	..	..	36	5	10	9	..	..	..	24
									W.	13	12	11	..	..	..	36							
									A.	5	11	12	..	..	..	28							
Knighton - -	27	9	6	4	1	2	..	22	R.	6	6	4	1	2	..	19	5	3	4	1	2	..	15
									W.	8	5	4	1	2	..	20							
									A.	6	4	4	1	2	..	17							
Rhyader - - -	18	3	4	6	..	..	..	13	R.	3	4	6	..	..	..	13	3	4	5	..	..	..	12
									W.	3	4	5	..	..	..	12							
									A.	3	4	6	..	..	..	13							
Builth - - -	24	3	4	4	2	..	..	13	R.	3	4	4	2	..	..	13	3	4	4	2	..	..	13
									W.	3	4	4	2	..	..	13							
									A.	3	4	4	2	..	..	13							

Dr. Clutterbuck's Report.

Dr. Clutterbuck's Report.

TABLE II.

General Summary.

Numbers on the books on the day of inspection:

England	5,147
Wales	1,020
Total	6,167

ENGLAND.

Number *presented* in Standards		*Passed* in		
		Standards	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.
I.	845	I.	676	822	600
II.	882	II.	800	676	669
III.	825	III.	752	449	630
IV.	446	IV.	437	383	345
V.	158	V.	151	154	122
VI.	55	VI.	50	50	47
Total	3,211	—	2,866	2,534	2,413

WALES.

Number *presented* in Standards		*Passed* in		
		Standards	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.
I.	200	I.	163	198	129
II.	186	II.	170	143	148
III.	182	III.	172	113	136
IV.	59	IV.	59	54	40
V.	9	V.	9	8	7
VI.	5	VI.	5	5	5
Total	641	—	578	521	465

Passed in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.

	Standards						
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Total.
England	501	510	349	302	116	47	1,825
Wales	111	115	78	39	6	5	354

Grand Total.

Number *presented* 3,852. *Passed* in Reading 3,444. Writing 3,055. Arithmetic 2,878. Passed in all subjects 2,179.

The figures in the first table speak for themselves, and it would be invidious to single out on other grounds any one school either for praise or blame.

I am, &c.

J. C. Clutterbuck.

No. 31.

EDUCATION of PAUPER CHILDREN in the METROPOLITAN DISTRICT. —REPORT for the year 1881, by WYNDHAM HOLGATE, Esq., Inspector of Poor Law Schools. *Mr. Holgate's Report.*

SIR, 30th *January* 1882.

As I have but recently concluded my second inspection of the "Cottage Homes" Schools at Banstead, belonging to the Kensington and Chelsea School District, I will commence my Annual Report for 1881 with a few remarks upon them. Although the system adopted in this institution has hardly been long enough in action to enable me to speak confidently as to its results, and notwithstanding that many structural alterations or additions are still needed, and that a somewhat prolonged outbreak of measles during the last few months has much interfered with the amount of proficiency attained in school, there is much in the improved tone and bearing of the children, and their evident appreciation of their domestic life, which leads me to hope that success will ultimately be secured; whilst the satisfactory and hearty co-operation of all classes of officers in their respective spheres, on which, in this school especially, success must depend, is most praiseworthy. Kensington and Chelsea "Cottage Homes."

I cannot, however, but feel that to develop, realize, and maintain to the full extent the objects of these schools will require the utmost vigilance of a carefully selected and highly intelligent body of officers, as "fathers" and "mothers" of the various cottages; for not only have they by religious principle, by consistent firmness and kindness, as well as by habits of diligence, frugality, and neatness, to win the love of their "families" to them and their "home"; but they have also to guard against creating, *by these very qualities*, in the child, such an attachment to its life in the "home," as to make it lose its spirit of independence, and decline to face the battle of life for its daily bread by honest hard work. Mr. Tufnell, in alluding to a proposal suggested some years ago for erecting a school for pauper children above 13 or 14 years of age, referred to this danger in the following terms, in which I most fully concur:—

> If a pauper school is well managed, the number above 13 or 14 will be very small; and it is very undesirable to keep them above those ages, if they are willing and fitted to earn their own living. It is found practically that if a child remains in a pauper school beyond 14, it is apt to become pauperised in feeling, *i.e.*, to like the school better than independence,—to be dissatisfied when it gets into employment,—and so, to dissatisfy its employers, and to wish to return to the school, where everything is found it without trouble or forethought. I believe it to be quite impossible to make any collection of paupers, whether children or adults, self-supporting. It is found to be next to impossible to exact as much work from a boy or girl in school as when they are in the world earning their own living. The stimulus that they must support themselves or starve is wanting. The danger of these schools always has been, lest the children get so accustomed to find everything provided for them that they become incapable in after life of providing for themselves. At about the age of 14 they become restless and wishful to go out into the world, and it is very desirable to take advantage of this feeling by supplying them with situations.

I think these remarks should be especially borne in mind at these schools, in which the domestic work in each cottage is certainly heavy as compared to the number of children strong enough to undertake it, and the tendency naturally may be to detain the elder children as long as possible in the schools for the purpose of providing for it.

Mr. Holgate's Report.

Some paragraphs in the first Annual Report of the Superintendent to the managers of these schools will be of interest as showing the impression made upon an officer who had not been employed in poor law work till taking up this appointment, and I therefore insert them :—

* * * * *

As far as the general working of the school is concerned, I must report very favourably; and, on the whole it has been a matter of pleasant surprise to me that a number of officials, varying greatly in their previous standing and occupations, should have worked together wtth so little clashing, and with the desire to make the system a success.

* * * * *

As a general remark on the subject of trades for the boys, I must call your attention to the importance of endeavouring, as much as possible, to send out boys to the trades in which they have been instructed; no one is sharper in finding out anything in the nature of inconsistency than these boys, and if it is discovered that boys are frequently sent out to trades different to those in which they have been trained, it will, I fear, lead to a perfunctory, listless way of working, instead of the hearty, single-minded performance of work which ought to exist if a boy had the idea that his future living depended on it.

I admit the difficulty of the subject at present, because of the importance of getting the boys off the rates, and everyone admits that "beggars can't be choosers"; but I look forward with anxiety to the time when, the reputation of the school having been established, the "begging" will be on the other side, and that situations shall be selected for the boys, instead of, as at present, boys selected for situations.

Under this head I beg to submit the result for the past year of the children who have been sent out to service:—

Boys sent to service - - -	12
Girls „ „ - -	19

Of the boys, one was returned on account of defective eyesight. He was sent back to his parish, and is being made useful in the office of the Clerk to the Guardians. One was removed by parents. One absconded.

Of the girls, one was returned on account of eyesight, and is now monitor in the infant school. One turned out badly; she went to a home in London, and is now in a situation. One was returned as unsuitable. Showing only two absolute failures out of 31 children. Of these two, the girl was only six months in the school, and previous to her coming had been hopelessly educated in all manner of evil. The boy, I cannot help thinking, is not quite right in his mind.

The industrial training on the girls' side has been very successful, the great advantage of the system being that all the different branches of training are real, the products of the labour being for the use of the cottage. As a proof of the reality of the training, I may mention that on several occasions, during the indisposition of the mothers, the entire cooking has been done by the children. This has also happened on the boys' side. The girls cannot help acquiring a practical knowledge of the work going on in every ordinary household, while the large number of infants gives them an opportunity of becoming skilful nursemaids.

It is perhaps hardly necessary to dilate upon the advantages that accrue to the children from the system; but I may be allowed to state that the method by which they are divided into comparatively small groups allows a greater individual knowledge of each child, and re-acts by producing more individuality among them. They find themselves looked after as individuals, their personal feelings entered into, and so they lose the idea that they are mere sections of a large machine, and become self-reliant, and consequently self-supporting.

Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants.

As a large number of Metropolitan Board of Guardians are now contributing to the funds, and availing themselves of the benefits afforded by the Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants,—which benefits consist not only in visiting girls sent out to service from the district and separate schools, but in providing a home for such girls when out of place,—I here insert, from the last Annual Report of that Society, lists which show the entire number of pauper girls under the supervision of the Association during 1880, classified according to the schools from which they come, and the Association's estimate of the result attained :—

Mr. Holgate's Report.

STATEMENT I.

From South Metropolitan District School	272
„ North Surrey District School	120
„ Forest Gate District School	131
„ West London District School	57
„ Kensington and Chelsea District School	27
„ Saint Mary, Islington, School	43
„ Saint Pancras (Leavesden) School	63
„ Mile End Old Town School	23
„ Saint George-in-the-East (Plashet) School	33
„ Bethnal Green (Leytonstone) School	40
„ Hackney Union (Brentwood District School)	25
„ Saint Saviour's Union (Hanwell School)	13
Workhouse and other cases	70
	917

STATEMENT II.

Of these 917 girls—

236 have done very well.

393 have done fairly well.

170 have been unsatisfactory.

53 have done badly (of these, 22 are known to have lost character).

65 no accurate knowledge as to character. Of these latter—

917

- 7 no report as to conduct can be given, being heard of only through their relations, &c.
- 8 have not been visited on account of being at a distance from London, where no visitor has yet been obtained.
- 3 were taken back to school at the beginning of the year.
- 6 were lost sight of at the beginning of the year.
- *7 have not been visited, because their employers objected.
- 2 „ „ the girls objected.
- 7 visits were decided to be unnecessary.
- 25 the Association have been unable to find (17 of these had been several years in service before being placed under the care of the Association, and of 3, the correct addresses could not be obtained).

65

Of the 917 girls classified in the above statements—

160 have been in the central home, many of them several times—the number of admittances at the home amounting to 246.

13 have been in the girls' laundry (exclusive of those from the branches and other sources).

67 have been sent to temporary homes, some of them more than once—the admittances amounting to 104.

†28 have been sent to training homes for periods varying from 6 months to 2 years.

25 have been sent to hospitals, convalescent homes, and country lodgings.

23 have been in their present situations over 3 years.

40 „ „ „ 2 „

83 „ „ „ 1 year.

10 girls are known to have been in the workhouse. Of these—

- 4 went temporarily on leaving their situations.
- 1 was sent from the school, but is now in service.
- 1 was sent on account of loss of character, until arrangements were made for her to go to a home.
- 2 ran away to the workhouse.
- 1 was sent from the central home for bad conduct.
- 1 was sent from her situation in 1879, and was removed to a home in 1880.

---

* The total number of employers who objected to visits were 22

„ „ girls „ „ 5

„ „ relations „ „ 7

† This list includes those girls who were sent in previous years to homes for a period of 2 or 3 years, and whose term has not yet expired.

Mr. Holgate's Report.

14 girls are known to have been in workhouse infirmaries. Of these—
10 were temporarily in the infirmary on account of ill-health.
2 were sent by their mistresses, being too weak-minded to remain in service.
1 was sent from the central home for the same reason.
1 was sent temporarily for loss of character, but is now again in service.

I would remark upon the results set out in the above statements, fairly satisfactory as they undoubtedly are, that the 70 workhouse and other cases set out in the first statement should hardly, in my opinion, be included with those sent from the district and separate schools, and that my experience would lead me to believe that not a few of the 65, of whom it is stated that no accurate knowledge as to character has been obtained, might be very certainly placed to the credit of those who have done well. Some excellent remarks upon the training of the children in the North Surrey District Schools which appeared in the Annual Report for 1880 of the managers of that institution, may well be repeated here :—

It is not to be expected that any training, however well and carefully it may be conducted, will ensure perfection in character and conduct in this world, and bearing in mind the serious drawbacks which have attended the early life of many or most of the children found in such institutions as this, and the fact that the training is very frequently, except in the case of orphans and deserted children, very intermittent, as is shown by the large number of discharges taking place during the year, it speaks very loudly in praise of the wise and kind discipline and training under which the children are brought whilst in these schools, that so many prove such useful members of society, and so very few are ever found amongst the inmates of workhouses.

The school has suffered somewhat from the action of one of the unions in the district adopting, to some extent, the boarding-out system, by which they have withdrawn the more permanent children, who are either orphans or deserted, and who therefore have no foolish or wicked parents to be ever dragging their children back into pauperism. The managers of these schools feel confident that this old system, once discarded but now revived, can in no way compare with the district school plan, when wisely administered, in raising the children to a position in which they can earn their own living, and be no longer a drag upon their fellow townsmen.

It has happened that a child, after being boarded out, has been returned by its supposed foster-parents as not pleasing them, or from having developed some bad trait of character, and instead of making some arrangement to retain the child under the system which has been adopted for its training, it is forthwith drafted to the district school, which is expected to at once repair all the evil which has been done to the child by the system it has been placed under whilst in its most tender and impressionable age, and any failure which may ultimately result is credited to the district school. * * * * *

It may here be stated that in the very few cases where failure has occurred in girls placed in service from these schools, it is more frequently found amongst those who have entered the schools at or above the age of 13 years, as in such cases a year, or at most a year and a half, is all the training they get in the school, and this is not enough first to eradicate the evil learnt previously, and then to inculcate sound principles in its place.

It is worthy of consideration whether such cases as these would not form a field of labour eminently suitable for the numerous ladies forming the various boarding-out committees, and the managers of these schools earnestly hope that this suggestion will commend itself to some of the philanthropic ladies who are interested in this question.

"Exmouth" training ship.

The results of the work done by the training ship "Exmouth" during the year 1881 have been so encouraging, that I think it desirable to place on record some statistics showing the markedly satisfactory position to which the ship has attained ; and I have reason to believe that whether for sending boys to the Royal Navy, and to the Mercantile

Marine, or for the health, discipline, and intelligence shown by those remaining under instruction on board, she is unsurpassed, if not unequalled, by any training ship afloat. His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, in his capacity of Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves, inspected the ship in March last, and sent the following Report of his visit :— *Mr. Holgate's Report.*

28, Spring Gardens, S.W.,
5th April 1881.

SIR,

I REQUEST you will convey to the Metropolitan District Board the expression of my satisfaction at the state in which I found the "Exmouth" on the occasion of my inspection of that vessel on the 12th ultimo; she was remarkably clean and healthy, and efficient as a training ship.

The boys on board were of good physique, healthy, and cheerful, and performed their various drills with smartness and precision.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ALFRED,
Admiral Superintendent,
Naval Reserves.

The Secretary,
Metropolitan Asylum District Board.

The Captain Superintendent has prepared the following Tables for me :—

TABLE I.

From 25th Mar. 1876 to 31st Dec. 1881.	Admissions, Discharges, Deaths.
1,601	Boys admitted.
173	Boys discharged to Royal Navy.
516	" " to Mercantile Navy, of whom 32 have been enrolled in 3rd Class Royal Naval Reserve.
104	" " to military bands.
239	" " for various reasons to their respective unions.
1	Boy discharged to training ship "Exmouth," as writer to the Captain Superintendent.
7	Boys died.
1,040	Boys discharged.
561	Boys remaining on board.

TABLE II.

Year ending 31st Dec. 1881.	Admissions, Discharges, Deaths.
226	Boys admitted.
85	Boys discharged to Royal Navy.
107	" " to Mercantile Navy.
27	" " to military bands.
43	" " for various reasons to their respective unions, &c.
4	Boys died.
266	Total number of boys discharged.

Mr. Holgate's Report.

TABLE III.

At the commencement of the year 1881 there were 601 boys on board under training; during the subsequent twelve months ending December 31st, 1881, there were:—

Year ending 31st Dec. 1881.	Admissions, Discharges, Deaths.
226	Boys admitted, as against 289 in year 1880.
85	Boys to Royal Navy, as against - 72 in year 1880.
107	„ to Mercantile Navy, as against 105 „ „
27	„ to military bands, as against - 17 „ „
43	„ to unions or friends, as against 64 „ „
4	„ died, as against - - Nil „ „
	Leaving 561 under training on 31st December 1881.

In sending me these details Captain Bourchier writes :—

We have exceeded my utmost hopes and wishes in respect of placing boys out in the world; I never thought I should exceed perhaps 25 annually in the Royal Navy, and about 100 in the Mercantile Marine, with about 20 annually to the Army as band boys. We have never had so good a year's work not only in placing boys out, but also in hearing of the progress made by those formerly sent from the ship. Over 200 have communicated with me either personally or by letter, and all doing well. Of those discharged to their respective unions, many have been helped to go to sea by myself afterwards, some have been put to trades by their friends, some, unfit for sea service training, have found situations; whilst most have applied to me for certificates of character, always in such cases receiving a copy of their page in the boys' record book, which contains a complete history of the boy's acquirements in every respect during the time he has been in the ship.

I have further to add that at the end of the month of December last the Lords of the Admiralty, being in need of an immediate supply of boys for the Royal Navy, issued a circular reducing the standard for chest measurement half an inch for a limited period, which expired on the 20th instant, with the result that the "Exmouth" has in that period of some three weeks passed no less than 53 boys into the Royal Navy as blue-jackets, these being entirely distinct from and in addition to the 85 boys mentioned in Table III. as having joined the Navy in the year ending 31st December 1881.

Some intellectual results.

But whilst thus recording the generally satisfactory results of the *training* given in the Metropolitan Poor Law Schools, I would not have you think that they fail in *teaching* power, or that they are not also able to show successes in intellectual ability. In the class list for Midsummer last of candidates who passed the examination for admission into training colleges, a lad, who has served his time as an assistant (or so-called pupil) teacher in the South Metropolitan District School, stands first of those who have not been apprenticed as pupil teachers in Privy Council Schools (which apprenticeship gives many advantages in the examination), taking 70th place on the whole list of 1,261 passes. This lad also passed in the advanced stage in acoustics at Kensington, in addition to which he has passed in all the five subjects in drawing, and thus gained a D. certificate from the Science and Art Department. Two girls, who have filled similar posts at these schools at Sutton, have also taken high places in the same examination, standing respectively 50th and 308th in a list of 2,143 passes. One lad from the St. Pancras School at Leavesden, and two lads from the Central London Schools at

Hanwell, and one girl from the North Surrey Schools at Anerley, also took very creditable places in this examination. *Mr. Holgate's Report.*

In the last Privy Council examination for certificates of students in training colleges the following results are shown: at Battersea two young men from schools in my district in their second year have passed in the first division, and two in their first year have also passed in the first division; at Carmarthen, one in his first year has passed in the second division; and at Exeter, one in his second year has passed in the first division. At the Home and Colonial Training College for Young Women, three from my schools have gained the following places. One in her second year has been placed in the first division; one in her first year has also passed in the first division; and one in her first year is placed in the second division. In the same examination for teachers who not having been at a training college obtained leave to sit on other qualifications, seven from my district obtained the following places; one in the second division; five in the third division; and one in the fourth division. Knowing the difficulties (not to say the stigma) with which a poor law teacher has to contend, I am not dissatisfied with the result.

The subjoined returns which have been obtained for me by a schoolmaster lately holding office in my district, but now no longer under the Local Government Board, will, I think, prove to you that, even in rural workhouse schools, the results obtained by the teaching and training are decidedly satisfactory, if only the officers of those schools are capable of instilling into the minds of their charges sound religious principle and habits of industry, and are supported by the rest of the workouse staff in protecting the children from the dangers which surround them. In sending me these returns my correspondent says:— Returns from a rural workhouse school.

When I volunteered to furnish you with the enclosed particulars, I little thought I should experience so much difficulty in obtaining the facts on which to report, and even now there are some children that left during my time at B. . . .. whom I have been unable to trace. With regard to their success, I think we may say only two boys have disgraced themselves; while of the girls none, so far as I can ascertain, have fallen from the path of virtue. * * * * *
Should you make use of these papers, may I ask you to omit all names, of places as well as persons, lest their identity should be established, and so work to their detriment. Furthermore, I have given my word that the information should in no wise damage them. I believe it is the fear of this which induces them to break off all communication with those who know their origin, lest it should accidentally become known, and be a source of annoyance and insult from the *naturally* ignorant.

The following particulars refer to children taught and trained by my correspondent during his tenure of office as schoolmaster of the B . . . workhouse school:—

Boys.

No. 1. W. B., enlisted. Adjutant writes: Is at present acting band sergeant of the battalion; is a good musician, and a man of very good character.

No. 2. J. A., enlisted. Adjutant writes: Has been tried by court-martial for theft, also by the civil power for felony, stealing; is at present serving in the battalion.

No. 3. T. K., taken into the service of a baker at W. He afterwards lived with a baker at R., where I saw him when on a visit to one of the girls, who also lived with the same family. He was then doing very well.

No. 4. J. E., apprenticed as a tailor in 1870, and completed his time in 1877. His master speaks of him as having well learned his trade, but complained that during the latter part of his service he gave him much trouble in refusing to work beyond the usual hours, which he attributed to the fact of his having joined the Labourers Union. I have heard since that he is now employed at the largest drapery and tailoring establishment at W.

No. 5. J. H., taken into the employ of a baker, learned shorthand, and was then taken into the office of one of the local papers. This young man, on the occasion of

Mr. Holgate's Report.

the master of the union and myself going to the town in which he was employed, made a point of meeting us. We were much pleased with his gentlemanly appearance and manner. He has since changed his calling for that of paper staining; is employed in London, very respectably dressed, and doing well.

No. 6. J. H., on returning from my holidays on one occasion, I learned to my great surprise that this boy had absconded. He afterwards wrote to me, stating that he had enlisted as a drummer; and in reply to my inquiry for information for this report, I received the following from the adjutant: "This man deserted in 1876, and is now serving in the regiment."

No. 7. C. M., apprenticed to a bootmaker in R., with whom I am informed he is still living.

No. 8. D. G., left to live with a baker, and is now employed in that capacity at R.

No. 9. C. H. A., engaged as a pupil teacher in a Privy Council School; on the completion of his time obtained an appointment as schoolmaster under the Local Government Board, and after filling one or two such posts with great credit, is now holding office as a teacher in a school of high standing, not under that Department.

No. 10. W. D., he and his sister are now keeping a small grocery and general store at C.

No. 11. T. D., a younger brother of the above; when I last saw him was learning smith's work, and doing very well.

No. 12. F. F., apprenticed to a tailor. When at his parish S. in 1880, I found upon making inquiry that he had been there on a visit, was very respectably dressed, and appeared to be doing very well.

No. 13. G. N., engaged in agricultural work near R.

Nos. 14 and 15. W. and E. S., both these lads are employed at a large factory at R.

No. 16. T. H., learning smith's work, and residing with his mother at R.

No. 17. J. A., engaged as a pupil teacher in a Privy Council School, and then became lay assistant to the vicar in a village in W . . shire. He is now in the London booking office of a leading railway.

No. 18. F. W., discharged with his mother, but returned to the workhouse in 1878 in delicate health, and died. This lad was a good flute-player, and was anxious to join a military band, but the mother strongly objected. Undoubtedly his disease, —consumption, I believe,—was brought about by the rough and exposed life he led. His mother not bearing the best of characters, and her custom being to take him about with her.

Girls.

No. 1. A. D., went out to service, and now with her brother W. D. (see No. 10 on boys' list).

No. 2. S. C., taken out by a married brother to live with him in W . . shire. She afterwards wrote to me that she was in a very comfortable situation; but I believe she has since died; she was not a healthy child when in the school.

No. 3. R. R., married, after being out in service some time.

No. 4. E. S., left for service in R., remaining in the same situation for more than five years; then to the service of one of the guardians of the union. This gentleman told me, "she was a great favourite with them all." Her first mistress also said to me on the occasion of one of my visits, "The little maid will find at my death I have not forgotten her." She has since married, and I regret to say I have just received (July 1881) intelligence of her death.

No. 5. E. H., left for service, and married at the age of 18 years.

No. 6. L. W., left for service and doing well. I had the pleasure of being visited by this young woman last summer. She was of course much altered since I saw her previously, and very respectable in appearance. She told me she had come to London for a short stay, but intended returning to Y. immediately, as she was engaged to be married to a young man there.

No. 7. M. A. C., taken into the service of one of the guardians of the union, who spoke very favourably of her. When I last heard of her from her brother, she was still in service, but engaged shortly to be married.

No. 8. E. H., married, and living at R.

No. 9. M. S., I have lost all tidings of this girl. I had hoped to have got her engaged as a pupil teacher in a Privy Council School, and was preparing her for that position, but when I left, the work in her behalf was discontinued, and she was sent to service, where I believe the report was "that she did not give satisfaction." I attribute this failure, if such she has proved, to the mistake in not placing her as a pupil teacher, as I had taught her to hope for and expect. If asked, why did I select her?—my answer is that she showed an aptitude for teaching, and was desirous of following it.

Mr. Holgate's Report.

The generally favourable issue shown by the returns from this union is, I confidently affirm, by no means exceptional, as I could name many unpretending workhouse schools where real sound work is being done from year to year with the most creditable results in the after-life of the children; whilst in others, whose condition is either bad, unsatisfactory, or at best stationary, the remedy is in the hands of the boards of guardians themselves, for that condition invariably arises from one of two causes:—

1. The bad construction and insufficient accommodation of the building.

2. The selection of officers, who whether as teachers, industrial trainers, masters, or matrons, are unsuited from temper, education, or moral tone for the responsible charge of children of this class.

I have, &c.
WYNDHAM HOLGATE.

To
The Right Hon. J. G. Dodson, M.P.,
President of the Local Government Board.

No. 32.

Mr. Byam Davies' Report.

EDUCATION of PAUPER CHILDREN in the MIDLAND and EASTERN DISTRICT.—Report for the Year 1881, by BYAM DAVIES, Esq., Inspector of Poor Law Schools.

SIR, *January* 1882.

HAVING only just completed my first round of visits to all the schools in my district, it will I am afraid be difficult for me to write anything that will be of much interest, as I have nothing with which to compare the results of my inspections, and therefore cannot state in what way the different schools show improvement or the reverse. Taking the schools throughout my district as a whole, I am able to say that the proficiency of the children is very fair, though of course there is every variety in the results of my examinations; and while in some schools there seems little left to be desired, in others great improvement is necessary before they can be pronounced to be in a satisfactory condition. The writing and arithmetic are in general decidedly good, and the weak point in the reading is, that the children in the upper standards, although they read fluently enough, do so without intelligence, and scarcely ever have the least notion of the meanings of the more unusual words, which they meet with in their books, being quite unable to express the ideas contained in them in their own language. I should hope, however, that they understand what they read better than they appear to do, or I am afraid that a great portion of their education is in vain. In very few of the schools have they advanced beyond the most simple elements, and though at some I was surprised and pleased with the knowledge displayed of geography, and even in one or two cases, of English History, in far the greater number of cases the children do not even know the chief towns and rivers of the British Islands.

There are some workhouse schools so very small, that it seems hard that the general taxpayer should be obliged to contribute towards their maintenance to the extent at present done, in the form of Parliamentary grant; there really not being a sufficient number of children to justify

Mr. Byam Davies' Report.

the expense of keeping up a separate school for them. In my district there are no less than six schools with two teachers and less than 40 children, including infants, and 13 schools with one teacher and less than 20 children including infants. As extreme examples of this, at Wayland in Norfolk I found five children, one of whom was only three years old; and at Wellingborough, where there is a schoolmaster as well as a schoolmistress, there were only 16 children exclusive of infants. I am bound in justice to say that I have found some of the small schools well managed, and the children in them well taught; but, in many of these cases, the teachers have not been long in their present situations; and I should fancy that very few teachers would for any length of time have sufficient energy really to throw their hearts into their work, where there was so little opportunity for any result, which would do them credit in their profession; nor would most really good teachers care to stay at the head of a very small school, knowing that they could easily better themselves. It is I should say in the larger schools that we may rather expect to meet with the most satisfactory results, both on account of generally finding in them teachers of superior skill and considerable experience, and also from its being, where the numbers are large, far easier to arrange the children in classes according to their attainments, and to keep each class to its separate work; which it is very difficult to do in the smaller schools; hence it frequently happens either that the backward children are pushed on too fast, without ever being properly grounded in what is attempted to be taught them, or else the more intelligent ones are kept back, and never learn as much as they are capable of doing, during the time when they are at school. Another point much to the advantage of the large schools, is that there are always in them a greater number of what we may term the permanent, that is orphan and deserted children, who (as they are not constantly being removed from school as is the case so often with the others, whenever their parents temporarily leave the workhouse), form a nucleus, which being continuously under instruction, greatly improves the average of proficiency in those schools. At some large schools, however, and for that matter also in small ones, there is a great tendency to sacrifice education to industrial training, the idea prevailing in some quarters, that reading and writing are of but little importance, as compared with a smattering of the art of tailoring or shoemaking; but it by no means follows that in these unions, as far as my knowledge and experience enable me to judge, the industrial training is carried on in the most satisfactory manner; the ratepayers pockets at the present time being more considered than the future interests of the children.

All my inquiries lead me to believe, that, wherever it has been found possible to send the pauper children to the board schools, instead of educating them in the workhouse, the plan has given satisfaction; and I was told of one instance, where the managers of the school having previously made a most strenuous effort to keep out the workhouse children, after a few months' experience admitted that they were a pattern of cleanliness, order, and punctuality to the rest of the school, which had been decidedly improved by their example. It needs no argument to show how much it must be to the advantage of the pauper children themselves to have opportunity of mixing with the respectable outside world, and escaping from the confinement and associations of the workhouse; so that they may no longer look to it as their present home, and ultimate place of refuge; but may have a chance of acquiring a feeling of self-reliance and enterprise, sufficient to enable them, if

Mr. Byam Davies Report.

once they have a fair start, to maintain themselves in a state of independence for the rest of their lives.

The system of boarding out the pauper children does not seem to prevail to any extent in my district, and therefore I have not been able to ascertain much as to the way in which it works; but what little information I have received would tend to make me rather sceptical of the probability of its being ever very widely adopted. No doubt wherever suitable persons can be found willing to adopt orphan and deserted pauper children, who can be relied upon to bring them up as if they were their own, it is in every way far better for the children than life in the workhouse; but besides the foster parents, it is necessary to find philanthropic ladies and gentlemen, who will take a pleasure in keeping a watchful eye upon the bringing up of the children, and who will see that full justice is done them, and that they have not merely been adopted for the sake of the small profit which may be made out of the weekly allowance paid on their behalf. It appears to me that one great obstacle to success is the difficulty of always ensuring reliable supervision, there being no certainty that those who, as long as they were able, have done this work well, will invariably be succeeded by others equally efficient and enthusiastic.

In closing my report, I should like to give a short account of the cottage homes at Marston Green, which have now been open about two years, and certainly present the most interesting feature in my district; being one of the few establishments of the sort at present existing in England.

The homes, in which the children are boarded, are 14 in number, seven for boys, and seven for girls; and each is arranged to accommodate 30 children; those for the boys being under the care of a "Father" and "Mother," and those for the girls of a mother only. Close to the porter's lodge has lately been built a Probation Home; so that, for the future, all children will have to undergo a sufficient period of quarantine, in order to reduce to a minimum the chance of any infectious disease being introduced from without. The homes are built in a long row fronting the south-west, and, extending back at right angles to them, and separating the boys' homes from those of the girls, is situated the Factory Yard, comprising the storerooms and workshops, at the entrance to which is the superintendents' office. In front of the homes is a broad gravel drive, running the whole length of the property, on the opposite side of which are the residence for the officers, the schoolrooms, and, at the far end, the infirmary, containing 36 beds, which is completely isolated from the other buildings. One of the features of the place, is the large swimming bath 42 ft. × 21 ft., where every child in the school is being taught to swim, each home having the exclusive use of it for half an hour once a week. Each home, which is surrounded by its own garden, with a yard or playground at the back, in addition to the "Father's" and "Mother's" sitting and bed rooms, contains on the ground floor a children's day room and dining room, each 20 ft. × 16 ft., and on the upper floor three children's bed rooms, also each 20 ft. × 16 ft., with windows on both sides, so as to receive proper ventilation and light. There is no machinery employed for carrying on the washing, which is done, without difficulty, by the elder children in each home. Each child has two suits of outer and three of under clothing, marked for its own use, in order to prevent the possibility of spreading any infectious diseases by the clothes being worn by more than one child.

I was present the other day at the distribution of prizes, some of which were given for work actually done by the children who are re-

Mr. Byam Davies' Report.

ceiving industrial training; and the specimens exhibited, not only reflect the highest credit on the instructors, but would, in many cases, by no means have disgraced grown up men; and there can be no doubt, that here at least the industrial training is carried on in such a manner as to be a reality.

From the returns I have, the children that have been sent out during the past year seem in almost every case to be doing well; but the establishment has not been in existence long enough to show whether, as it is hoped will be the case, the children brought up in these homes are better fitted for their future lives than those who have spent all their early days in a workhouse.

The health of the children during the year 1881 has been very good, and out of an average total of nearly 400, there have only been 47 admitted into the infirmary between Lady-day and Christmas. If there is one thing that strikes one more than another on visiting the school, it is the bright and happy appearance of the children; the fresh air and healthy pursuits seeming quite to have changed their natures, and made them into a different race of beings from that which is found in an ordinary workhouse school; and there can be no doubt about the complete success of the undertaking, as long as the same amount of forethought and energy are displayed, as are now bestowed upon it by the managing committee.

I have, &c.
BYAM DAVIES.

To the Right Hon. J. G. Dodson, M.P.,
President of the Local Government Board.

No. 33.

Mr. Murray Browne's Report.

REPORT UPON THE CHILDREN BOARDED OUT (KING'S NORTON BOARDING-OUT COMMITTEE) UNDER THE GENERAL ORDER DATED 25TH NOVEMBER 1870.

To The Right Honourable The President of The Local Government Board.

SIR,

BY letter from the Board in the same terms as those addressed to other inspectors, Mr. Henley was directed to visit and report upon the children boarded out in his district under the above-mentioned Order. At Mr. Henley's request, and with the consent of the Board, it was arranged that I should undertake the task for him so far as regards the children boarded out by the King's Norton Boarding-out Committee. The like arrangement was afterwards made with Mr. Longe in respect of a few children boarded out by the same Committee in his district. I have now the honour to present the following report.

The King's Norton Boarding-out Committee is one of the oldest and most important in the country. It has spread the children under its care over the greater part of Warwickshire and Worcestershire, and even over parts of Shropshire and Oxfordshire, the principal centres being at Atherstone, Bewdley, Shrewsbury, Malvern, Banbury, and the neighbourhood of Birmingham. Hitherto, the Committee have drawn the children boarded-out by them from the parish of Birmingham,

Mr. Murray Browne's Report.

but owing to differences which have unfortunately arisen between the Committee and the Birmingham Guardians they have decided to board out no more children from that parish although they continue to supervise those already placed under their charge. They have also lately boarded out a small number of children from the parish of Whitechapel, and expect to receive children from other unions to supply the place of those whom they would otherwise have drawn from Birmingham.

The members of the Committee are many, and there are lady visitors at or near all the different places in which children are boarded-out; while the honorary secretaries and other active members of the Committee spare neither time, thought, nor trouble in carrying out the important and difficult work which they have undertaken. I may take this opportunity of personally thanking Miss Hill and the other members of the Committee with whom I came in contact for the valuable assistance and information which they have given me which has ever been rendered with the utmost readiness and frankness.

A technical breach in the provisions of the General Order of 1870 appears to have been committed in the course of these proceedings. That Order prescribes (Art. 6.) "Every boarded-out child shall be "visited not less often than once in every six weeks at the home of the "foster parents by a member of the Committee, and the visitor shall "thereupon make a report in writing to the Committee stating the "apparent bodily condition, and the behaviour of such child and all "reasonable complaints made by or concerning such child against or by "the foster parents. These reports shall be forwarded by the Com-"mittee to the guardians not less often than quarterly." I am informed, however, by Miss Joanna Hill, one of the honorary secretaries of the Committee that although the lady visitors, to the best of her belief, visit the children every six weeks or oftener, they only report to the Committee quarterly; and the clerk to the guardians of Birmingham informs me that he receives none but quarterly reports. So far, therefore, the Order which endeavoured to provide for written reports every six weeks has not been exactly carried out. Nor is the omission wholly immaterial when the extreme importance of minute and regular supervision in these cases is considered. The irregularity, if such it be, with respect to the bi-quarterly reports has undoubtedly been an unconscious one. Neither the members of the Committee nor the guardians appear to have understood the Order as prescribing any but quarterly reports. The point might easily be made more clear, if it be thought advisable to do so, by the provision of a specified form in which the bi-quarterly reports may be made.

The list of children boarded-out by the King's Norton Committee which was supplied from the office proved to be incomplete, and has been supplemented, for the purpose of the inquiry, from the books of the Committee. It thence appears that at the present time there are under the care of the Committee 80 children boarded out under the General Order of 1870. Of these 77 belong to the parish of Birmingham and three to that of Whitechapel. Five of the 77 are at Shrewsbury in Mr. Dansey's district, and will be reported on by him. The remaining 75 include 72 from Birmingham and three from Whitechapel. My instructions did not require me to visit every child without exception. I find, however, that I have personally visited 63 out of the 75, those omitted being (with few, in any, exceptions) children residing singly, or two together, at a considerable distance from any point to which my duty led me. I visited of course without notice, and generally alone. I always endeavoured to see *both* the child (whether in school or otherwise) *and* the home, and generally succeeded in seeing

Mr. Murray Brownes' Report.

both. As a rule I saw, not only the sitting room of the family, but also what was pointed out to me as the child's bedroom. I got into friendly conversation with the foster parents, and with such school teachers and others as I met, and availed myself of any other means of obtaining information which presented themselves. The general result was favourable. As a rule the children looked healthy, contented, and well cared for, and their clothing and bedding sufficient. The homes indeed appeared to me to be, as is natural, of unequal quality. Some were excellent, a few (especially in Atherstone) left a less favourable impression on my mind. But in no case did I feel inclined to suggest the removal of the child, or positively to condemn the existing arrangements. Upon one point I am entirely satisfied, namely, that in certain cases a genuine affection springs up on the part of the foster-parents towards the boarded-out child, and that this feeling continues after the child has gone out into the world, and induces the foster parents to give valuable help to the foster child in after life. That this was so I was already persuaded by facts which had come under my notice (both with regard to boarding-out and otherwise) before I undertook this inquiry, but the result of the investigation has undoubtedly been to strengthen and confirm this persuasion. In the course of this inquiry I have seen children who (having been boarded-out very young) were, I was assured, totally unaware that they were not the natural-born children of those who had the charge of them, and I was entreated not to say anything which might divulge the secret. This, of course, is an extreme case, but of genuine affection I have seen many instances. It should be remembered that it is not an uncommon thing among the artizan and labouring classes to adopt children, altogether apart from any question as to boarding-out. Persons thus inclined are, of course, the very best possible parents (when they can be found) for boarded-out children. Unfortunately, however, the number of such persons is (as might be expected) limited. The majority take the children from mixed motives induced partly, perhaps, by genuine compassion for the child, partly by desire for the assistance afforded by the punctual payment of a stated sum, partly also by the expectation that the child will be useful to them, if not at once, at least as time goes on. Upon the last-named point I must observe that the services of a child, even of six or seven years old, are far from being valueless to a person of the poorer class. Such a child, if at all handy, minds children still younger than itself, goes on errands, and does a number of little "*chores*" (as the Americans call them) about the house which in the aggregate represent a very appreciable saving of time and trouble to the foster mother. As the child grows older its services are of course more valuable. To this, provided the child is not allowed to sink into a mere household drudge, a sort of nineteenth century Cinderella, I see no objection. Parents of the poorer classes expect their own children to make themselves useful at an early age, and I see no reason why a boarded-out child should not be required to do the same within proper limits. That the children are generally well treated seems to be shown by the number of cases in which children, who are at work, and have become more or less independent, continue to live with their foster parents and make their home with them.

It is to be regretted that changes of foster parents should, in some of the cases visited by me, be frequent. I am bound also to call attention to two undoubted misadventures which have recently occurred among the children boarded out, both of which were candidly stated me on the part of the Committee before I commenced my visits. In one of these cases a child had been badly beaten by the foster parent; this was dis-

Mr. Murray Browne's Report.

covered and the child was at once removed. In the other case (Moffatt) a boy being removed, owing to some accidental circumstance, from one foster parent to another, was found to be suffering from *itch*, which he gave to the second foster parent and *his* children.

The fact that these circumstances should have occurred notwithstanding the vigilance of the Committee, is a proof of the inadequate protection afforded by any available supervision, however zealous and careful. That abuses will arise, and must arise as time goes on in connexion with boarding out, is certain. The task of those, who practice the system, must be to reduce those abuses to a minimum. And for this purpose it is essential, to my mind, that the number of children boarded out within any given area, should be small. So long as the children to be provided with homes are few, it is possible to select only homes of the very best description, with foster parents of high character and exceptional fitness for the task. The number of such persons, who are willing to act as foster parents within any given district, is very small. And if it is sought to place out more children than these can take, recourse must be had to homes and to foster parents of a less eligible nature. I am satisfied that to attempt to board out under pressure, so to speak, a certain and considerable number of children within a fixed time or the like, would be full of danger. If this be so, it follows that any attempt to provide, by means of boarding-out, for the masses of children, who are thrown upon the rates in great towns, must be abandoned. Boarding-out, if retained, must be retained more or less as a plaything, as an auxiliary, not as a principal engine, wherewith to do the work of the Poor Law in this country. It may provide for a few children here and there; but for the main work of pauper education, we must look elsewhere.

The surest method, however, of testing the true value of the boarding-out system is by ascertaining how the children so brought up have conducted themselves, when they have gone forth into the world. The object of every system of education, whether of paupers or otherwise, is to turn out honest, useful, and well conducted citizens in after life. If it fulfils its purpose in this respect, it succeeds; if otherwise, it fails. We can, therefore, best judge of the boarding-out system if we ascertain by individual examination, as a matter of *fact* and not of conjecture, whether the boarded-out children, who have gone forth into the world, have proved useful citizens or vicious drones. For this purpose I have personally investigated the conduct and present position in life of all the children who, having been boarded out by the King's Norton Committee up to the age at which they are taken off the rates, have gone out into the world. In this task, I have been most efficiently assisted by members of that Committee who, in most cases, possessed already a very complete knowledge of the condition of their former protegés. With their help I have obtained information as to all the children so boarded out up to a very recent date, which information I have communicated in detail to the Board.

I may premise that the first boarded-out child included in this category was taken off the rates in 1875: the others at various intervening dates. With few exceptions, the payment by the Guardians ceases at the age of 13.

The total number of children who, having been boarded out by this Committee under the Boarding-out Order, 1870, have remained so boarded out until they have grown up and reached the age at which they are expected to become self supporting, is 46, *i.e.*, 16 boys and 30 girls. These are not all the children, who having been boarded out have passed from under the charge of the Committee. One boy was

Mr. Murray Browne's Report.

returned to the workhouse for gross misconduct, and two more were removed thither by the Guardians. One of these two is still there, the other was to have been again boarded out. On the way, however, he ran away from the person in charge of him, and came back of his own accord to the workhouse where he now remains. I saw him there, and conversed with him ; he stated that he did not wish to go back again to his foster parents of whose unkindness he complained, whether justly or unjustly I cannot say. One child is dead and five others have been given up to relatives or taken off the rates in some other manner.

The remaining 46 are those by whose conduct in after life the success of the system may be tested. It appears that out of the total 46, two are unable from illness, &c. to support themselves: 39* are supporting themselves honestly and respectably, and five, or 11·3 per cent., are failures. Taking the sexes separately, it appears that out of 16 boys, one, or 6·2 per cent., is a failure. Out of 28 girls, four, or 14·2 per cent, are failures. These figures may be considered fairly satisfactory, but they do not compare favourably with the results of workhouse education as shown in my Reports printed in the Appendices to the Fourth and Sixth Annual Reports of the Local Government Board. I there stated the result of a personal investigation into the after life of 167 children educated in the schools of 13 different workhouses, *i.e.*, Alderbury, Amesbury, Tisbury, Wilton (Wilts), Andover, Fordingbridge, Portsmouth, Romsey, and Stockbridge (Hants), Chester, and Tarvin (Cheshire), Hawarden, and Wrexham. Of these 167, 10 or 5·65 per cent. of the whole, were failures. Of the 44 boarded out children, on the other hand, 11·3 per cent. are failures. Taking the sexes separately, the case remains much the same. Of 91 workhouse bred lads, 2 only, or 2·15 per cent. of the whole, were failures, against 6·2 per cent. among the boarded-out boys. Of 76 girls from workhouses eight, or 9·52 per cent., were failures, compared with 14·2 per cent. of the boarded-out girls.

I am unable to perceive any reason which should invalidate the substantial fairness of this comparison between the boarded-out and the workhouse-bred children. Both sets of children are somewhere about the same general age; both were fairly selected, and in both cases the inquiries were carefully made upon the same general principles. I do not think that I have been hard upon the boarded-out children. Such was not, certainly, my intention, and it does not appear to me that it is the fact. In the course of my inquiry, I have come in contact with not a few mistresses of households who have complained bitterly of the boarded-out girls, then or lately in their service. Had I thought it worth while to collect these complaints, I might easily have compiled a series of charges, as formidable in appearance, as those which others have accumulated against children from pauper schools. But I have disregarded all these statements, as compared with definite facts ; and have entered on the favourable side of the account all children, against whom no certain and serious misconduct could be alleged, and who were self-supporting. Undoubtedly many of the boarded-out children are doing extremely well, and appear to conduct themselves in a manner which is highly satisfactory ; but I am bound to say that, as a rule, they did not impress me in any respect more favourably than the workhouse-bred children, whose histories I investigated some years ago.

* Two of the girls, Nos. 21 and 26, ought perhaps in strictness to have been entered in a separate class as "lost sight of." Inasmuch, however, as one of them has emigrated, and the other has been very recently heard of, I have entered them both on the favourable side of the account.

Mr. Murray Browne's Report.

This, however, is a matter of general impression upon which I am not disposed to lay much stress. I prefer to rest upon the facts, which speak for themselves.

There is indeed one point of difference between the two sets of children, which should perhaps be mentioned; namely, that the boarded-out children were drawn entirely from the population of a large town, Birmingham, while the workhouse-bred children came mostly from smaller towns, or from the country. Yet it is not easy to see why Birmingham children should be worse than children from Chester, or from Portsmouth, which latter came out exceptionally well in my inquiry.* See also the report of my colleagues Messrs. Davy and Mozley on children from the Swinton Schools, Manchester (Sixth Annual Report of Local Government Board, 1877). And it is certain that, in some respects, the boarded-out children have had great advantages as compared with the others. In the first place, being entirely orphans or deserted, they belong to the class which, among pauper children is usually considered the most easy to deal with. In the second place, it would be difficult to exaggerate the amount of pains and kindness, bestowed upon their former protegés by members of the Boarding-out Committee. Places are sought for them again and again; charitable agencies of every kind, training schools, hospitals, homes, &c. &c. are made use of in their favour; money is not grudged; and their lot, as compared with the prospects of the workhouse-bred child, should be fortunate indeed. Yet the latter has stood the severe test of investigation better than the more favoured class.

I do not indeed attach great importance to the comparatively small difference of percentage, by which the workhouse children have the advantage over the boarded-out. The total numbers are too small to allow of much reliance being placed upon a difference of 2 or 3 per cent. It is sufficient to say that the results of workhouse education have been proved, on the most important point of all, to be at least equal, to those which the boarding-out system in England has hitherto produced. Both modes of education show good results, but that which is unpopular and decried, stands the trial the better of the two. That such should be the case, may seem to some persons very strange. It will not seem strange to those who believe with me that workhouse education, when fairly administered, is thoroughly sound and good; and is therefore likely to be as successful as any other.

There remains the difficulty (alluded to in previous reports) of finding any standard, wherewith to compare the results of pauper education, when thus ascertained. If we knew the usual percentage among children of the self-supporting classes, who turn out well, or ill, in after life, we should then be able to institute a comparison, which would enable us in some degree to judge how far we ought to be satisfied with the results of either system. The only information which I have been able to collect (and it is both meagre and insufficient) is as follows:

In a previous report (6th Annual Report of the Local Government Board Appendix) I gave some statistics as to the proportion of failures in life among 36 sons of gentlemen. Two friends in different parts of the country have since been kind enough to make a similar calculation at my request. The net result of the three calculations is that out of 122 sons of gentlemen, 21, or 17·2 per cent. have so misconducted themselves as to be reckoned as social failures. This is a lamentably

* See note to my Report printed in Appendix to Fourth Annual Report of the Local Government Board.

Mr. Murray Browne's Report.

high percentage; but I fear that most men, who will take the trouble to think over the list of their former playfellows or schoolfellows, will find that not a few have turned out very ill. Again, out of 100 children educated in an ordinary English National School, 18, as stated to me by the clergyman of the parish, have turned out badly. It will be observed that, in both these cases, the percentage of failure is very much higher than is ascertained to prevail among pauper children under any well-managed system of education.

I have, &c.

T. Lloyd Murray Browne.

21*st May* 1881.

No. 34.

Mr. P. G. Smith's Report.

Report on certain Hospitals in Germany and France, by Percival Gordon Smith, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., Architect to the Local Government Board.

In accordance with the directions contained in your Minute of 31st August, I have to report that I have visited the under-mentioned Hospitals in Germany and France. They are all of recent erection, and may be regarded in many ways as typical of the most approved arrangement, and generally in accordance with the views of hospital construction entertained by the highest authorities on the subject in the medical and architectural professions in those countries.

I left London on the evening of Saturday 10th September, reaching Heidelberg late on the following Monday night. The whole of Tuesday was spent in visiting the Academische Krankenhaus at Heidelberg. Wednesday was occupied in the journey to Strasburg, and a visit to the new Surgical Hospital of that city. Wednesday night was spent in the journey from Strasburg to Paris. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday were occupied in inspecting the new Hospitals in Paris, and in visiting the architects of them and examining their plans. Sunday the 18th September was occupied in the return journey to London.

Dr. Mouat was good enough to accompany me on my visit to all the principal hospitals, and has thus contributed very materially to such value as the following observations may possess. He has likewise furnished me with some notes on the medical arrangements of those Hospitals which we found actually in operation. Those notes are annexed.

The hospitals that have been visited and which form the subject of this Report are the following:—

1. The Academische Krankenhaus at Heidelberg.
2. The Chirurgie Klinik at Strasburg.
3. The Hospital Bichât at Paris.
4. The Municipal Hospital at St. Denis.
5. The Isolation Wards for puerperal Fever at the Lariboissière Hospital at Paris.

While at Paris I likewise visited the main wards at the Lariboissière Hospital, and made a careful inspection of the Hospital Tenon at Menilmontont.

At the *Academische Krankenhaus*, or University Hospital, at Heidelberg, Dr. von den Steinen, in charge of the Medical Wards, Dr. Arthur Thost, in charge of the Surgical Wards, and Dr. Julio R. da Gama

Pinto, in charge of the Ophthalmic Wards, severally took the utmost pains to explain the arrangements of their respective departments. *Mr. P. G. Smith's Report.*

This Institution is a School of Medicine, as well as a Hospital for 382 patients, classified as follows :—

	In general Wards.	In private Wards.
Medical :		
Ordinary sick	116	20
Itch and syphilitic	48	4
Surgical	102	20
Eye diseases	50	22
	316	66
Total	382	

Its erection was commenced under a Special Commission* in 1869, but it was delayed by the Franco-German War, and was consequently not completed until the end of 1876. It has therefore been in operation about five years.

Its total cost, exclusive of about 5,700*l.* for the site of *ten acres*, appears to have been about 86,000*l.* or about 225*l.* per bed.

The several buildings, 19 in number, are arranged as shown in Fig. 1. annexed, and comprise the following :—

(*a.*) Three-storey eye diseases block.
(*b.*) Four one-storey surgical blocks.
(*c.*) Three-storey clinical surgical block.
(*d.*) Three three-storey clinical medical blocks.
(*e.*) Administrative block.
(*f.*) Two one-storey medical blocks.
(*g.*) Kitchen and engine block, water tower, &c.
(*h.*) Coal and wood store.
(*i.*) Laundry building.
(*j.*) Pathological school, museum, &c.
(*k.*) Ice house.
(*l.*) Sewage disposal house.
(*m.*) Mortuary and chapel.

They are so arranged that all the blocks for the patients can be reached under cover from the kitchen block and laundry building, covered ways consisting of a substantial hip roof supported on square wooden posts, and wholly open at the sides, being formed between the several blocks.

This institution is controlled by a Government Commission, and the patients are divided into three classes, two of which occupy private rooms, one or two together according to the amount of the payment, and the third class occupy the general wards, and, so far as they are able, contribute something towards their keep. The terms of payment are prescribed in the annexed Paper A. (translation).

There is little to remark in the several three-storey blocks as calling for special notice here. It may be observed, however, that with the

* The Hospital Commission consisted of Privy Councillors Bluntschli and Friedreich, Court Councillor Simon, Professor Dr. Knauff, Building Inspector Waag, and Head Engineer Esser. On the death subsequently of Court Councillor Simon, and the retirement of Herr Wagg, Professor Lossen and Building Inspector Schäfer took their places.

Mr. P. G. Smith's Report.

exception of the skin diseases block and of the eye diseases block (which is the oldest portion of the hospital, having been commenced in 1869, and where sick wards occupy each of the three storeys) the upper two storeys only in each of them contain sick wards.

The one-storey blocks both for medical and surgical cases are not merely excellent in themselves, but present several points specially deserving of attention. These blocks, which are placed at distances of about 55 feet laterally from one another, each contain a ward about 29 feet wide for 14 or 16 beds, each bed having about 6 feet of wall space. These wards, which are about 14 feet high at the sides, are raised upon arches about 7 feet above the general level of the ground. Along the upper part of the roof of the wards is a wide lantern-light ventilator extending the whole length of the ward, with swing sashes along each side and a gallery, approached by a small staircase from the nurse's room, in order to afford access to the lantern lights.

At the outer extremity of these wards, in the surgical blocks, are two rooms for one or two patients each, and at the outer end of each of these surgical and medical blocks is a verandah into which four of the patients, while still in bed, can be wheeled, and thus have the advantage of open air, while others who are able to walk there can equally enjoy the change. These verandahs at the time of my visit were closed with glass sashes, thus rendering them less well fitted for the purpose for which they were originally intended, than would otherwise be the case, and they seemed to be but little used.

The wards generally have very powerful means of warmth. Hot air was selected in preference to hot water or steam, and accordingly there are large heating apparatus provided in the lowest storey of each block by which a great quantity of fresh warm air can be passed into the wards, and there are likewise extra stoves in some of the wards and in the bath rooms, closet-chambers, nurses' rooms, &c., attached to the wards. For ventilation, besides the windows, lantern-light, and warm fresh air supply, there are various extracting air flues, each of which is furnished with an anemometer having an index in the ward, so that its action can be constantly watched.

The wards throughout are fitted with electric bells, and telephonic communication is provided from each block to the principal offices in the administrative block.

The ward conveniences are not separated from the wards as completely as is usually desired in modern English hospitals, and though they are far better than are commonly met with on the Continent they do not seem wholly satisfactory. There are two W. C.'s to each of the one-storey blocks, but only one is used as such, the other being by common consent appropriated as a slop-shoot, and consequently not usually so clean as the one that is set apart as the ward W.C. They are both fitted with ordinary seats over one wrought-iron oblong tank which contains some disinfecting liquid and receives all that is cast into it, whether excrement direct from the person or ordinary slops. This tank is emptied daily or as often as necessary, the contents being conveyed to the sewage disposal works, where the sewage is dealt with chemically, the solids being precipitated and the liquid discharged into the River Neckar.

The baths are ordinary zinc baths and the lavatory basins "tip-up" with trapped connections direct with the drains.

The wards generally have a N.N.W. and S.S.E. aspect, and the buildings are for the most part constructed of brickwork covered with a red coloured stucco and have red sandstone dressings.

There are many other points of the greatest interest and well deserving of attention by any one concerned in the erection of a new

Mr. P. G. Smith's Report.

general hospital and medical school. Thus the special arrangements in the eye wards for darkening the wards without affecting their ventilation, and for facilitating the treatment of the various diseases of the eye are most complete; the various departments for galvanic and electric treatment, for the use of the laryngoscope and other modern appliances and instruments, the arrangements in connection with the hospital as a school of medicine and surgery, the pathological and dissecting departments, microscopic department, museum, experimental-physiological department, &c., appear to be equally complete, but it is unnecessary to allude to them further in the present report. The furniture also is in many respects deserving of attention. The ward beds are of iron with wire spring mattrasses, upon which are laid canvas mattrasses filled with horse-hair and made in three parts, so that the middle portion, which is most frequently soiled, may easily be removed and replaced without serious inconvenience to the patient. And each bed has at its head an upright post on which is placed a black board with the patient's name, disease and treatment written in white chalk in such a way that it can be easily read by any one. A narrow shelf is also provided below the black board and likewise a simple arrangement for suspending an ice-bag for cooling the patient's head. The bedside table is entirely open so that everything can be seen, and the chamber utensil to each bed is a clear glass vessel, the contents of which are kept in their entirety until they have been seen by the medical officer in charge.

The *Clinical Surgery Hospital at Strasburg* is a newly erected building in connection with the old City Hospital (Bürger Spital) and Medical School which stand on the southern side of the city just within the fortifications. It has been built as a portion of a larger scheme for the reconstruction of the whole hospital, from the designs of Herr H. Eggert of Berlin, under advice from Dr. Lücke, and has been open nearly a year, and contains 122 beds. The site immediately belonging to the surgical hospital itself contains probably about $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, but as it is for the present administered from the old hospital adjoining, where all the food is cooked, the stores kept and so forth, the limited extent of the site is not so serious as it would otherwise be.

The building merely comprises a central block with a pavilion on each side as indicated in Fig. 2. annexed.

The central block is three storeys high, the whole having a half-sunk basement; and beneath this basement is an open arched sub-basement 6′ 6″ high with open areas down to its level.

The centre block contains on the ground floor a small out-patients' department, rooms for the medical officers, and a large room for instruments, while at the rear or the north is a very well-arranged operating theatre. There is a handsome central entrance hall and staircase leading to the upper floors, on each of which are two excellent wards each about $40' \times 28' \times 14'$ for twelve patients with three windows (about $11' \cdot 0'' \times 4' \cdot 7''$) on each side. Thus each patient in these wards has about $6' \cdot 8''$ of wall space, 93 feet of floor space, and 1,300 cubic feet, while the windows give one foo of window-opening to about every 52 cubic feet in the ward.

The first floor wards in the centre block have each a terrace about 16 feet wide along their entire south front to which the patients while still in bed can be removed in fine weather, and where the convalescent patients can enjoy fresh air and a fine view. On the top floor there is a central day-room with a terrace about 10 feet wide in front of it; also two rooms for separating single cases needing isolation.

Mr. P. G. Smith's Report.

The pavilions are connected with the central block by glazed corridors on the ground floor; they each contain a ward about 54′·6″ × 28′·6″ × 15′·6″ for 16 beds, with day room about 14′ × 28′·6″ at the outer end. At the staircase end of each ward is a nurse's room with small cooking-place attached, a "sister's" room, an isolation ward for two beds, a bath room, and a room fitted with two W.C.'s, slop sink, &c.

The main wards in the pavilions have four windows (11′·0″ × 4′·7″) along each side, and afford about 6′·9″ of wall space, 97 square feet of floor space, and 1,500 cubic feet to each patient. The windows give one foot of area to about every 60 cubic feet in the ward.

In the central block is a (rope) lift for patients, also a food lift, to each of the upper floors. There are likewise shoots for soiled linen down to the basement, whence there is said to be a connecting passage to the older hospital.

The bathrooms are of ample size and allow the bath to be placed wholly away from the wall so as to afford access all round it.

Telephonic communication is provided from the several wards, &c. to the medical officer's room, and electric bells are in general use throughout.

The several wards and rooms throughout are warmed by means of hot air from calorifères in the basement, there being two of great power in each of the three blocks of buildings.

The W.C.'s and slop-sink belonging to each ward are placed in a room within the main walls of the block, and are in no instance projected in the way usually required in modern English hospitals. Hence they have no means of cross ventilation nor any cross ventilated lobby separating them from the wards. But in addition to the window in each closet-room there is a hot air inlet aperture, and an outlet aperture for carrying off vitiated air.

The sewage is said to be conveyed by drains to a cesspool from which it is periodically removed by a steam pump.

There are fire hydrants in recesses on the landings of the staircases, but the chances of fire are remote, seeing that there are but few chimney flues and the structure is to a great extent incombustible, the ground and one-pair floors being formed of brick arches, the ceilings of the upper wards and rooms alone being flat.

The cost of the building is said to have been 600,000 marks (about 30,000*l.*) or about 245*l.* per bed.

The *Hôpital Bichât at Paris* is one of several hospitals which the Municipality of that city have decided to build on the system of Mons. Tollet.

On the fortifications which surround Paris are numerous spaces formed by projecting bastions, and in several of these spaces have been erected, many years ago, huge buildings of five storeys in height for military and octroi purposes. It is now decided to convert these buildings to hospital purposes, though they are very ill-adapted as such, and to erect on each side of them proper wards for the treatment of the sick together with an out-patients' department and small medicinal bath establishments also for out-patients. One of these is the hospital, now approaching completion, shown in Fig. 3. annexed, and which I proceed to describe—

This hospital, standing in nearly two acres of ground, is situated in the Boulevard Ney, close to the Porte St. Ouen, at the north of Paris. It will provide accommodation for about 180 patients.

Mr. P. G. Smith's Report.

The old portion, which forms three sides of a court-yard fronting the Boulevard, is appropriated in the ground storey to the Administration, while upstairs the rooms are adapted as far as possible as separation rooms and wards for one or two patients each for a total of about 60 patients.

At the rear of this building are placed the kitchen offices and dispensary, while behind these again are the mortuary, post-mortem room, and disinfecting rooms.

The new wards occupy two pavilions on either side of the original block. These pavilions at the nearest point are about 36 feet distant from the old block, while their main walls are about 50 feet therefrom, and the space between the two adjacent pavilions, measured between the main ward walls, is about 52 feet. They are connected together next to the Boulevard by means of an enclosed corridor on each floor.

Each of these pavilions is two storeys in height, the lower storey being for the most part entirely open at the sides and forming a sort of cloister or covered space for the convalescent patients to take out-door exercise under shelter from rain or sun. The only portion in this storey that is enclosed is at each end, where stores and heating apparatus are placed, and mess rooms for patients and servants provided. Beneath the main corridor are the out-patients' department and a bathing department in which arrangements are made for the use of the bath in various ways as an important part of the treatment of the patients.

In the upper storey is the principal ward 26 feet (8 metres) wide and about 97 feet (30 metres) long for 24 beds. At the end next the corridor are two small rooms, the one for the nurse or attendant and the other a sort of cloak room. From each end on both sides of the ward is a projection, three of which projections contain a separation ward for two beds, while the fourth contains a small bath room, a ward-scullery, and an enclosure containing two water-closets and a sink ; all these conveniences being separated from the ward by a lobby. On each side of the ward the space between the two projections is arranged as an open balcony about 8 feet deep, on to which the beds of the patients may easily be wheeled through two or three of the windows which are filled in with casements extending to the floor level. A roller awning is to be arranged as a cover to these balconies.

The special peculiarity of these wards is their construction on the system which has been patented by Mons. Tollet.

Mons. Tollet adopts, as far as the circumstances in each case permit, all the conditions now universally recognised as necessary to make a hospital as healthy and wholesome as possible, but the particular arrangement known as the "Tollet system" is the sectional shape and construction of his wards. Briefly described they have no flat ceiling but, being only one storey in height, they are shaped "*à forme ogivale*" so as to have a pointed arch in section, the springing of the arch in the case of an ordinary ward 26 feet wide, being about six feet above the floor of the apartment and the apex about 23 or 24 feet above the floor. Thus the sides after rising vertically from the floor for a certain height, converge towards the centre at a considerable height from the floor, and at the apex or highest point are provided suitable outlet ventilators either at specific distances apart or as a continuous ventilator. Mons. Tollet contends that this form of construction, while it affords a uniform surface on the inside of the ward, thus preventing all accumulation of ward-dust, induces steady ventilation in the simplest and most convenient way. The wards so constructed certainly contain a very large amount of cubic space compared with a ward of the usual form

Mr. P. G. Smith's Report.

of construction, and this itself is no doubt of considerable advantage, but it obviously necessitates increased warming power. I learn that the system has been adopted at the Military Hospital at Bourges in Central France, where it has been in operation now for fully two years, and according to official reports is said to be a complete success. But as I have had no opportunity of seeing this hospital, I have not been able to judge of the practical advantages of the system on an adequate scale. It is said, however, to have proved so satisfactory that the Municipality of Paris, after special inquiry and report by a scientific Committee appointed for the purpose, have resolved to adopt it for the numerous hospitals to be constructed along the fortifications of the city. It has likewise been adopted at the New Hospital St. Eloi now in course of construction at Montpelier in the South of France. This, it must be admitted, is strong evidence in favour of the system, but I hesitate to express any decided opinion upon it myself without having examined its operation more minutely than I have as yet had an opportunity of doing. The great height of the wards suggests important questions of efficient warming and ventilation, for it will be remembered that the Cubic Space Committee of 1867 deemed it inexpedient to include in any calculation such space in a ward as might be above the height of 12 feet from the floor, and a similar result was arrived at after experiments by Drs. Cowles and Wood of Boston (See Report of State Board of Health of Massachusetts for 1879), which led to the space above 12 feet from the floor being regarded as of little value as ventilation space. It is right to bear in mind, however, that these experiments had reference to buildings of a different form, in which the rooms had ceilings.

The small *Isolated Hospital for Puerperal Fever*, Fig. 4, at the Lariboissière Hospital at Paris, has been erected in the south-west corner of the site (to the left of the main entrance from Rue Ambroise Parè) from the designs of Mons. Tollet. It is throughout only one-storey high and affords accommodation for seven or eight patients. It comprises the necessary rooms for its own complete administration, together with a series of separate single wards having no internal communication one with another.

Each patient's room is about 11′ 6″ by 13 feet, and about 18 feet high to the apex of its "ogival" ceiling. It has no windows, but a glass door in each of its opposite external sides gives access to an open verandah with glass roof. There is a fire place in each ward and a gas bracket over it, and for special ventilation an opening about 5 or 6 ins. diameter in the apex of the ceiling having a valve with cord for opening and closing it, and terminating with a terra cotta ornamental pot on the top of the roof. It is said that 80 cubic metres of air pass through this ventilation per hour.

The floor of the wards is of cement; and each ward is furnished with an iron bedstead with wire spring mattrass, an iron cot for the infant, an iron chair with wire seat (similar to garden chairs) an iron footstool, an iron table (similar to those outside cafès) and an iron "table de nuit," with moveable sliding sheet-iron panel sides and top. No carpet is supplied, but an india-rubber mat about 3′ 6″ × 2′ 0″ is provided by the side of the bed.

The Municipal Hospital de St. Denis.

This is a new building erected by the Commonalty of St. Denis, a town of about 35,000 inhabitants, situated about four miles to the

north of Paris. The buildings, which are designed on the Tollet system by Mons. Laynaud, architect, of Paris, occupy an irregular shaped piece of ground, containing rather more than six acres, and they provide accommodation for about 166 inmates classified under the following heads:—

Mr. P. G. Smith's Report.

	Male.	Female.
Medical - - -	32	32
Surgical - - -	32	16
Aged - - -	16	16
Isolation - - -	4	4
Children - - -	4	4
Chronic - - -	2	2
Lying-in women - -	—	2
	90	76

The annexed sketch, plan Fig. 5, will serve to illustrate the general arrangement of the buildings which at the date of my visit were approaching completion, and would probably be occupied in a month or six weeks from that time.

The ward-blocks throughout are one-storey high above an open space beneath, about eight feet high. This open space is sunk below the level of the ground, the floor level of the wards being only a foot or two above that level. The sides of this excavation slope at an angle of probably 45°. The main wards have outside balconies covered by awnings and arranged so that the patients, while still in bed, can be removed into them, and thus have the full benefit of out-door air whenever the weather permits.

Like the Hôpital Bichât already described, the wards are of the "ogival" form of construction, being in section a pointed arch in shape. They are provided with ventilators at the apex of the roof and have the powerful means of warming them by hot air from calorifères beneath which seem to be usual in continental hospitals. The W.C's. are effectually separated from the interior of the building by open galleries or well ventilated lobbies, the special bathing department, which is in duplicate for the two sexes, is very complete, and the arrangements generally are of a more satisfactory kind than I have noticed in any of the larger hospitals that have been visited.

The *general result* of my observations at the several hospitals visited, leads me to believe that much advantage is to be gained from an insight into the most recent hospital arrangements adopted in other countries. My inspection of the hospitals referred to in the foregoing remarks was necessarily brief, and therefore did not allow me to form as complete an opinion upon some points as a more minute examination of them would have permitted, nevertheless there are several particulars wherefrom I think we may usefully take hints, even if we may not find it always expedient or convenient to wholly adopt similar arrangements in this country.

1. One of the most important points I have observed is the large extent of site compared with the number of patients occupying the

Mr. P. G. Smith's Report.

buildings erected thereon. The following table shows the particulars in this respect of each of the hospitals named in the first column:—

Name of Hospital.	Number of Patients.	Approximate Area of Site.	Square Feet of Site per Patient.
		Acres.	
Heidelburg - - -	382	10	1,140
Strasburg - - -	122	1½	530
Bichât (Paris) - - -	180	2 nearly.	480
St. Denis (Paris) - -	166	6	1,570
Bourges (Military) (not visited).	270	10	1,760

It is right to observe that the ten acres at Heidelburg includes space for the medical and surgical schools, while at Strasburg, where the hospital is a portion only of one large institution and stands on a comparatively small site, the administration and the kitchen and laundry offices, &c. are elsewhere beyond the actual site. The Hospital Bichât again is only partially a new building. A comparison of some modern hospitals in England is of interest as showing that the patients are much more crowded on a given area in each instance:—

Name of Hospital.	Number of Patients.	Area of Site.	Square Feet of Site per Patient.
		About.	
Marylebone Parish (Notting Hill).	744	3¼ Acres.	138
Holborn Union (Highgate) -	617	3 „	220
Central London Sick Asylum at Highgate.	523	3½ „	300
St. George's Union (Fulham) -	840	2¾ „	140
Croydon Union (now erecting)	636	7¾ „	535
Salford Union (ditto) - -	874	5¾ „	296
Manchester Township—Crumpsall.	1,400	9 „	285

2. The tendency in the modern hospitals described in this Report is to subdivide each institution itself into a number of detached ward-blocks containing comparatively a small number of patients in each. This is specially noticeable at Heidelberg and St. Denis, where the separation so far as atmosphere is concerned is absolute; while at Strasburg and at the Hôpital Bichât the separation is not nearly as complete as would seem desirable. As regards the Heidelberg Hospital it has been in active operation through five entire winters without any unsatisfactory results arising from the separation referred to. At the recently built Friederichshain Hospital at Berlin which I have not yet seen, I am given to understand that the ward-blocks are wholly detached, there being no covered ways between them at all.

3. The several blocks of building occupied by patients are spread about the site so as to allow ample space between them to insure perfectly free circulation of air and access of light to all parts. In connection with this particular, it is to be observed that the separate

Mr. P. G. Smith's Report.

blocks are invariably of much smaller size than is commonly the case in England, and the number of patients in them is proportionately small. Thus with the exception of the older portions of the hospital at Heidelberg (which were commenced 12 years ago) no single block contains more than two storeys of sick wards nor more than fifty beds, while the one-storey blocks for severe cases have as few as 14 and 20 beds in them.

4. It is customary in England to arrange the several blocks of a building in such a way that they shall not be directly connected together at a right angle, as such an arrangement is held to interfere with free circulation of air about the building. Not only is this excellent custom fully recognised in most of the hospitals that form the subject of this Report, but in each of them, in one form or another, it has been further sought to get rid of the enclosed angle that is usually formed by the vertical sides of a building with the ground on which it stands. Thus it has been regarded as an essential in each hospital (except the little puerperal wards at Lariboissière) to raise the ward-blocks from the ground and to so arrange them on arches, piers, columns, or otherwise, that there remains an open clear space beneath them, 6 to 8 feet high, through which the external air can have free access. This is held, and justly so, I think, to be of much importance to prevent stagnation of air about the wards and beneath the windows and ventilators.

5. In all the new hospitals described in this Report, arrangements have been made for getting the patients or some of them into the external air whenever possible. Thus the open space beneath the ward-blocks is sometimes (as in the hospital at St. Denis and the Hospital Bichât) adapted to this purpose, the covered ways and arcades are so used at Heidelberg; and at all the hospitals, terraces, or verandahs opening immediately out of the wards are provided to a greater or less extent, on to which the patients, in beds, wheeled chair or otherwise, may occasionally be removed with, it is said, the most satisfactory results.

6. In all the hospitals that I have visited, the means of warming the wards and buildings is far more powerful than is usually deemed sufficient in England, and thus the wards are able to have the air in them changed much more completely and frequently than would otherwise be the case, thereby improving the aëration of the wards to a most advantageous extent. Hot air from calorifères is very generally used for this purpose, and though it may be questionable whether this is the most satisfactory way of providing the requisite warmth, the expediency of the increased warming power is indisputable.

I am, &c.

P. Gordon Smith.

To

Sir John Lambert, K.C.B.,
Secretary to the Local Government Board.
15*th November* 1881.

Notes by Dr. Mouat on the Hospitals in Germany and France, visited by him in company with Mr. P. G. Smith, September 1881.

The chief feature of excellence, in a medical sense, of the hospitals referred to in Mr. P. G. Smith's note, consists in the perfect separation

Mr. P. G. Smith's Report.

of wards devoted to different purposes, and the consequent complete classification of cases which this separation renders possible.

The rough arrangement adopted in most of the older hospitals at home and abroad, into medical and surgical wards, with a separation of the sexes, is now known to be quite inadequate to secure the highest standard of healthy conditions, in the treatment of disease.

Each pavilion or block being self contained, with all the needful means and appliances, as well as the staff required, is also a first class factor in obtaining the same end. There are certain forms of disease again, which need special arrangements for their proper treatment, and which are injurious to patients suffering from other complaints if placed in the same wards with them. For these, special accommodation is required.

In what I regard as clinical hospitals or institutions devoted to the teaching of medicine, as well as scientific research, based on the treatment of the sick, the Heidelberg Hospital is in advance of any of the endowed or other hospitals attached to medical schools in the United Kingdom.

It not only contains an exceptionally perfect ophthalmic clinic, but in its mechanical and other contrivances for treating diseases of the nervous system, air passages, skin and organs within the reach of such remedial means, it is in advance of any hospital I have yet seen in any country.

The use of baths as therapeutical as well as cleansing agencies is carried to a much greater extent on the Continent than among us; and the direct removal of impure air from diseased lungs, and its replacement by condensed or rarefied air, as may be required, is, so far as I am aware, altogether unknown as a practical application in Great Britain, where lung disease is so prevalent and fatal.

Of the superiority of the method of heating and ventilation by the machinery described by Mr. Smith I am not so convinced, except as respects the conditions of the climate of Heidelberg. I do not consider it necessary, however, to resort to such costly contrivances in our milder, damper, and more equable climate, in which the uniform temperature required can I think be secured by simpler means.

In their dealing with latrines and lavatories, and their disposal of excretory matters, the arrangements at Heidelberg contain nothing that can be usefully adopted by us, and much to avoid.

With the Chirurgic Klinik at Strasburg I was not so well impressed. It is, however, only a part of a much larger institution and constructed in circumstances of restriction as respects its site, which made it difficult to judge of it in its present state. It is, notwithstanding, superior in its arrangements to most of those of the surgical wards now to be seen in any of our great towns.

The Tollet system I have described in my papers in the "Lancet," and I believe it to be one of the best and one of the most economical yet devised, possessed of all the advantages of the German plan at considerably less cost. To my papers on the subject I must refer.

I have seen the Military Hospital at Bourges, which is on Tollet's system, but modified by military engineers, and robbed of some of its best features, and yet for its special purposes it has proved perfectly successful.

The small detached Lying-in Pavilion at Lariboissière is intended to secure the immediate isolation of cases of puerperal fever in the main building, and will doubtless answer well for this purpose. It is suited for imitation more generally than in mere connexion with puerperal

Mr. P. G. Smith's Report.

wards, and would be very valuable in such an institution as the great Poor Law Infirmary at Crumpsall near Manchester, where puerperal fever exists, and will not be readily removed by the existing arrangements.

The hospital at St. Denis is partly an asylum for aged people (Hospice) and in part a hospital, and some modifications have been introduced in it by the architect employed by the municipality of St. Denis. It was not completed or in occupation at the time of our visit. The sick wards are, however, excellent in construction and design.

The Hôpital Bichât was also in course of construction, but will be rapidly finished and occupied, when a more definite opinion of the system can be formed. The conditions of site and surroundings within the ramparts of the fortifications were compulsory, a fact that must not be overlooked in estimating its merits or defects.

A general feature of undeniable advantage in all the continental hospitals now in course of construction, is the extended area in which the best of them stand; the utilization of the inter-spaces as gardens; and the arrangements made by verandahs and otherwise of getting the sick into the open air the moment they are able to leave their beds, and even before in surgical cases, when the weather permits. It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of this in diminishing the period of convalescence, and in accelerating the direct cure, in the great majority of hospital patients.

I think it is to be regretted that the time at Mr. Smith's disposal did not permit of his seeing the Friedrichshain Hospital in Berlin, which has been some years in occupation; the Moabite hospital for the treatment of infectious diseases in the same city; and the Maternity clinique recently built and occupied, in connexion with the École-de-Médecine, in Paris. The latter, however, in my opinion has some serious defects, which will, I fear, take no long time to reveal. It had not been occupied at the time of my visit.

(Signed) F. J. M.

14th November 1881.

Paper A. (translation).

RULES FOR ADMISSION INTO THE HEIDELBERG ACADEMICAL HOSPITAL.

I.

Patients of three classes are received:—

(1.) Private room with one bed.
(2.) Room with two beds for two patients.
(3.) General ward.

II.

The payments for maintenance according to the dietary table or the physician's order, for lodging with service, fire and lights, bed and table linen, and the occasional use of the ordinary douche and sitz baths, are as follows,—

1st Class	in Winter (16 Oct.—15 Apr.) -	8	marks a day.
	in Summer - - -	7	„
2nd Class	in Winter - - -	5½	„
	in Summer - - -	5	„

Mr. P. G. Smith's Report.

Additional charges are made for:—Special nursing (2 marks for day and night, and 1 mark for night); medicated and steam baths (2 marks); the use of drugs, bandages, and instruments; specially desired foods and beverages (wine, beer, &c.); finally medical treatment, the fee for which is regulated by the Chief Director of the hospital.

In the third class the charge for entire maintenance is 2 marks a day, but an addition to this fee may be demanded according to the circumstances of the patient.

III.

For patients under two years of age the fees for maintenance are one half the above in all three classes, if admitted with a person in charge, if not so accompanied they pay the full amount.

IV.

Persons in charge pay the full fees of the class in which they are received.

Patients of the 1st class may be accompanied by a person in the 2nd or 3rd class.

Such persons must in that case share the rooms of the patients, except those in the 3rd class on attendance on patients in the 1st class. These are quartered in the general wards.

V.

Before admission or immediately thereafter an undertaking for the future discharge of the demands of the establishment and of the physician's fee is to be given to the governing body of the hospital.

Fig 1.

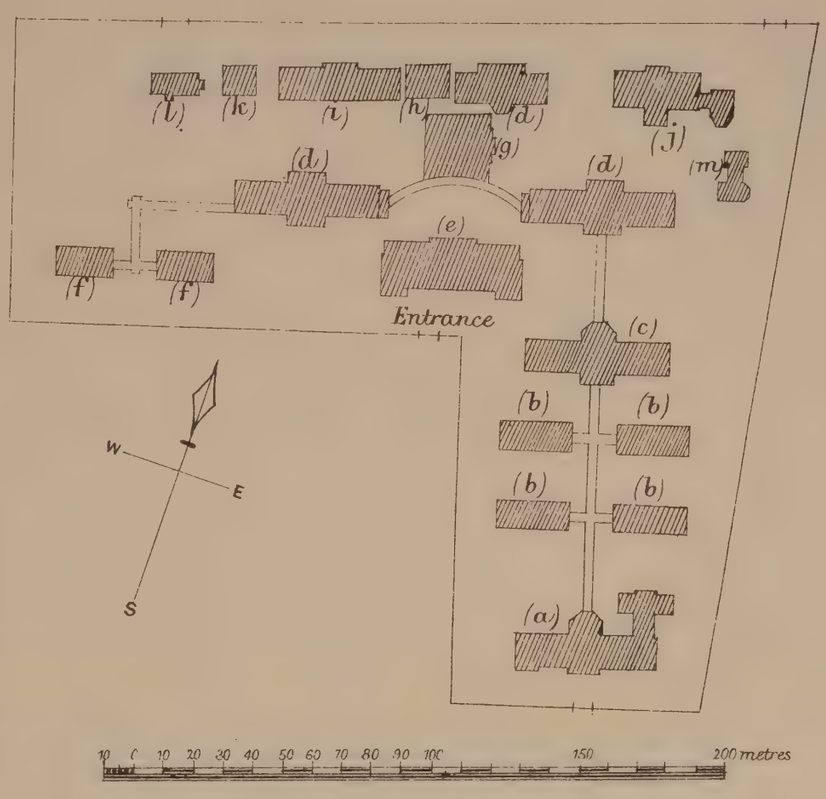


Fig 2.

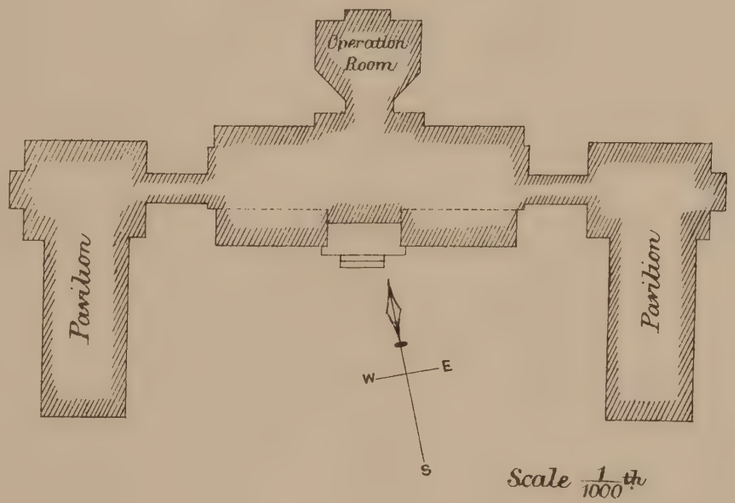
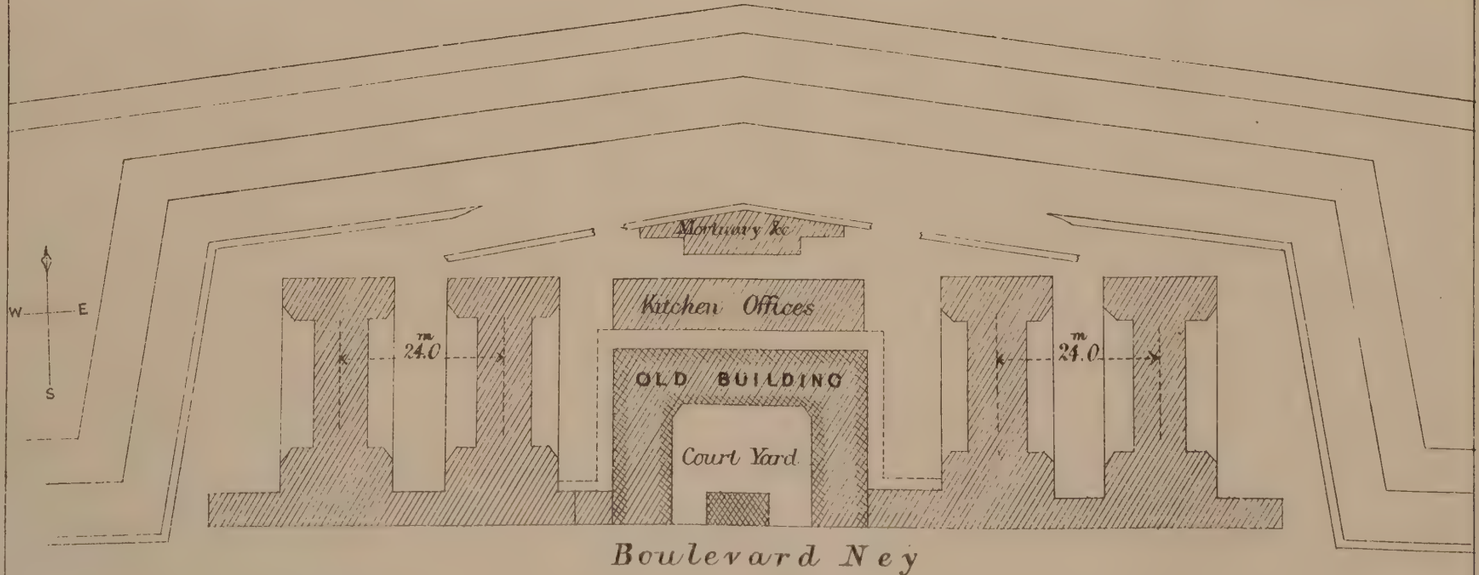


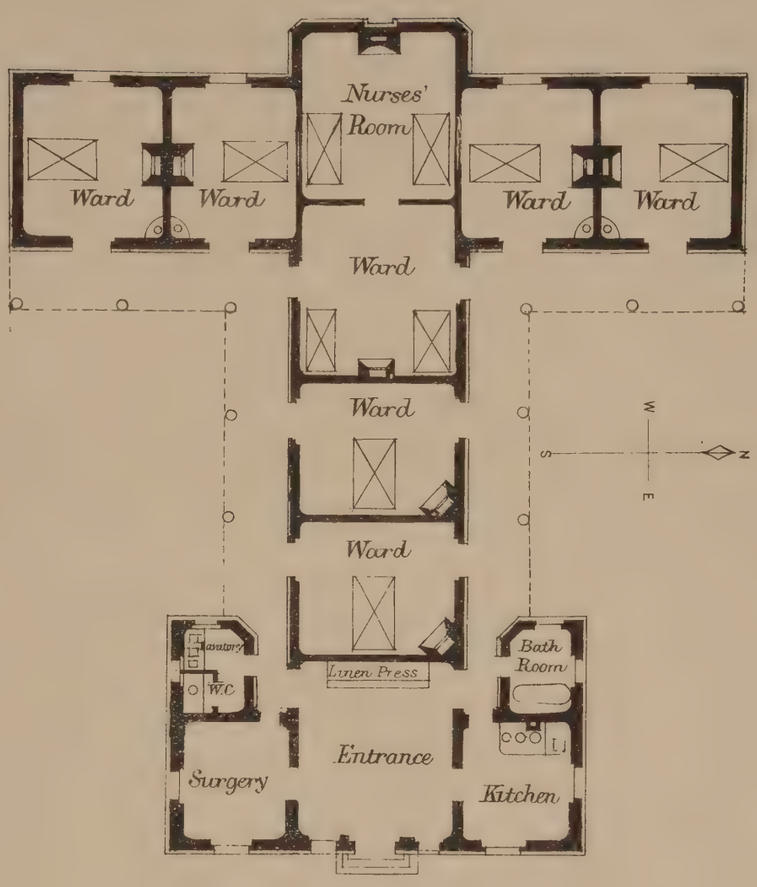
Fig 3.



3748.

DANGERFIELD, LITH 22, BEDFORD ST COVENT GARDEN

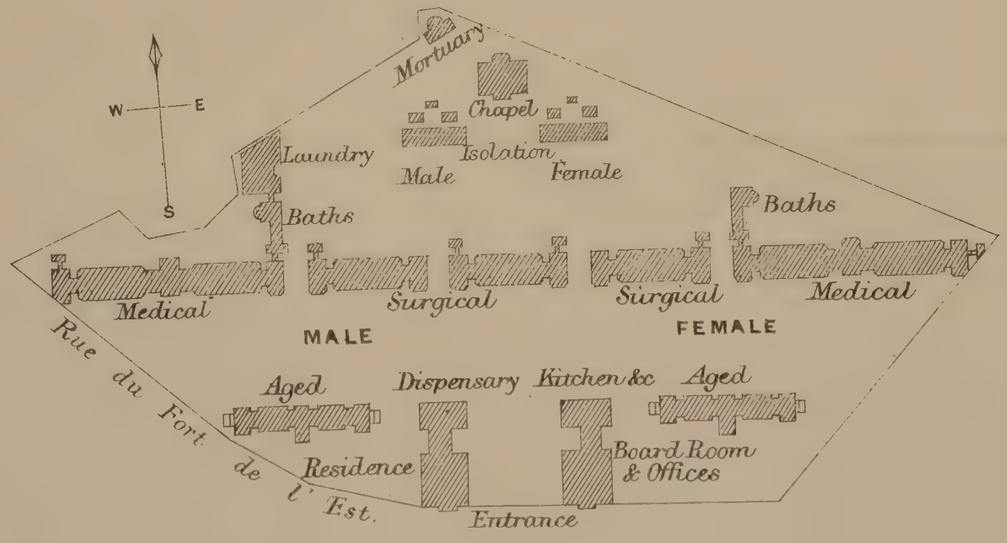
Fig 4.



Plan

Scale of 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 14 16 18 20 Metres

Fig 5.



Scale for Fig 5.

10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 150 200 Metres

3743

DANGERFIELD, LITH 22. BEDFORD ST COVENT GARDEN.

No. 35.

STATISTICS of CHILDBIRTH in UNION WORKHOUSES, from 1871 to 1880 inclusive, arranged according to DIVISIONS and UNION COUNTIES.

No. 35.

STATISTICS of CHILDBIRTH in UNION WORKHOUSES, from 1871 to 188

Statistics of Childbirth.

DIVISIONS AND UNION COUNTIES.	Number of Deliveries.	Number of Twins or other Multiple Births.	Total Number of Deliveries, after deducting Multiple Births.	MOTHERS.		Number Mothers account for as respect their soc status
				Married.	Unmarried.	
1.—THE METROPOLIS.						
*1. Middlesex (part of)	17,005	141	16,723	3,625	11,700	1,539
*2. Surrey (part of)	4,787*	48	4,691	985	3,821	—
*3. Kent (part of)	1,025	6	1,013	157	756	106
TOTALS	22,817	195	22,427	4,767	16,277	1,645
2.—SOUTH-EASTERN.						
*2. Surrey (part of)	1,665	14	1,637	197	1,274	180
*3. Kent (part of)	2,493	24 & 1 triplet	2,442	322	1,853	293
4. Sussex	1,732	10	1,712	242	1,480	—
5. Southampton	1,855	17	1,821	153	1,574	111
6. Berks	762	12	738	100	650	—
TOTALS	8,507	77 & 1 triplet	8,350	1,014	6,831	584
3.—SOUTH-MIDLAND.						
*1. Middlesex (part of)	896	11	874	84	801	—
7. Hertford	527	5	517	57	336	129
8. Buckingham	345	14	317	35	296	—
9. Oxford	589	6	577	59	425	99
10. Northampton	646	1	644	89	471	85
11. Huntingdon	157	2	153	24	131	—
12. Bedford	296	1	294	58	237	—
13. Cambridge	682	6	670	84	447	145
TOTALS	4,138	46	4,046	490	3,144	458
4.—EASTERN.						
14. Essex	1,412	12	1,388	174	1,119	107
15. Suffolk	967†	11	945	93	867	—
16. Norfolk	1,460	14	1,432	108	1,241	97
TOTALS	3,839	37	3,765	375	3,227	204
5.—SOUTH-WESTERN.						
17. Wilts	966	18	930	80	745	123
18. Dorset	573	6	561	49	518	—
19. Devon	2,176	14	2,148	162	1,834	166
20. Cornwall	1,735	23	1,689	66	1,528	118
21. Somerset	1,456	11	1,434	113	1,216	116
TOTALS	6,906	72	6,762	470	5,841	523
6.—WEST-MIDLAND.						
22. Gloucester	2,399	27	2,345	299	2,073	—
23. Hereford	460	1	458	43	416	—
24. Salop	799	2	795	31	756	10
25. Stafford	2,583	38	2,507	410	2,029	106
26. Worcester	1,102	12	1,078	125	954	11
27. Warwick	2,493	18	2,457	457	1,941	77
TOTALS	9,836	98	9,640	1,365	8,169	204

No. 35.

usive, arranged according to Divisions and Union Counties.

Deaths from					Total Deaths.	Proportion of Births to Deaths.	Remarks.
peral ver.	Hæmor-rhage.	Convul-sions.	Puerperal Peritonitis.	All other Causes.			
						1 in	
24	19	12	28	73	156	109	
6	2	1	13	20	42	114	* In the Camberwell Union there were 42 still-born children, which made the total 4,829.
–	1	—	1	—	2	512	
30	22	13	42	93	200	114	
5	2	2	7	9	25	66	
10	1	1	6	2	20	124	
7	1	1	1	1	11	157	
6	2	3	3	9	23	80	
–	2	1	1	1	5	152	
28	8	8	18	22	84	101	
3	—	1	3	2	9	99	
1	—	—	1	2	4	132	
1	—	2	—	—	3	115	
–	—	1	—	1	2	294	
–	1	3	—	—	4	161	
1	—	1	—	—	2	78	
–	—	—	—	2	2	148	
–	—	—	—	1	1	682	
6	1	8	4	8	27	153	
2	1	4	—	2	9	157	
2	1	1	—	3	7	138	† In the Plomesgate Union there were 4 still-born children, which make the total 971.
3	—	1	1	5	10	146	
7	2	6	1	10	26	147	
1	1	4	2	2	10	96	
–	—	2	1	4	7	82	
1	1	4	2	8	16	136	
1	2	4	—	1	8	192	
1	2	1	1	6	11	132	
4	6	15		21	52	133	
5	5	3		8	24	99	
1	—	1	—	1	3	153	
1	—	—	—	2	3	266	
7	4	4	3	15	33	78	
1	1	2	2	2	8	137	
2	1	1	10	4	18	133	
17	11	11	18	32	89	110	

Statistics of Childbirth.

STATISTICS of CHILDBIRTH in UNION WORKHOUSES, from 1871 to 18

DIVISIONS AND UNION COUNTIES.	Number of Deliveries.	Number of Twins or other Multiple Births.	Total Number of Deliveries, after deducting Multiple Births.	MOTHERS.		Numbe Mother accoun for a respec their so statu
				Married.	Unmarried.	
7.—NORTH MIDLAND.						
28. Leicester	869	4	861	138	681	46
29. Rutland	77	1	75	4	72	—
30. Lincoln	1,653	12	1,629	126	1,399	116
31. Nottingham	990	6 & 1 triplet	975	152	831	—
32. Derby	707	11	685	144	552	—
TOTALS	4,296	34 & 1 triplet	4,225	564	3,535	162
8.—NORTH-WESTERN.						
33. Chester	1,387	11 & 1 triplet	1,362	273	1,072	30
34. Lancaster	12,294	127 & 1 triplet	12,037	3,515	7,819	832
TOTALS	13,681	138 & 2 triplets	13,399	3,788	8,891	862
9.—YORK DIVISION.						
35. West Riding	4,290	38	4,214	963	2,967	322
36. East Riding	1,193	15	1,163	143	1,035	—
37. North Riding	745	7	731	59	673	
TOTALS	6,228	60	6,108	1,165	4,675	328
10.—NORTHERN.						
38. Durham	1,700	16	1,668	347	1,329	
39. Northumberland	945	17	911	159	769	—
40. Cumberland	744	6	732	65	673	—
41. Westmoreland	201	2	197	12	187	—
TOTALS	3,590	41	3,508	583	2,958	
11.—WELSH.						
42. Monmouth	640	4	632	88	548	—
43. South Wales	1,609	15	1,579	202	1,322	7
44. North Wales	1,197	16	1,165	82	1,099	—
TOTALS	3,446	35	3,376	372	2,969	7
SUMMARY.						
1. METROPOLIS	22,817	195	22,427	4,767	16,277	1,57
2. SOUTH-EASTERN	8,507	77 & 1 triplet	8,350	1,014	6,831	58
3. SOUTH MIDLAND	4,138	46	4,046	490	3,144	4
4. EASTERN	3,839	37	3,765	375	3,227	2
5. SOUTH-WESTERN	6,906	72	6,762	470	5,841	52
6. WEST MIDLAND	9,836	98	9,640	1,365	8,169	2
7. NORTH MIDLAND	4,296	34 & 1 triplet	4,225	564	3,535	1
8. NORTH-WESTERN	13,681	138 & 2 triplets	13,399	3,788	8,891	8
9. YORK DIVISION	6,228	60	6,108	1,165	4,675	3
10. NORTHERN	3,590	41	3,508	583	2,958	
11. WELSH	3,446	35	3,376	372	2,969	
GRAND TOTAL	87,284	833 & 4 triplets	85,606	14,953	66,517	4,97

lusive, arranged according to DIVISIONS and UNION COUNTIES—*continued.*

DEATHS FROM					TOTAL DEATHS.	Proportion of Births to Deaths.	REMARKS.
rperal ver.	Hœmorrhage.	Convulsions.	Puerpèral Peritonitis.	All other Causes.			
						1 in	
21	—	—	4	3	9	96	
1	—	—	—	—	1	77	
7	1	—	1	3	12	138	
–	—	2	2	5	9	110	
1	—	—	1	6	8	87	
11	1	2	8	17	39	110	
–	—	1	—	7	8	173	
22	13	14	27	53	129	95	
22	13	15	27	60	137	99	
8	3	5	9	17	42	102	
1	—	—	—	3	4	298	
–	1	—	1	2	4	186	
9	4	5	10	22	50	124	
6	—	5	1	4	16	106	
–	—	—	5	2	7	135	
1	—	—	2	4	7	106	
–	—	1	—	—	1	201	
7	—	6	8	10	31	116	
1	1	—	—	1	3	213	
1	1	—	—	6	8	201	
2	—	3	2	6	13	92	
4	2	3	2	13	24	143	
-	-	-	-	SUMMARY.			
30	22	13	42	93	200	114	
28	8	8	18	22	84	101	
6	1	8	4	8	27	153	
7	2	6	1	10	26	147	
4	6	15	6	21	52	133	
17	11	11	18	32	89	110	
11	1	2	8	17	39	110	
22	13	15	27	60	137	99	
9	4	5	10	22	50	124	
7	—	6	8	10	31	116	
4	2	3	2	13	24	143	
15	70	92	144	308	759	115	

No. 36.

Dr. Fraser's Report.

REPORT to the MEDICAL OFFICER of the METROPOLITAN ASYLUM DISTRICT HOSPITAL SHIP "ATLAS," by DR. FRASER, ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER, upon the VENTILATION of the SHIP.

Hospital Ship "Atlas,"
2nd September 1881.

DEAR DR. COLLIE,

IN answer to your request, I have gone into the question of the available ventilation of the "Atlas," and I now submit to you the results of my investigation.

The method adopted and the means used were those recommended by our greatest authority on this subject, the late Professor Parkes.

The calculations are not minute; small figures and fractions I have neglected, taking care in doing so, however, always to keep on the safe side; so that in each case the ventilation is somewhat greater than I have stated. For practical purposes, however, they may be taken as correct.

ORLOP DECK.—The Orlop Deck Ward possesses (deducting engines, nurses' room, cupboards, &c.) a cubic space of about 41,700 cubic feet, and would therefore, *with ordinary ventilation*, give accommodation for about 40 *healthy individuals*.

It is ventilated by means of 26 ports or windows, with small ventilating spaces beneath each, and by large ventilating shafts passing through the two wards above to the open air.

On the day chosen for the investigation, a fairly calm day, the current of air passed into the ward at eight stern ports on the "port side," and passed out by five forward ports on the "port side," by the 13 ports on the "starboard side," and by the ventilating shafts. In one or two of the stern ports on the "starboard side" the current tended occasionally to set inward for a few seconds at a time. The current did not pass directly across the ward, but in a somewhat oblique direction. The velocity of the current inward averaged about 300 feet per minute in the eight ports mentioned, as well as in the ventilating spaces beneath them. There, therefore, passed into the ward during each hour a volume of air somewhat over 1,152,000 cubic feet.

If then, as you propose, you place 50 patients in this Ward, each patient will have a supply of about 23,000 cubic feet of air per hour. Général Morin (Rapport de la Commission sur le chauffage et la Ventilation des Bâtimens du Palais de Justice),—quoted with approval by Parkes,—lays down the rule that, in epidemics, 160 cubic metres (5,650 cubic feet) of air should be supplied to each patient per hour. The allowance in the "Atlas" would be *over four times this amount*.

The ventilation is almost entirely "cross ventilation," and is chiefly dedendent on the action of the wind. Hence it may be objected, as the velocity of the current is very considerable; (1) That the column of air entering may pass through simply as a foreign body and find an exit without commingling with the air in the ward; and (2) That strong draughts will be created. The first objection may be answered by pointing out that the ventilating spaces, *i.e.*, the ports, &c., are so large and the intervening spaces so small, while the obstacles on which the current must impinge in its passage through the ward are so numerous, that the current could not possibly act as suggested. To the second objection the answer is, that the patients are placed well to the side of the ports, and the only part of their body exposed (the face), is

thus entirely protected; while the convalescing patients who are out of bed, and the nurses of the ward, may be protected by warm clothing and efficient heating arrangements. *Dr. Fraser's Report.*

I wish here to remark that, unless the ventilating spaces beneath the windows be closed, or the air as it enters through them be heated, the feet of the nurses will in winter be exposed to a current of cold air entering at a velocity *much beyond what can safely be borne* (Parkes). This, I think, is a point deserving your serious consideration.

I have discussed the Orlop Deck at considerable length, but as what I have said of it applies in great part to the two others, I shall discuss them more briefly.

Lower and Main Decks.—The Wards on the lower and main decks (after deducting engines, capstans, &c.), have, respectively, spaces about 60,000 and 63,000 cubic feet, and would, therefore, accommodate *with ordinary ventilation*, the lower about 60 and the main about 63 *healthy* persons.

These Wards are ventilated by 32 and 36 ports respectively (without the accessory ventilating spaces found on the Orlop Deck), and by large ventilating shafts passing to the open air above.

The velocity of the currents was measured on a day when the wind was somewhat high, and varied from 500 to 1,000 feet per minute. If I take the rate on a calm day, (a second was not forthcoming) to be about 300 as on the Orlop Deck, I shall probably be within the mark. The current passed in by the ports on the "starboard side," and out by those on the "port side," the ventilating shafts having but a feeble current, and that by no means constant in direction. On the hypothesis proposed, about 2,000,000 and 2,300,000 cubic feet of air would pass into these Wards every hour. Consequently, if you place 60 and 70 patients in these Wards, respectively, each patient would have an hourly supply of over 30,000 cubic feet of air. This allowance is *between five and six times the amount laid down by Général Morin* (vide supra).

Special and Isolation Wards.—These are ordinary Wards, and call for no special comment. 20 patients (*i.e.*, one in each of the six small Wards, and 7 in each of the two larger) may safely be treated in them.

The amount of ventilation I have in each case placed somewhat below (as I have already pointed out) what it actually is. It is clear, then, if my calculations are even only approximately correct,—and that is all I claim them to be,—that you may safely treat on board the "Atlas," *not* 200 *merely, but a still greater number of acute cases of small-pox.*

The foregoing remarks, it is necssary for me to add, have reference almost solely to the more temperate seasons of the year. How they should be modified to meet such a case as must frequently occur in winter,—when by reason of an ice-cold wind sweeping across the Ward at a velocity of 5–10 feet per second the windows cannot all be kept wide open,—experience alone can tell. It seems to me, however, that it will be found necessary to modify the windows; perhaps to make them open vertically, and thus cause the current of air to be thrown against the roof, and thence distributed over the Ward. Much will depend on the mode of heating adopted.

I am, &c.

D. Manson Fraser, M.D.,
Assistant Medical Officer (pro tem.)

No. 37.

Dr. Gayton's Report.

REPORT to the MANAGERS of the METROPOLITAN ASYLUM DISTRICT upon the DARENTH TEMPORARY SMALL-POX CAMP, by Dr. GAYTON, the late Medical Officer.

Small-pox Hospital, Homerton, E.,
August 31*st*, 1881.

GENTLEMEN,

I BEG to lay before you a Report of the Darenth Temporary Small-pox Camp, submitting to you its condition and progress from the day of opening to the present date, the results achieved, with a special reference to the sanitary arrangements, to which is in a great part due the attainment of the object for which the temporary institution was established.

For some time previous to the month of May last all the Metropolitan Small-pox Hospitals were filled to overflowing. The Hampstead Hospital also had been closed by injunction to all persons suffering from the disease, a fact which considerably aggravated the congested condition of the accommodation in the other hospitals; many patients were being refused admission daily, and, in view of the crisis which was not alone impending but had actually arrived, the Managers of the Board, at a special meeting held at Norfolk Street, Strand, on Monday, May 9th 1881, decided to establish a temporary Camp Hospital at Darenth, near Dartford. The place selected was on the grounds of the Adult Asylum for Imbeciles, and to this I had the privilege of being appointed the Medical Superintendent.

The necessity for promptly opening the hospital and placing it in working order being urgent, I set about the preliminary business the following morning. With three Commissionaires for picket duty, three for the purpose of accompanying the ambulances to and fro, five men for general work, and two tried and useful nurses of the Homerton staff, I commenced operations the same afternoon.

On Wednesday morning the first thirty patients were received, and batches of a similar number continued to arrive until, on June 9th, there were 640 cases under treatment, twenty-nine tents having by this time been erected.

In this place it will be convenient to describe the form of the Camp, and to state such particulars as will show what were the sanitary arrangements carried out in the practical working of the establishment, which was the first convalescent hospital opened in connection with the present small-pox epidemic in the Metropolis.

The Camp was pitched upon that part of the grounds of the Adult Imbecile Asylum which declines from the building itself, slightly bearing towards the river or northern side. Probably the spot selected was, of the entire area of the grounds which comprises 170 acres, the most elevated, being situated on the top of the hill which rises between Stone and Darenth. The River Thames was about two miles distant from the Camp, which from its peculiar position was subjected to the ventilating influences of the wind, as they came from the various points of the compass. As evening drew on, this stream would show its serpentine course in folds of white vapour or thin gauzy mist, as atmospheric influences determined, rendering it a peculiarly pretty object. The landscape below was picturesque and beautifully wooded, altogether the prospect from the Camp was well calculated to stimulate the recovering health of patients who had been subjected to the

Dr. Gayton's Report.

depressing operation of small-pox. The size of nearly every tent was 50 feet by 25, and the average number of patients in each ranged from 18 to 24. Each tent was detached, being separated the one from the other by a distance of 50 feet. The tents for male patients formed a block by themselves at the west end of the encampment, while the women's tents were erected at the eastern side, an iron hurdle railing forming the division. The Camp was distant about 300 feet from the public road on the western side, and 700 feet on the northern, the boundary being well fenced; between the School for Imbecile Children there intervened a space of about 800 feet, and from the inhabited portion of the Adult Asylum there was a distance of about 550 feet.

The tents were, from their construction and the position of the encampment, admirably ventilated, and each was supplied with earth commodes for night use; in all, the principle of the double roof and sides had been adopted. Supplied by the Asylum's gas works every tent had its gas burner protected by a wire cage. Through the exposed position of the encampment, it was quickly found that the usual wooden pegs were of little use in keeping the tents in position, but it may be observed that this resulted in a very great degree from the chalk formation of the soil, and accordingly iron pegs were substituted. Recreation tents and grounds were provided for the male and female patients respectively. In these grounds the men were able to enjoy themselves at skittles and quoits, while the boys had swings and kites wherewith to amuse themselves; recreation suitable for the women and girls was also provided. Covered ways were constructed for the female patients to pass through on their progress from the Camp to the refectory, which was in the main Asylum building. There was a constant and plentiful supply of both hot and cold water in the Camp, and two old army men were employed in burying all the excreta in a trench about 100 feet from the nearest tent. What I have here written will possibly give a fair idea of what the Camp has been, and what were the means adopted to secure the fulfilment of its object. Further on I shall have to refer to the dietary, clothing, washing, and other departments, and I am persuaded that observations on these, when taken in conjunction with the excellent results which have attended the establishment of this temporary Hospital, must, or may be, more or less valuable for the guidance of those who probably at future epidemic periods have to deal with small-pox convalescent patients.

Coming now to the mode of removal of patients from the Hospitals to the Camp, I have to state that the plan adopted was to send such a number as was calculated to relieve the pressing urgency, to the Deptford Hospital, where the patients slept. Next morning they started for the Camp in ambulances drawn by four horses; one stoppage only was made on each journey, the spot selected being Brigden, in the parish of Bexley, a place very unfrequented, a considerable distance from any inhabited houses, and furnished with a brook at which the horses good get the necessary water. To all these natural advantages of the halting place, the precaution, in the interest of the public welfare was added, to prohibit patients from leaving the vehicles under any pretence whatever. Each batch arrived at the Camp with the greatest regularity at or before 9 o'clock each morning. Having now brought the patients to the Camp, it will be interesting to you to learn what were the precautionary measures which were adopted for the disinfection of the clothes worn by them, and of the drains; the former were plunged into a solution of carbolic acid (1 to 20) previously to being washed, and the latter systematically by an abundance of carbolic

Dr. Gayton's Report.

acid, and afterwards well flushed with water. I hinted, however, from the commencement that the trough-closet in use at the Asylum was not well suited for small-pox convalescents, and too soon annoyance and difficulty arose in respect of this. A trial was first made of allowing the water to run continually through them, but this involved a serious waste of water, and to a certain extent jeopardised the supply to the Asylum proper. You will probably remember that I asked you to consider the proposal of having two or more sheds erected in the field and the removal of the sewage effected by the dry method, pointing out that the disposal of excreta is accompanied with little or no risk provided it is not allowed to accumulate in close proximity to inhabited buildings, and suggesting the construction of a seat with five or six apertures, and under each, a vessel containing dry earth, then fitted with close covers, and each to be removed twice or thrice a day by an attendant held solely responsible for the duty, to a distant part of the field, and there buried after being covered with "Sanitas" powder or lime. It was indeed fortunate that this arrangement was completed without loss of time, as within five days the male closet was completely blocked by improper substances having been thrown down into it. Letters were disinfected in every case by being deposited in a box constructed for the purpose, and there exposed to the continuous action of a powerful antiseptic Iodine.

It will be only necessary to describe briefly the plan pursued with regard to the discharge of patients. Called from their beds at 4·30 a.m., they were conducted by an attendant to the bath-room for a final ablution, and when this was satisfactorily concluded they crossed the corridor enveloped in a flannel wrapper only, were then clothed in a *complete outfit of new garments*, and finally, having breakfasted in another apartment, were at once taken away by the vehicle in waiting again to the Deptford Hospital, and thence by another special vehicle to their own homes. It will be thus seen that by the strict observance of these precautionary measures the very smallest element of risk was excluded, and that every patient left Darenth, in the truest acceptance of the term, cured and free from infection. I may enlarge upon this point, and endeavour to show of what practical benefit the treatment received and the system adopted were to the patients. A person may be cured of a disease, infectious or otherwise, but be by no means in a fit condition to resume his ordinary employment. With the nervous energy lessened, and the physical powers much reduced, he is brought to such a condition that although he may perhaps contrive to scramble through his daily work, it not uncommonly happens that he again breaks down, either failing altogether or laying the foundation of chronic mischief which either shortens his existence or compels him to become a burden upon the parish. It is thus, I feel confident, that many of those just removed from that which is absolute pauperism become members of the latter class, and that the acceptance of parochial relief, which was once considered a shame and a disgrace is by the next generation looked upon as a right and by no means derogatory to the spirit of self-respect and self-dependence. All this is altered by the effects of a few weeks' country air ; the patient is placed in a really better condition than the one in which he was before his attack. My experience of the Camp at Darenth, and the results it has attained, are to my mind ample proof of the soundness of my proposition, for I have found that fourteen or more days' residence in the purest of atmospheres, with abundance of good wholesome food, strict attention to cleanliness, ample exercise, and whatever medical treatment was required, combined to bring about such

Dr. Gayton's Report.

a condition that every man and women went away from the Camp in a perfectly fit state to recommence their respective duties the following day. This very desirable outcome has seldom existed during the former years of the Metropolitan Asylum Board, but can be now regarded as not only desirable from a sanitary point of view, but economical as regards the public finances. Immediate separation of the healthy from the sick, and preventing all access of the healthy to the sick, is the most satisfactory mode of checking the progress of an infectious disorder when it appears amongst great masses of men. In the history of the plague in different parts of the East, there are numerous recorded instances of families living in detached houses, and carefully avoiding all interference with the sick, completely escaping, while thousands were dying around, and in London the same is sufficiently notorious both as to small-pox as well as in regard to other contagious disorders. This, I apprehend, is outside the pale of controversy, being generally admitted and heartily endorsed by the laity and medical profession alike; but the propriety, nay, almost absolute necessity, of carrying the isolation and treatment of the patient in the acute stage of an infectious disease a step further had not been advanced, or at least carried out so as to become an accomplished fact, until the Darenth Camp was taken in hand and organised by the Committee of the Imbecile Asylum. It will, I understand, hereafter be shown that for a moderate expenditure of money the advantages I have endeavoured to sketch may readily be realised, and a highly philanthropic work be thus carried out and completed in the highest degree satisfactorily.

Approaching now the results obtained by the operations carried on in the Darenth Camp Hospital, I feel justified in stating they may fairly be considered as satisfactory in every way, if I except two deaths, the particulars of which will be found detailed later on in this Report.

All through the existence of the hospital, the general condition of the bulk of the inmates was exceedingly good, and this, I am of opinion, was effected by the great purity of the air, by strict attention to, and enforcement of, hygienic rules, and by the prompt and complete isolation of those who developed diseases other than small-pox.

The cases of other diseases, and the casualties which occurred, were as follows:—

Cynanche Tonsillaris	4	118
Boils	70	
Acute Rheumatism	3	
Phlegmasia Dolens	1	
Enlarged Cervical Glands	1	
Erysipelas	2	
Diarrhœa	25	
Abscess	8	
Scarlet Fever	4	4
Lacerated Leg	1	
„ Forehead	3	

The scarlet cases appeared at intervals as follows:—

No. 1, June 17th, received from Deptford June 8th; No. 2, June 28th, received from Homerton Small-pox Hospital June 22nd; No. 3, June 30th, received from Homerton Hospital June 22nd; No. 4, July 18th, received from Fulham Hospital July 8th.

Whether in these several cases the disease was contracted the one from the other, or by the infection arising from fomites, I hesitate to express any opinion.

Dr. Gayton's Report.

That the scales laden with the specific poisons are conveyed by the currents of air to every part, and settle on clothing, bedding, furniture, &c., is but too well known, and the same things appear as likely to occur in a Camp as elsewhere. The precautionary measures which were indicated and observed are obvious. The first patient at once had the tent given up for her sole use, the strictest quarantine was enjoined, a special nurse was appointed to look after her, remaining in the tent night and day, and never leaving it under any pretence whatever. All the infected clothing was directed to be placed in a tank provided for the purpose, and containing a strong solution of carbolic acid, and to remain there for 24 hours previous to being sent to the laundry.

I shall now briefly refer to some of the difficulties which have to be encountered in the conduct of an establishment such as this; these may perhaps serve as useful hints to those who perchance in the future have the superintendence of a Camp Hospital. On Sunday, May 15th, the wind became so strong and blew in such violent gusts that several of the tents were seriously injured, to such an extent, indeed, that I was compelled to have all the patients removed into the administrative block so that they might sleep there as best they could. The next day brought little abatement of the storm, and the arrangement was continued; there were at that time about 200 people under charge, therefore the incovenience we were put to was not a serious affair; but, if the same disaster, or rather a series of them had occurred a little later on, it might have proved an almost unsurmountable difficulty. The question here at once suggests itself as to the relative advantages of huts and tents. The latter doubtless are most useful auxiliaries for providing extension of accommodation in the summer and in sheltered situations, but placed as they were at Darenth, about 200 feet above the sea level, they proved a constant source of trouble and anxiety, first in getting them fixed, and secondly in maintaining the position. I am, therefore, certainly of opinion that in future, well ventilated, well raised from the ground, trenched round, doubled walled wood huts will be found far more suitable in every respect for the treatment of convalescent patients, and although more expensive at the onset, by far cheaper in the end.

At times during the encampment some difficulty arose with regard to the temperature of the tents. The phenomenal heat of the memorable Friday, the 15th July, will for many a year be impressed on the memories of those who, as occupants of the tents, were obliged to endure it. On one or two occasions an opposite condition of temperature existed, but an extra blanket or so given to the patients overcame any difficulty on this score. Bearing in mind the sudden change of an English climate, and taking all the circumstances of camp life into consideration, the complaints under the head of excessive heat or cold made by the inmates were very few, and never serious.

At the commencement of operation in the camp the question of leave of absence to the nurses threatened to be a troublesome one, but a compromise, under which they were granted one day's leave per month on which they might go to London, and a drive in the neighbourhood once or twice a week during the intervals, was effected, and proved a satisfactory arrangement. I think that credit and thanks are due to the nurses for readily falling in with this arrangement, because, apart from these breaks in the monotony of their lives, they had not the least amusement provided for them. I certainly, towards the latter part of the time, did consent to a dance now and then, and this matter in con-

Dr. Gayton's Report.

nexion with the future effective working of an establishment like this, and the maintenance in it of discipline is, I am convinced, deserving of careful attention. My experience has been, that to place a number of women, for the most part young, in isolated positions, with no provision for amusement, and being continually in contact with a loathsome, filthy disease, from which almost every one turns with horror, has the effect of discouraging exertion, and promoting a desire to be severed from a work which necessarily becomes distasteful in the highest degree. Can anyone be surprised at such a result? While fully admitting that the patients should be the first consideration with all, I feel bound to plead for some indulgence to those from whom we expect, nay demand, every attention and kindness in the treatment of those confided to their care.

This report would be incomplete if I did not refer to an outbreak of small-pox amongst persons living not very far from the Camp, and which was brought under my notice in the following way. On July 5th, I received a letter from the Medical Officer of Health for Farningham, calling my attention to some cases of small-pox about a mile distant from the Camp, and suggesting that one of our men was "the source of the visitation." At the request of Sir Edmund Currie I instituted a careful inquiry into all the circumstances of the case, with the following result:—

It appeared that one of our tent men, whose mother resided at Darenth, had recently visited her, but had not come into contact with either of the children attacked, his nearest approach to them, or rather one of them, being at a distance of 15 yards or thereabouts, and that in an open space. This man had carefully bathed, and was provided with a complete suit of new clothes before he went on leave, hence I concluded it was highly improbable he had been the vehicle of the infection. On the contrary, I had grounds for believing that the infection was conveyed by a gang of gipsies who had located themselves in the neighbourhood, with whose children those attacked had associated, and further, that some of the former had been observed to be without hair on their heads, but with plenty of spots on their faces. Beyond this, both children fell sick the same day. It was admitted that one of them had not seen our man, and the time from coming into contact with the supposed source of infection and the *appearance of the eruption* was 12 days only. I was quite satisfied with respect to these cases; but, in order to avoid the possibility of the people in the neighbourhood of Dartford being scared by any imaginary cause of infection, it was decided from the first that neither nurses nor attendants from the Camp should make use of Dartford Station for the journey either to or from London, and arrangements were accordingly made to substitute the station at Swanley Junction, although that station was five miles distant, such plans were made as to prevent any disturbance of the ordinary transit.

While stating that the total number of persons who passed through the Camp was 2,104 (1,034 males and 1,070 females), I have to mention two deaths to which I referred in the earlier portion of this report, and of which I now beg to furnish you with the details. The first one was that of an elderly woman who had been with us a fortnight, and previously for five weeks an inmate of Deptford Hospital. From the time of this patient's arrival she complained a good deal of the cold, and was consequently permitted to pass a considerable portion of her time in the female mess room, ultimately she suffered from obstinate vomiting, which was succeeded by diarrhœa, the two com-

Dr. Gayton's Report.

bined terminating her existence by exhaustion. The second death occurred under very unfortunate circumstances by poisoning from carbolic acid. The facts of the case are briefly as follows :—On June 31st, two children, aged respectively $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, were admitted, accompanied by their father. According to the practice, the children were directed to be taken to the female side of the Camp, but, at the earnest solicitation of the parent, permission was given him to take charge of the elder child. The following Saturday, July 2nd, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, having escaped the observation of the father, the child wandered into one of the tents in which unfortunately the nurse had placed a bottle of the acid (Calvert's No. 5), and which she had surreptitiously obtained from the nurses' water closet for the purpose of cleaning some heads attacked by vermin. Emerging from the tent, bottle in hand, the child placed it to his mouth, and before he could be prevented drank some of the contents. Within five minutes the little patient was brought to my apartments, but in spite of all efforts death occurred about 5 o'clock. An inquest was held by Mr. Carttar, Coroner for West Kent, and a verdict returned of "Accidental death." From the moment of taking charge of the Camp I had strictly forbidden the use of carbolic acid, unless mixed by myself in such proportions as to be practically non-poisonous or nearly so. I was therefore unable to acquit the nurse of carelessness and want of obedience to orders, but, as an extenuating circumstance, I am bound to add that she had taken the precaution to guard against accident by placing it in the cupboard part of a Moule's earth commode, to which no one had the right of access except herself for the purpose of removing the pail.

The appended dietary Table will be observed to be a very generous one ; originally it was intended to employ that in use at the Homerton Small-pox Hospital and which has answered its purpose admirably for now upwards of ten years, but the experience of a few days at once showed the necessity for adopting a fuller one in every respect, the tonic power of the Kentish air sharpening the appetite very considerably, converted what would be considered a fair meal into a poor and meagre one.

In concluding this report, I have to state that many thanks are due to a member of your Committee, the Rev. C. Darby Reade, for holding Divine Service in the Camp on several Sunday afternoons. On each occasion the attendance was very good ; indeed, with the exception of those who did not belong to the Church of England, I think there were no absentees. The utmost good order and attention prevailed, and opportunities for spiritual exercise thus presented were, I am convinced, highly appreciated.

It is only fair that testimony should be borne to the excellence of the tents supplied by Messrs. Piggott Brothers, all being of a most excellent description, and answering their purpose admirably, perfectly waterproof and well ventilated, they left nothing to be desired.

Nurses, attendants, tent-men, and commissionaires, were re-vaccinated previously to their commencing duty. The general health of all attached to the Camp was remarkably good, and only one casualty occurred, the case of a nurse whose wrist was severely sprained.

As might reasonably be anticipated, a couple of thousand and more of all sorts of patients, taken promiscuously from, as a rule, the lower class of society, could not be placed under discipline without an occasional outburst of insubordination ; in many cases the patients had suffered from a very slight attack of small-pox, and feeling thoroughly well at the time of transfer, protested very quickly against the imposed

Dr. Gayton's Report.

restrictions, and the continued forced confinement. In some, as when the man was the father of a large family, and its sole support, this was natural, and only to be overcome by gentle persuasion and argument; in others some malice was exhibited, to be met only by firmness, determination, and action. The gross number, however, taken altogether, were wonderfully well behaved, appreciated the kindness and consideration shown them, and not a few by letter "returned to give thanks." It is impossible to please everybody, that has been found out by long and painful experience, and I am afraid that to a certain number of those received here some of the reminiscences of Camp life will excite emotions of anything but a pleasurable character. In no instance was an attempt made to get away from the grounds; whether this was from absence of the desire or the vigilance displayed by our Commissionaires I know not.

I have &c.,
(Signed) Wm. Gayton.

The Committee of the Darenth Asylum.

Darenth Tents for Convalescents.

Table of Diets.

Hours.	Meals.	Diets for Adults.	
		Males.	Females.
8.0 a.m., Breakfast.	Coffee or Tea	1 pint.	1 pint.
	Sugar	½ oz.	½ oz.
	Milk	⅒ pint.	⅒ pint.
	Bread	12 oz.	12 oz.
	Butter (or)	½ oz.	½ oz.
	Marmalade	1 oz.	1 oz.
12.0 a.m., Dinner.	Meat cooked without bone	8 oz.	8 oz.
	Potatoes	12 oz.	12 oz.
	Pudding (plain suet)	4 oz.	4 oz.
	Beer	1 pint.	1 pint.
4.0 p.m., Tea.	Tea	1 pint.	1 pint.
	Sugar	½ oz.	½ oz.
	Bread	8 oz.	8 oz.
	Butter (or)	½ oz.	½ oz.
	Marmalade	1 oz.	1 oz.
8.0 p.m., Supper.	Bread	8 oz.	8 oz.
	Cheese	2 oz.	2 oz.
	Beer	½ pint.	½ pint.

No. 38.

Turnpike Trusts.

Turnpike Trusts.—Statement as to Turnpike Trusts in England and Wales, 1879–80.

The financial year for Turnpike Trusts which formerly ended on the 31st of December now terminates on the 25th of March by virtue of the Annual Turnpike Acts Continuance Act, 1878 (41 & 42 Vict. c. 62).

The Turnpike Returns for the year ended 25th March, 1880, were presented to Parliament in the last Session.

The Table on p. 175 shows the receipts, expenditure, and debts of the Turnpike Trusts in England and North Wales in each of the years 1870 to 1879–80 inclusive.

The present Returns contain the Abstracts of the receipts, expenditure, &c. of 234 Turnpike Trusts in England and North Wales, or about one-fourth of the number comprised in the Returns for the year 1870. From the Table referred to it will be seen that the reduction in the number of Trusts has been accompanied by a corresponding decrease in the receipts and expenditure.

Under the head of repairs of roads in the annual Returns are included the sums paid to the highway authorities in the appropriation of the surplus funds of expired Trusts. The total amount so paid in the year ended 25th March, 1880, was 3,827*l.* After deducting this sum, and also the estimated value of the work performed in aid by highway authorities, it appears that the amount applied to the repair of roads by the Trusts during the year was 130,508*l.*

The Table on p. 176 shows the receipts from tolls, and the expenditure in repairs, exclusive of the items referred to above, in respect of each county in England and North Wales during the year 1879–80, and similar particulars in respect of the year 1870.

The amount applied towards the discharge of the bonded debt was 68,384*l.* This amount is equivalent to 34*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* per cent. on the toll income for the year, and 9*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* per cent. on the amount of the debt outstanding at the commencement of the year, the former per-centage being a little under, while the latter slightly exceeds, that of the previous period, as is shown in the subjoined Table, which contains these particulars in respect of each of the years 1870–1880, inclusive:—

Year.	Amount applied towards Payment of Debt.	Per-centage on the Toll Income.	Per-centage on the Bonded Debt.
	£	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
1870	171,126	21 7 6 per cent.	5 18 8 per cent.
1871	176,142	24 4 2 „	6 11 10 „
1872	138,670	21 12 9 „	5 12 11 „
1873	139,594	24 18 2 „	6 3 4 „
1874	142,155	27 7 6 „	6 19 6 „
1875	133,426	29 0 4 „	7 9 8 „
1876	199,939	29 12 0 „	7 15 5 „
1877	117,339	34 10 4 „	9 2 11 „
1878–79	117,635	36 2 11 „	9 9 4 „
1879–80	68,384	34 15 11 „	9 11 9 „

The amount applied towards the discharge of the bonded debt, 68,384*l.*, does not, however, represent the entire reduction on this

ENGLAND AND NORTH WALES.

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878–79.*	1879–80.
RECEIPTS.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Tolls	800,586	727,562	640,842	560,366	519,286	459,770	405,181	339,937	325,423	196,510
Parish aid	30,659	29,791	30,532	31,030	30,240	26,934	23,113	21,805	19,682	15,943
Money borrowed	—	60	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Receipts	57,274	37,899	48,910	22,520	30,732	29,318	28,775	30,166	28,489	16,299
	888,519	795,312	720,314	613,916	580,258	516,022	457,069	391,908	373,594	228,752
EXPENDITURE.										
Repairs of Roads	520,581	451,807	427,527	354,491	323,069	282,273	258,554	209,783	210,363	134,335
Improvements	19,904	19,696	14,332	10,260	9,046	8,319	8,631	5,494	7,477	2,216
Salaries	66,070	59,910	55,366	46,270	42,348	37,137	31,795	26,002	24,444	16,110
Law Charges	14,288	10,881	12,982	8,543	10,245	8,743	9,369	7,445	7,820	5,331
Interest of Debt	75,790	71,301	67,769	56,294	43,624	35,631	26,403	17,526	15,964	8,541
Bonded Debt paid off	171,126	176,142	138,670	139,594	142,155	133,426	119,939	117,339	117,635	68,384
Other Payments	34,076	30,826	35,158	18,652	22,477	19,903	17,468	15,344	16,250	11,758
	901,835	820,563	751,804	634,104	592,964	525,432	472,159	398,933	399,953	246,675
Bonded Debt	2,671,758	2,455,820	2,263,453	2,037,025	1,782,887	1,543,382	1,283,017	1,009,998	713,164	550,237
Unpaid Interest	304,175	307,506	256,386	117,108	91,131	64,324	52,009	28,084	25,647	20,928
Number of Trusts	930	852	794	706	645	569	505	418	325	234

* From 1st January 1878 to 25th March 1879.

Turnpike Trusts.

STATEMENT showing, in respect to each County in ENGLAND and NORTH WALES, the TOLL INCOME and the AMOUNT EXPENDED in REPAIRS of ROADS (exclusive of Statute Labour performed, and exclusive of the Sums paid to Highway Authorities on the Termination of Trusts), in the Year 1870, and in the Year ended 25th March 1880, and also the Increase or Decrease in such Amounts respectively in the latter Year as compared with 1870.

COUNTIES.	TOLLS.				REPAIRS OF ROADS.			
	1870.	1879–80.	Increase.	Decrease.	1870.	1879–80.	Increase.	Decrease.
ENGLAND.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bedford	3,218	—	—	3,218	2,226	—	—	2,226
Berks	6,554	55	—	6,499	4,144	—	—	4,144
Bucks	5,631	—	—	5,631	3,613	—	—	3,613
Cambridge	8,276	282	—	7,994	6,631	68	—	6,563
Chester	32,347	16,240	—	16,107	18,883	10,941	—	7,942
Cornwall	18,069	7,079	—	10,990	8,744	2,359	—	6,385
Cumberland	9,298	4,916	—	4,382	5,466	2,910	—	2,556
Derby	30,534	12,586	—	17,948	17,457	8,744	—	8,713
Devon	40,355	17,810	—	22,545	14,017	8,675	—	5,342
Dorset	14,581	4,462	—	10,119	6,385	1,861	—	4,524
Durham	13,738	1,087	—	12,651	8,091	666	—	7,425
Essex	1,107	—	—	1,107	1,017	—	—	1,017
Gloucester	31,784	5,976	—	25,808	19,211	3,902	—	15,309
Hants	14,618	3,696	—	10,922	11,625	7,219	—	4,406
Hereford	8,853	142	—	8,711	5,875	—	—	5,875
Hertford	8,104	2,188	—	5,916	5,642	1,508	—	4,134
Huntingdon	4,856	—	—	4,856	2,894	—	—	2,894
Kent	17,655	3,354	—	14,301	11,851	2,416	—	9,435
Lancaster	84,752	32,111	—	52,641	49,578	22,021	—	27,557
Leicester	16,532	3,184	—	13,348	11,378	2,499	—	8,879
Lincoln	15,080	853	—	14,227	11,366	801	—	10,565
Middlesex	39,071	—	—	39,071	29,351	—	—	29,351
Monmouth	10,795	7,234	—	3,561	6,604	4,309	—	2,295
Norfolk	8,959	737	—	8,222	7,570	614	—	6,956
Northampton	18,005	440	—	17,565	13,104	366	—	12,738
Northumberland	13,484	6,738	—	6,746	10,092	4,775	—	5,317
Nottingham	12,102	1,058	—	11,044	7,048	787	—	6,261
Oxford	13,197	3,430	—	9,767	8,303	1,971	—	6,332
Rutland	1,774	—	—	1,774	1,335	—	—	1,335
Salop	14,857	814	—	14,043	10,801	500	—	10,301
Somerset	35,045	3,570	—	31,475	19,614	1,388	—	18,226
Stafford	36,999	11,638	—	25,361	22,471	9,343	—	13,128
Suffolk	3,115	1,008	—	2,107	1,957	363	—	1,594
Surrey	8,677	3,502	—	5,175	5,327	2,739	—	2,588
Sussex	19,318	3,432	—	15,886	12,169	1,971	—	10,198
Warwick	19,247	782	—	18,465	13,061	495	—	12,566
Westmorland	3,840	882	—	2,958	1,278	131	—	1,147
Wilts	16,422	—	—	16,422	11,190	—	—	11,190
Worcester	28,114	769	—	27,345	17,960	305	—	17,655
York	83,093	16,332	—	66,761	48,592	10,275	—	38,317
NORTH WALES.								
Anglesey	3,082	3,370	288	—	2,362	3,249	887	—
Carnarvon	3,195	1,942	—	1,253	1,995	2,135	140	—
Denbigh	3,902	1,347	—	2,555	3,265	836	—	2,429
Flint	7,949	4,359	—	3,590	5,990	3,258	—	2,732
Merioneth	2,512	2,108	—	404	1,480	1,639	159	—
Montgomery	7,890	4,997	—	2,893	5,093	2,469	—	2,624
Total	800,586	196,510	288	604,364	494,106	130,508	1,186	364,784
	Net Decrease £604,076.				Net Decrease £363,598.			

head, the debt being diminished by other means than by actual payment, as appears by the following statement :—

Bonded debt, 25th March 1879 - - - -		£713,164
Decrease in debt, thus :—		
Amount of cash paid - -	£68,384	
Amount of savings effected by compositions - - - -	11,853	
Amount of debts extinguished -	82,690	
		162,927
Bonded debt, 25th March 1880 - - -		£550,237

Of the amount applied in reduction of debt, 23,293*l.* was paid after receipt of tenders for composition, and was accepted in discharge of debts of 35,145*l.* The amount of debt paid off at par was 45,092*l.*

Since the passing of the 7 & 8 Vict. c. 91. for the consolidation and management of the turnpike roads in South Wales, the annual returns in respect of them have been kept distinct from the returns for England and North Wales. The following abstract shows the receipts and expenditure in respect of these roads for each of the five years 1876–80 inclusive :—

South Wales Turnpike Roads, under the Act of the 7 & 8 Vict. c. 91.

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Receipts.	£	£	£	£	£
Tolls - - - -	23,197	22,526	21,433	21,969	22,340
County Road Rates, &c. -	3,455	2,937	2,433	3,319	1,793
Other Receipts - -	1,549	1,161	1,671	1,775	711
Total Receipts -	28,201	26,624	25,537	27,063	24,844
Expenditure.					
Repairs - - - -	25,109	23,873	23,432	21,715	22,594
Improvements - -	935	210	—	65	31
Salaries - - - -	2,322	2,383	2,388	2,478	2,514
Law Charges - - -	65	22	13	332	720
Annuities - - -	682	—	—	—	—
Other Payments - -	832	783	628	613	474
Total Expenditure -	29,945	27,271	26,461	25,203	26,333

The Annual Turnpike Acts Continuance Act, 1881.

The following statement shows the effect of the annual Turnpike Acts Continuance Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vict. c. 31.), as regards the particular Trusts to which the Local Acts specified in the five schedules thereto respectively relate :—

1. The Local Acts mentioned in the first schedule relate to the following three Trusts, which were fixed to expire on the 1st November 1881 :—

County.	Trust.
Chester - - -	Congleton and Buxton.
Derby - - -	Haddon and Bentley.
Lancaster - - -	Haslingden and Todmorden.

Turnpike Trusts.

2. The Local Acts named in the second schedule relate to the five Trusts hereafter mentioned, which were abolished by the repeal of the Acts on the 1st November 1881 :—

County.	Trust.
Chester	Manchester and Wilmslow.
Cornwall	Saltash.
Cumberland	Carlisle and Eamont Bridge, Southern Division.
Dorset	Bridport, Second District.
Denbigh	Wem and Bronygarth, Second District.

3. In the third schedule is specified the Act relating to the Ashbourne, Sudbury, and Yoxall Bridge Trust, the term of which is provisionally limited to the 1st November 1881, on which date the Trust will cease unless Parliament in the meantime otherwise provide.

4. The fourth schedule refers to the Local Acts for the thirteen Trusts hereafter mentioned, the terms of which were limited to the 1st of November 1882, with the view of bringing these Trusts under the consideration of a Select Committee of the House of Commons in the session of 1882 :—

County.	Trust.
Derby	Chesterfield to Worksop.
	Glossop and Marple Bridge.
Devon	Kingsbridge and Dartmouth.
Dorset	Blandford and Wimborne.
	Poole.
Durham	Egleston Roads.
Kent	Tonbridge and Ightham.
Lancaster	Rochdale and Edenfield.
Lincoln	Lincoln Heath and Market Deeping : Bourn District.
Sussex	Beeding and Old Shoreham.
	Horsham and Steyning.
York	Doncaster and Tadcaster.
Flint	Lower King's Ferry.

5. The Local Acts specified in the fifth schedule relate to the following three Trusts :—

County.	Trust.
Derby	Ashbourne, Sudbury, and Yoxall Bridge.
Stafford	Uttoxeter.
Flint	St. Asaph and Conway.

These cases have also been scheduled for consideration by the Select Committee in the Session of 1882, in accordance with recommendations made by them in their Reports.

The following statement shows the number of Turnpike Trusts which existed on the 31st December 1864; the number which have expired in each year since that date; the number in existence on the 1st January 1882; together with the number which will be abolished in each year by the operation of the Annual Turnpike Acts Continuance Acts (including the Act of 1881); and also the length of road represented by each class of Trusts.

		Number of Trusts.	Length of Roads. Miles.	furl.	yds.
1. Total number of Trusts in existence on the 31st December 1864, and the length of the roads comprised in such Trusts - - -		1,048	20,589	3	194
2. Number of Trusts which have expired in each year 1865 to 1881 inclusive - - - -	1865 -	9	211	2	210
	1866 -	19	526	5	70
	1867 -	43	781	0	84
	1868 -	13	333	3	114
	1869 -	11	102	4	64
	1870 -	78	1,613	3	160
	1871 -	58	1,038	0	192
	1872 -	84	1,752	5	103
	1873 -	45	716	6	205
	1874 -	70	1,311	0	208
	1875 -	68	1,270	3	147
	1876 -	81	1,529	3	78
	1877 -	98	1,955	0	81
	1878 -	87	1,592	6	200
	1879 -	53	1,035	3	27
	1880 -	55	1,109	6	2
	1881 -	24	511	5	89
3. Total number of Trusts expired as above -		896	17,391	7	54
4. Total number of Trusts in existence on 1st January 1882, corrected for amalgamated Trusts, &c. - - - - - -		105	3,177	2	204
5. Number of Trusts which will expire in each of the years named, so far as the terms are at present fixed by the Turnpike Acts Continuance Acts - - - - -	1882 -	22	745	4	30
	1883 -	8	254	0	204
	1884 -	3	170	0	25
	1885 -	7	316	1	26
6. Total number of Trusts fixed to expire in the years 1882 to 1885 inclusive - -		40	1,485	6	65
7. Number of Trusts whose terms are continued under the Turnpike Acts Continuance but not finally limited - - - -		4	45	5	176

The number of Trusts in existence on the 1st of January 1882 was 105. Of this number 40 have been considered by Select Committees of the House of Commons, and have been fixed to expire at various dates between 1st January 1882 and 31st December 1885; 4 other Trusts have also been so considered, but their terms have not been finally limited; 13 are scheduled in the Turnpike Acts Continuance Act, 1881, for consideration in 1882, and the remaining 48 Trusts are those referred to in the subjoined Table whose terms as fixed by their Local

Turnpike Trusts.

Acts have not yet expired, and which, unless dealt with on special grounds, will continue until the dates specified below :—

TRUSTS WHOSE TERMS AS FIXED BY THEIR LOCAL ACTS HAVE NOT EXPIRED.

		Number of Trusts.	Length of Roads.
			Miles. furl. yds.
Number of Turnpike Trusts to expire at the end of the session after some date in the years named under the provisions of their local Acts -	1882 -	7	230 2 212
	1883 -	10	154 5 9
	1884 -	11	241 6 27
	1885 -	5	54 0 149
	1886 -	3	26 1 126
	1887 -	4	30 6 164
	1888 -	1	9 0 0
	1889 -	1	10 2 27
	1890 -	2	78 5 132
	1893 -	1	27 2 0
Unlimited and special - - - - -		3	517 0 50
Total - -		48	1,380 1 16

Local Government Board,
1*st January* 1882.

HIGHWAY RETURNS.

Highway Returns.

The Highway Returns for the year ended 25th March, 1880, were completed and presented to Parliament in the last session.

These returns comprise the following abstracts :—

I. Abstracts of the accounts relating to the highways of the highway districts in England and North Wales for the year ended 25th March 1880.

II. Abstracts of the accounts relating to the highways of the separate highway parishes in England and North Wales, not included in any highway district, for year the ended 25th March 1880.

III. Abstracts of the accounts relating to the highways of the highway districts in South Wales for the year ended 25th March 1880.

On page 181 will be found a comparative statement of the receipts and expenditure, &c. as shown in the returns for highway districts and separate highway parishes in England and Wales, for the years ended 25th March 1879 and 1880.

From this statement it appears that the number of separate highway parishes for which returns were made for the year 1879–80 was 5,804. The receipts on account of the highways of these parishes amounted to 628,720*l.*, and the expenditure to 637,596*l.* Comparing these figures with those relating to the previous year, a decrease of 54 appears in the number of separate highway parishes, while an increase of 1,060*l.* is shown in the receipts, and of 19,626*l.* in the expenditure.

The number of highway districts in England and North Wales in the year 1879–80 was 366, and the number of highway parishes comprised therein 8,273. The receipts of the highway boards in England and North Wales in that year amounted to 1,180,291*l* and the expenditure to 1,158,633*l.*, the total amounts under these heads in the previous returns being, receipts 1,148,134*l.*, expenditure 1,140,197*l.*

Comparative Statement.

	1878–79.				1879–80.				Increase.	Decrease.
	Separate Highway Parishes.	Highway Districts, England and North Wales.	Highway Districts, South Wales.	Total.	Separate Highway Parishes.	Highway Districts, England and North Wales.	Highway Districts, South Wales.	Total.	1879–80.	1879–80.
Receipts.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Rates (including value of work performed in lieu thereof)	606,949	1,114,514	57,365	1,778,828	593,823	1,095,147	54,273	1,743,243	—	35,585
Contributions from County Authorities	—	—	—	—	14,264	59,569	—	73,833	73,833	—
Receipts from Turnpike Trusts	3,665	6,689	—	10,354	2,195	6,038	—	8,233	—	2,121
Receipts on account of extraordinary Traffic	—	—	—	—	2,197	2,133	—	4,330	4,330	—
Money borrowed	—	5,215	60	5,275	—	1,025	3,965	4,990	—	285
Other Receipts	17,046	21,716	241	39,003	16,241	16,379	435	33,055	—	5,948
	627,660	1,148,134	57,666	1,833,460	628,720	1,180,291	58,673	1,867,684	78,163	43,939
									34,224 Net Increase	
Expenditure.										
Repairs	563,729	998,419	45,710	1,607,858	592,181	1,032,503	44,983	1,669,667	61,809	—
Improvements	—	23,590	1,727	25,317	—	21,093	5,558	26,651	1,334	—
Salaries	23,384	75,372	6,258	105,014	24,525	73,903	6,227	104,655	—	359
Law Charges	—	1,834	—	1,834	—	3,258	—	3,258	1,424	—
Interest on Loans	—	2,321	—	2,321	—	2,284	—	2,284	—	37
Repayments of Loans	—	5,423	60	5,483	—	4,180	—	4,180	—	1,303
Contributions to Turnpike Trusts	4,992	7,228	—	12,220	7,781	5,407	—	13,188	968	—
Other Payments	25,865	26,010	1,372	53,247	13,109	16,005	1,235	30,349	—	22,898
	617,970	1,140,197	55,127	1,813,294	637,596	1,158,633	58,003	1,854,232	65,535	24,597
									40,938 Net Increase	
Loans outstanding	—	49,190	—	49,190	—	45,615	3,965	49,580	390	—
Number of Highway Parishes	5,868	8,125	784	14,777	5,804	8,273	772	14,849	72	—

Highway Returns.

The expenditure on improvements by highway boards during the year amounted to 26,651*l.*

Additional loans to the amount of 4,990*l.* were contracted, and sums amounting to 4,180*l.* were applied in repayment of loans, leaving at the end of the year 49,580*l.* loans outstanding.

The aggregate amount of interest paid on loans was 2,284*l.*, the average rate of interest on the amount of the loans outstanding at the commencement of the year being 4*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* per cent.

The receipts of the highway boards of South Wales amounted to 58,673*l.*, and the expenditure to 58,003*l.*, each total being slightly in excess of that of the previous year.

The subjoined Table shows the mileage and cost of repairs of the roads comprised in separate highway parishes and highway districts (exclusive of existing turnpike roads) in the year 1879–80 :—

—	Number of Highway Parishes.	Mileage 1879-80.			Cost of Repairs 1879-80.			Average Cost of Repairs per Mile 1879-80.	
		Main Roads.	Ordinary Highways.	Total Mileage.	Main Roads.	Ordinary Highways.	Total Cost of Repairs.	Main Roads.	Ordinary Highways.
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	£	£	£	£ *s.*	£ *s.*
Separate Highway Parishes (England and North Wales)	5,804	3,423	36,488	39,911	124,904	467,277	592,181	36 10	12 16
Highway Districts (England and North Wales)	8,273	8,776	58,876	67,652	301,105	720,669	1,021,774	34 6	12 5
Highway Districts (South Wales)	772	—	7,251	7,251	—	44,983	44,983	—	6 4
	14,849	12,199	102,615	114,814	426,009	1,232,929	1,658,938	34 18	12 0

In this statement the roads are presented in two classes, viz., "Main Roads," and "Ordinary Highways," and the cost of the maintenance of each class is shown separately.

The former category consists of disturnpiked and other roads which have been constituted main roads under the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878, and the latter class embraces all other highways which are situate in separate highway parishes and highway districts, and are repairable out of the highway rates.

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that while the aggregate length of the roads in separate highway parishes was 39,911 miles, and the total cost of repairs 592,181*l.* the length of the roads in highway districts was 67,652 miles and the cost of repairs 1,021,774*l.*

The average cost per mile of the repairs of the main roads in separate highway parishes was 36*l.* 10*s.*, and of the ordinary highways 12*l.* 16*s.* In the highway districts the average cost per mile of the main roads was, 34*l.* 6*s.*; and of the ordinary highways 12*l.* 5*s.*

According to the Returns for South Wales, the mileage of the highways in the year 1879–80 was 7,251 miles, and the expenditure in repairs 44,983*l.*, or, on an average, 6*l.* 4*s.* per mile, which was about the same as in the previous year.

On page 183 will be found a Table showing the number of separate highway parishes not included in any highway district, the number of highway parishes included in highway districts, and the total number of highway parishes for which returns have been made in each county in England and North Wales in respect of the year 1879–80.

Highway Returns.

STATEMENT showing in respect of each COUNTY in ENGLAND and NORTH WALES for the Year 1879–80: (1) The Number of separate Highway Parishes not included in any Highway District; (2) The Number of Parishes included in Highway Districts; and (3) The Total Number of Highway Parishes.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	(1.) Number of separate Highway Parishes not included in any Highway District.	(2.) Number of Parishes included in Highway Districts.	(3.) Total Number of Highway Parishes.
ENGLAND.			
Bedfordshire	—	137	137
Berkshire	96	109	205
Buckinghamshire	246	—	246
Cambridgeshire	109	42	151
Cheshire	—	441	441
Cornwall	4	196	200
Cumberland	116	210	326
Derbyshire	331	—	331
Devonshire	9	424	433
Dorsetshire	3	292	295
Durham	2	264	266
Essex	188	197	385
Gloucestershire	46	318	364
Hampshire	10	309	319
Isle of Wight	30	—	30
Herefordshire	2	247	249
Hertfordshire	16	120	136
Huntingdonshire	—	99	99
Kent	1	373	374
Lancashire	291	113	404
Leicestershire	—	343	343
Lincolnshire	653	63	716
Middlesex	27	6	33
Monmouthshire	4	135	139
Norfolk	694	—	694
Northamptonshire	35	323	358
Northumberland	289	317	606
Nottinghamshire	—	276	276
Oxfordshire	1	302	303
Rutlandshire	58	—	58
Shropshire	14	236	250
Somersetshire	—	479	479
Staffordshire	418	—	418
Suffolk	342	158	500
Surrey	12	113	125
Sussex	262	36	298
Warwickshire	208	79	287
Westmorland	162	—	162
Wiltshire	2	335	337
Worcestershire	80	174	254
Yorkshire	740	744	1,484
NORTH WALES.			
Anglesey	74	1	75
Carnarvonshire	67	—	67
Denbighshire	46	73	119
Flintshire	14	128	142
Merionethshire	102	—	102
Montgomeryshire	—	61	61
TOTAL of ENGLAND and NORTH WALES	5,804	8,273	14,077

Local Government Board.
1*st January* 1882.

No. 39.

Col. Bolton's Report.

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY. — REPORT by Colonel FRANK BOLTON, Water Examiner appointed under the Metropolis Water Act, 1871.

4, *The Sanctuary, S.W.*,
31*st January* 1882.

SIR,

As Water Examiner appointed under the Metropolis Water Act, 1871, I have the honour to submit to you a report of the results of the examinations made and various duties performed by me, in connexion with the water supplied to the Metropolis by the eight Metropolitan Water Companies, during the year 1881.

Acting in compliance with my instructions, I have made monthly examinations of the various Metropolitan Waterworks, and have duly reported the results of such examinations to the Local Government Board.

It is the duty of the Water Examiner under the Act of 1871 to ascertain whether or not the Companies have complied with the requirements of section 4 of the Act of 1852, which enacts that "every Company shall effectually filter all water supplied by them within the Metropolis, for domestic purposes, before the same shall pass into the pipes for distribution."

The effectual filtration of river water depends upon—

1stly. A sufficient area of properly constructed filter-beds, constantly cleaned and fresh sanded from time to time as the original thickness is reduced :

2ndly. The rate of filtration being controlled, and limited to a certain speed :

3rdly. The water delivered into the filter-beds having been previously stored in subsiding reservoirs, and the capacity of these reservoirs being such as to avoid the necessity for the intake of turbid and muddy water during the time of extraordinary and heavy floods, which tend to foul and choke the filters.

In addition to inspecting the filter-beds and reservoirs, and examining the quality of the water both at the intake and after filtration at the works, I have included in my reports the following information and particulars respecting each of the Metropolitan Water Companies :—

1. Source of supply.
2. Situation of the works.
3. Total volume which may be supplied daily, in gallons.
4. Average daily supply during each month, in gallons.
5. Estimated per-centage delivered for other than domestic purposes.
6. Number of houses supplied.
7. Number of houses on constant supply.
8. Estimated population supplied within the districts of the Water Companies.
9. Number of subsiding and storage reservoirs for unfiltered water, showing the area in acres, and available capacity in gallons.
10. Number and capacity of the storage reservoirs for filtered water (covered within the radius prescribed).
11. Engine power, and horse power thereof.
12. Number of miles of mains in each district.
13. Number of miles of mains in the Metropolis.

Col. Bolton's Report.

14. Number of miles of streets with mains constantly charged, within the Metropolis.
15. Number of street hydrants and private fire-cocks erected within the Metropolis, and number of fire-plugs.
16. Greatest lift by steam power.
17. Greatest and least head of pressure in the district supplied.
18. Number of filter-beds, with area in acres.
19. Depth of sand and other materials composing filter-beds.
20. Maximum rate of filtration per square foot of filtering area, in gallons per hour.
21. Number of acres of filter-beds cleaned during each month.
22. Appearance of water before and after filtration.
23. Condition of samples taken daily.
24. Statement as to progress of works and alterations made by each Company, and of works proposed and recommended to be undertaken.
25. Analysis of the water supplied to the Metropolis, made for the Companies by analysts of their own appointment.
26. Analysis made for the Registrar General by Dr. Frankland, F.R.S., of the water supplied to the Metropolis and other places.
27. Report made for the Metropolitan vestries by Professor Wanklyn and W. J. Cooper, Esq., on the organic matter in the water supplied to the Metropolis.

The *Sources of Supply* of the water used in the Metropolis in the districts supplied by the Water Companies are as follows :—

1. Kent Waterworks Company	The chalk wells between Crayford and Deptford.
2. New River Company -	The River Lea, and wells at Amwell End, Amwell Hill, and Hoddesdon. The total volume which may be taken daily being unlimited.
3. East London Company -	The River Lea, from which the quantity that may be abstracted daily is unlimited; and from the Thames at Sunbury, the volume to be abstracted daily at this place being limited to 10,000,000 gallons.
4. Southwark and Vauxhall Company - - -	The Thames at Hampton.
5. West Middlesex Company -	
6. Grand Junction Company -	
7. Lambeth Company - -	The Thames at Molesey and springs from the gravel beds and chalk at West Molesey and Ditton.
8. Chelsea Company - -	The Thames at Molesey.

The volume which may be taken daily from the Thames is limited to 110,000,000 gallons, but from the other above-mentioned sources it is unlimited.

The state of the water in the Thames and Lea during the months of February, March, November, and December 1881 was generally bad, and owing to the frequent heavy floods, the water that had to be taken in by the Companies using these rivers as a source of supply,

Col. Bolton's Report.

was much polluted and was found to be extremely difficult to filter; while the Southwark and Vauxhall Company, who were unprovided with sufficient storage reservoirs, were compelled to take in dirty and muddy water, in which there was a large amount of solid matter, too fine to settle quickly. The water in such a state is very difficult to deal with, the solid impurities in suspension being only practically got rid of by long subsidence previous to filtration, as they chiefly consist of clay, marl, and chalk in a very finely divided state.

The rate of filtration of the Metropolitan water supply should not exceed 540 gallons per square yard of filter-bed each 24 hours, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons per square foot per hour. Filtration ought to be effectual at this rate which for all practical purposes may be considered as a standard. Effectual filtration is greatly facilitated by previous subsidence.

The average rate of filtration per square foot of filtering area per hour for each of the seven Companies is as follows:—New River, $1\frac{4}{5}$; East London, $1\frac{1}{3}$; Southwark, $1\frac{1}{2}$; West Middlesex, $1\frac{3}{10}$; Grand Junction, $1\frac{3}{4}$; Lambeth, $2\frac{1}{6}$; and Chelsea, $1\frac{3}{4}$. No Company therefore now exceeds this rate of filtration.

The analyses of the water supplied by the Water Companies for 1881, as furnished by Dr. Frankland, F.R.S., to the Local Government Board, and by Dr. C. Meymott Tidy, M.B., and by Dr. Albert J. Bernays for the Water Companies, and the Reports on the Organic Matter in the water as furnished by Professor Wanklyn and W. J. Cooper to the Metropolitan Vestries, have been duly published in my monthly reports to the Local Government Board, and about 250 copies of these reports are distributed each month amongst the Water Companies, the Metropolitan Board of Works, the Vestries, the Medical Officers of Health, the London press, and others interested in the water supply of the Metropolis.

The Annual Report on the analyses of the waters supplied by the Companies, made by Professor Frankland, for the year 1881, addressed to the President, being published in the Annual Report of the Local Government Board 1881–82, a reference thereto will show the degree of efficiency of filtration of the Thames and Lea waters, distributed by the various Companies in 1881, as ascertained by chemical analyses.

Notwithstanding the general effectual filtration and delivery of good water by the Companies to their respective districts, the supply frequently deteriorates after having been delivered by the Companies into the cisterns of the consumers. The remedy for this is a constant supply, but until such constant supply is general, the attention of all householders should be given to the fittings and cleanliness of their cisterns, as well as to their house drains and the water pipes connected therewith, upon which depend in a great measure the purity and abundance of the domestic water supply.

The attention of the householders of the Metropolis should be given to the following points:—

1. It is most desirable that all stop-valves should be fixed outside the premises of water tenants. This is desirable, because, if the stop-valves are inside, in the event of severe frost and a number of bursts occurring on the lead communication pipes, all the houses in the street are deprived of their supply during the whole time that the repairs are being effected on the burst-pipes, whereas if the stop-valve were outside, it would only be necessary to shut it down.

2. The following clause of the Board of Trade Regulations, 1872, relative to waste-pipes, if carried out in its integrity, will prevent contamination of the water from the gases generated by sewage, which are extremely liable to flow back into the cisterns and become absorbed

by the water, unless the overflow-pipe is brought outside the house and the end left exposed to the air, instead of being carried into the drain. *Col. Bolton's Report.*

Regulation 14. "*No overflow or waste-pipe other than a* "*'warning-pipe' shall be attached to any cistern supplied with* "*water by the Company, and every such overflow or waste-pipe* "*existing at the time when these Regulations come into operation* "*shall be removed, or at the option of the consumer shall be* "*converted into an efficient 'warning-pipe,' within two calendar* "*months next after the Company shall have given to the occupier* "*of, or left at the premises in which such cistern is situate, a* "*notice in writing requiring such alteration to be made.*"

The particular object of the above is to prevent the waste of water, but if the overflow-pipe is brought outside the house and the end left exposed to the air, instead of being carried into the drain as is often the case, it will effect an object of far greater importance by getting rid of the poisonous effluvia and gases from the drains which would otherwise ascend through the pipe, and not only be partly absorbed by the water in the cistern, but be partly mixed with the air in the houses, thereby becoming a cause of fever and disease.

The exercise of Government supervision tends to the effectual filtration and delivery of good water by the Companies to their respective districts, but from many causes the supply frequently deteriorates after having been delivered by the Companies into the cisterns of the consumers. It is of the utmost importance that the attention of householders should be given to the fittings and cleanliness of their cisterns, as well as to their house drains and the water-pipes connected therewith, upon which depend in a great measure the purity and sufficiency of the domestic water supply. An inspection of the cisterns too frequently shows that they are in a state of foulness totally unexpected, and generally caused by local circumstances and faults. The remedy for this deterioration is doubtless to be found in a constant supply. Such constant supply, however, is not yet general; meanwhile the Water Companies are being urged to extend the constant supply in their respective districts with the least possible delay, and it would materially facilitate the general introduction of the constant supply if the following rules, framed under the regulations confirmed by the Board of Trade, as provided in the Metropolis Water Act, 1871, were generally observed by water tenants as to fittings in the transfer of houses from intermittent to constant supply, viz.:—

1. *Communication Pipes.*—Point of entry to be first approved by the Company. Pipe to boundary fence should be new, or where the Company allow the existing lead communication pipes to remain, the strength and soundness will be entirely at the risk of the consumer.

WEIGHT OF PIPES.

Internal Diameter of Pipe in Inches.	Weight of Pipe per Yard.
$\frac{1}{2}$-inch.	6 lbs. per yard
$\frac{5}{8}$ „	7$\frac{1}{2}$ „
$\frac{3}{4}$ „	9 „
1 „	12 „

Col. Bolton's Report.

Iron pipes are not allowed to be in contact with the ground.

Every house must have but one communication pipe.

Every house at present "branched" must have its own separate "communication pipe," except in the case of a group or block of houses (or those supplied by stand pipes) the water rates of which are paid by one owner; such owner may, at his option, have one sufficient communication pipe for such cock.

The connexion must be made by means of sound and suitable brass screwed ferrule or stop-cock with union and half-inch waterway.

The joints of the stop-cock and ferrule must be "wiped" by the consumer's plumber.

All joints must be of lead, and "wiped" or plumber's joints.

No pipe to be laid in or through drains or near gas pipes.

2. *Stop-valve.*—A sound and suitable screw-down stop-valve, not less than half-inch, and not greater than the pipe, must be fixed in the communication pipe at or near the entrance, and properly covered.

3. *Cisterns and Ball Valves.*—All cisterns must be above ground, properly covered, accessible for inspection and cleaning, and fitted with efficient ball-valves.

Wherever there is a wash-out pipe with ground plug or any other kind of attachment, it must be connected to a warning pipe.

4. *Standpipes.*—Standpipes or small cisterns, properly fitted, should be substituted for butts and underground cisterns.

Owners of small tenement houses are recommended, where practicable, to fix the standpipes in the kitchens or wash-houses, whereby they will be more protected from injury by frost or mischief, and future expense will be saved in repairs.

Standpipes must not be fixed over drains.

5. *Warning Pipes.*—All waste-pipes must be removed or converted into warning-pipes, and so placed that the discharge of water may be readily seen by the officers of the Company.

Such pipes shall be of lead, and of the following minimum weights, viz.:—

Half-inch	-	(internal diameter)	3 lbs. per yard.
Three-quarter-inch		„ „	5 „
One-inch	-	„ „	7 „

6. *Draw Taps.*—All draw taps should be sound and suitable, and of the "screw-down" kind.

Draw taps of the "screw-down" kind may be fixed on the rising main to supply water for drinking purposes.

Taps on the main over sinks to be of the "waste-preventer" kind.

7. *Stand-pipes in Courts.*—All stand-pipes or cocks fixed outside in courts or public places, to supply groups or blocks of houses, must be of the waste-preventer kind, and protected from injury by frost, theft, or mischief.

8. *Water-closets, &c.*—Water-closets, boilers, and urinals must be served through cisterns or service boxes, each water-closet cistern or service box to have an efficient waste-preventing apparatus, limiting the flush or discharge to two gallons of water, and urinals to one gallon.

Water-closet down pipes to be not less than one inch and a quarter internal diameter, and if of lead to weigh not less than 9 lbs. to the yard.

9. *Baths.*—No bath shall have any overflow pipe other than a warning-pipe. In every bath the outlet and inlet must be distinct and

unconnected, the inlet to be above the high-water level, the outlet to have a water-tight plug, valve, or cock. *Col. Bolton's Report.*

10. *Alteration of Fittings.*—Fittings are not to be altered without two days' previous notice in writing to the Company.

11. *Penalty.*—Every person who violates, refuses, or neglects to comply with these regulations is liable to a penalty of 5*l.*

The following are the alterations and additions made to the works of the Companies during the year 1881, and the steps that have been taken by them towards providing constant supply :—

1.—*The Kent Waterworks Company.*

1. *Constant supply.* — During the year 1881 the Company have extended the system of constant supply to the five sections of St. Mary's Woolwich, in accordance with the notice sent by them to the Metropolitan Board of Works on the 27th November 1880, as under :—

1st	Section	on the	1st April	1881	containing 656 houses.
2nd	„		1st June	„	652 „
3rd	„		1st August	„	554 „
4th	„		1st October	„	546 „
5th	„		1st December	„	338 „

The Company have also on the application of the owners transferred 220 houses from intermittent to constant supply.

During the past year 1,708 houses have been laid on in districts under constant supply and in new streets, a number of which are being supplied with water under the constant pressure.

The number of houses under constant supply at the present time is 20,533 out of a total of 54,362.

The directors have under consideration a further extension of constant supply to the lower parts of Deptford.

The Company having given notice that they are giving constant supply in parts of Camberwell, Plumstead, and Charlton, the Metropolitan Board of Works on the receipt of the notice ordered 90 of Guest and Chrimes sluice valve hydrants to be fixed as under :—

Camberwell	40
Plumstead	32
Charlton	13
Deptford Bridge	5

These have been all fixed, and those on Deptford Bridge rendered good service on the occasion of the large fire at Messrs. Robinson's flour mills on the 22nd December last.

In addition to the 203 hydrants fixed for the Metropolitan Board of Works, the Company have at their own cost fixed 150 other hydrants in various parts of their metropolitan district.

2. *New works.*—The Company have a new well and pumping engine in course of construction at Crayford. These new works are required as a reserve in case of any accident to the existing engines, but if necessary they can be used to increase the Company's supply of water from that station.

The Company have, during the past year, laid 23 miles of pipe of which 14 miles were laid outside the metropolitan area, the 9 miles laid within that area includes 3 miles of 8 inch main laid for the better supply of Abbeywood and Belvedere.

Col. Bolton's Report.

Since the passing of the Kent Water Works Act, 1877, the Company have made considerable extensions for the supply of their new district of which they are supplying the following parishes:—Stone, Swanscombe, Wilmington, Sutton-at-Hone, North Cray, St. Paul's Cray, St. Mary Cray, Orpington, Farnborough, and Hayes, and they are now laying down pipes for the supply of West Wickham.

2.—*The New River Company.*

1. *Constant supply.*—During the year 1881, 4,399 additional houses were laid on, 1,367 of which were furnished with constant supply and 1,349 houses, formerly supplied, were pulled down for street improvements.

The total number of houses having supply at the close of the year was 135,639, and of these 18,541 had service on the constant system.

2. *New works.*—The sinking of the well at Enfield has now reached a depth of 148 feet, and at Rye Common (St. Margaret's) well a depth of 142 feet has been attained.

During the year 1881, four new wells, for still further supply from the chalk, at Amwell Marsh, Broxbourne, Edmonton, and Hornsey were commenced, that at Edmonton being already 110 feet in depth.

The erection of engine and boiler-houses and pumping machinery for the Enfield pumping station has been accomplished, but to provide for the raising of a still further supply there, a second engine has been ordered.

At the well at Broad Mead, Ware, permanent pumping machinery has been provided and an engine-house built.

Engines, boilers, and pumps for Rye Common well are now ready for delivery, and an engine-house for the same is in course of construction.

Larger pumps are now being fixed at Amwell Hill well in substitution for temporary small ones hitherto used.

A second engine and a pair of pumps are in course of construction for the Turnford well.

An additional pump is also in hand for the Hoddesdon well.

Two new filtering beds were, about Midsummer, begun at the Company's Green Lanes Station, Stoke Newington, and are rapidly approaching completion.

The new feed-pipe arrangement in connexion therewith is also being proceeded with.

Two covered service reservoirs at Crouch Hill, containing together 12,000,000 gallons, were brought into use in the spring of 1881.

Land has been purchased for the purpose of a covered service reservoir at Winchmore Hill, and the work of construction will shortly be commenced.

The ordinary extensions of the Company's pipes in various directions during the year, added about 18 miles to the length of the Company's pipes, raising the total length of these pipes at the close of the year to 745 miles.

Forty-five additional hydrants were fixed in the New River Company's part of the Metropolis, raising the total number to 3,816. In addition to this number there are in the Company's district, outside the Metropolis, 268 hydrants.

3.—*The East London Waterworks Company.*

1. *Constant supply.*—This Company gives constant supply to 106,043 houses, out of 132,440 houses supplied by them.

During the past year they have laid on 5,451 new supplies.

Col. Bolton's Report.

2. *Filter beds.*—This Company have now completed the reconstruction of two sections of their filter beds at Lea Bridge on more approved principles. They are now engaged in reconstructing the third and last section. This materially contributes to the greater purity of the water, as evidenced by the monthly analysis.

3. *New works.*—The new 100 H.P. engines and set of four filters at Lea Bridge, completed in May 1880, are in daily use. The three new filter beds now being constructed at Lea Bridge will be completed and set to work by the 1st April 1882.

This Company have commenced the construction of a new covered filtered water reservoir at their Haggar Lane Works, and are rapidly proceeding with it in order to bring it into use by the end of September.

A new 24-inch main has been laid from the Hornsey Wood Reservoir to the Shoreditch and Whitechapel Districts so as to increase the pressure and improve the supply to them.

The supply to the North Woolwich district will also be much improved by laying down a larger main, which is to be commenced at once. This will involve the construction of a bridge across the Lea at the Barking Road, sufficiently large to carry two 24-inch pipes.

4.—*The Southwark and Vauxhall Waterworks Company.*

1. *Constant supply.*—During the year 1881 this Company have extended constant supply to 409 houses, making the total number so supplied 3,024.

The Company have also been enabled to add the following roads to the constant-supply system :—

	Yards.		Yards.
Lyndhurst Grove	420	Gaylock Road	170
Reynold Road	120	Wingfield Road	160
McNeil Road	120	Maxted Road	285
Vestry Road	190	Waghorn Street	170
Oswyth Road	170	Howden Street	160
Oglanair Road	520	Barkwith Road	230
Nutbrook Street	234	Delaford Road	249
Ondine Road	170	Egan Street	72
Neston Road	180	Verney Road	362
Marmora Road	1,600	Blue Anchor Lane	150

2. *Works.*—The condition of the filter beds has been good throughout the year.

Necessary repairs have been carried out in the engines, boilers, and plant at the various stations.

The structural works belonging to the Company at Hampton have been thoroughly cleansed and substantially repaired and painted.

The lantern lights of the old Boiler House have been enlarged and an additional longitudinal dormer light put in.

3. *New mains.*—There have been about 9 miles of new mains laid during the year, and about 8½ miles of mains lowered and improved.

5.—*The West Middlesex Waterworks Company.*

1. *Constant supply.*—This Company continues to give constant supply to all houses on the application of the owners, and is extending the system as required. They are giving constant supply to all new estates and buildings, and where new services are laid down constant

Col. Bolton's Report.

supply is made compulsory by the Company. This Company is also giving constant supply to a considerable district in St. Pancras Parish under the Metropolis Water Act. 1,873 houses were put on constant supply during the year, making the total number of houses on constant supply 9,121.

2. *New works completed.*—The enlargement of the pumps of No. 2. and 6 engines at Hammersmith is completed. The enlargement of the Barrow Hill engines is also completed.

The 7-inch, 9-inch, and 10-inch mains have been laid complete in the Harrow Road, Willesden, and Harlesden, and West End Lane, Hampstead. The lengths laid are as follows:—2,826 yards of 7-inch, 2,991 yards of 9-inch, and 1,981 yards of 10-inch.

3. *New works in progress.*—The Company, in order to be prepared for a large increase in the consumption of water in their district, have entered into a contract for two 150 horse-power compound beam engines and pumps, and seven additional boilers to be added to their Hammersmith pumping station. The houses for these engines are completed, and the engines are being erected.

The Company are constructing at Barnes two additional filter beds of 1½ acres each, also a subsiding reservoir of 7½ acres area to contain 24,000,000 gallons; these works are very much advanced, and one filter bed will be taken into use in February next. These filter beds are being constructed upon an improved principle.

Under the same contract the present Eastern reservoir will be enlarged and its capacity increased by 1¾ million gallons.

When all these works are completed the area of the Company's subsiding and storage reservoirs will be 36 acres, and the capacity 115¾ million gallons.

4. *New works projected.* — The Company have entered into a contract for extending the second 36-inch main from a point near the "Black Horse," Upper Richmond Road, to the reservoirs at Barnes, in order to be prepared for a much greater demand of supply from Hampton. This main will be commenced to be laid in February next.

6.—*The Grand Junction Waterworks Company.*

1. *Constant supply.*—This Company are giving constant supply to 13,139 houses. They are giving constant supply to the whole of their district lying to the west of Notting Hill, as well as to all new buildings in the northern part of the parish of Paddington.

For this purpose the high reservoirs at Campden Hill and Kilburn are kept filled by continuous pumping at Kew Bridge and Campden Hill Stations.

The Company have also purchased land on the summit of Hanger Hill, Ealing, for the purpose of constructing a high-level reservoir for the supply of the neighbourhood of Ealing and Hanwell.

2. *New works.*—The Company have completed the construction of three filters, capable of filtering more than 4,000,000 gallons of water per day, at their Hampton Works, with a covered reservoir to contain 2,000,000 gallons of filtered water.

In connexion with these works a new line of 30-inch main has been completed from Hampton to Notting Hill, and a new engine-house has been built at Hampton to contain a pair of 150-horse power pumping engines, now in course of erection, and when completed they will keep up an independent and direct supply to the whole of the low-level district.

Col. Bolton's Report.

The Company have also completed a system of underground collection of water on about 20 acres of land adjoining their Hampton Works, with an additional intake from the River Thames, and a 25-horse power pumping engine capable of raising daily 5,000,000 gallons of water that has passed through the natural beds of gravel and sand which are characteristic of the neighbourhood.

The Company have also extended the means for obtaining an increased quantity of water at their Kew Bridge and Campden Hill Works to meet exceptional demands, and have connected their reservoirs at Kew Bridge and Campden Hill with the mains of the East London Company in order to insure a supply of water from the works of that Company at Sunbury in case of accident or emergency.

7.—*The Lambeth Waterworks Company.*

1. *Constant supply.*—This Company has for many years past given a constant supply to the various courts and alleys in and about their town district; and also to their outlying districts at Esher and Molesey.

The systematic introduction of constant supply was commenced by this Company in 1878.

The first division thus supplied was the area bordered by the Kennington Park Road from Kennington Park to the "Elephant and Castle," the Walworth Road, and across Grosvenor Park and other streets to the point of commencement in the Kennington Park Road. This district contains 2,126 houses.

The second division supplied comprises the districts of Walworth, Locks Fields, Old Kent Road, and Bermondsey, and is bounded by the Walworth Road, Newington Causeway, Blackman Street, Long Lane, Grange Road, Willow Walk, Lyton Road, St. James' Road, the Surrey Canal, New Church Road, across Camberwell Road, Avenue Road, and Grosvenor Park to the point of commencement. This district contains 7,404 houses.

The third division supplied comprises the London Road, from the "Elephant and Castle" northwards to the River Thames, the Thames eastwards as far as Southwark Bridge Road, thence southwards along Southwark Bridge Road as far as Great Suffolk Street, Great Suffolk Street eastwards to Blackman Street and Newington Causeway, and southwards to the "Elephant and Castle," all in the parishes of St. Mary, Lambeth, Christchurch, St. Saviour, Southwark, and St. George-the-Martyr. This area contains 4,337 houses.

The Company purpose serving notices on the 1st April 1882 on the owners and occupiers within a further division for constant supply. This division is the district or area bounded by or contained within imaginary lines drawn along the respective centres of the following roads and places, that is to say, Brixton Hill, from the corner of New Park Road, northward to Brixton Rise, thence along Brixton Rise as far as Acre Lane; Acre Lane westward as far as Loat's Road, thence along Loat's Road as far as the junction therewith of Lyham Road; and thence southwards behind the houses on the east side of Loat's Road and King's Road (so as to include the houses on both sides of Lyham Road and Upper and Lower Orchard Streets), thence southward behind the houses on the west side of New Park Road as far as Atkins Road; and thence crossing the New Park Road and continuing northward behind the houses on the east side of that road (so as to include the houses on both sides of New Park Road) to Brixton Hill, all in the parishes of St. Mary, Lambeth, Holy Trinity, Clapham, and

Col. Bolton's Report.

St. Leonard's, Streatham. This division contains 1,530 houses supplied by the Lambeth Company.

The Company are supplying at this date (31st January 1882) 17,466 houses on the constant supply system.

"Deacon's waste meters" are introduced into the first two above-mentioned constant-supply divisions, and have been found of great benefit for checking and reducing waste. The third division is already planned out for these meters, the fixing of which will be at once proceeded with.

The water pipes and fittings in all new houses are fixed in conformity with the Board of Trade regulations, so as to be ready to receive constant supply when the division of the district in which they are built is brought under it.

The Company have met with considerable opposition from landlords and others, who objected to put the water fittings to their houses in order to receive constant supply. Outside stop-cocks are almost a necessity in constant supply districts to enable the Company's workmen to shut off the supply to any house in the event of a leak or repairs, otherwise the whole street or district has to be deprived of its supply while the main is shut down to stop the leak or effect the repairs.

2. *New works.*—The new filters and works at Thames Ditton, commenced in November 1878, were finished and brought into use in the month of June last. These works consist of a service reservoir and four filters, each having a sand filtering area of one acre; the construction of engine and boiler-houses, and the erection of a pair of 90-horse power engines and pumps, also the building of boundary walls and railings.

The total area of filtering surface of this Company is now 7½ acres, which is ample for the efficient filtration of the water.

This Company's supply from the Thames is supplemented by spring water from the gravel beds at West Molesey, where the Company have 35 acres of land, upon which their reservoirs (of a capacity of 125,000,000 gallons) are constructed. This source gives an auxiliary supply of about 8,000,000 gallons daily.

The boring put down at the Ditton Works (mentioned in my report of 31st December 1878) reached the chalk at a depth of 385 feet from the surface, and the water rose to a height of 8 feet above the ground level and continues to flow at the same height. It is estimated that one to one-and-a-half million gallons of water per day might be obtainable from this source.

A boring has also been sunk at the Company's works at Molesey, and the chalk was reached at a depth of 426 feet. The water in this case also rises to the ground surface, but does not flow over at that level.

These waters, mixed with the water from the Thames, would form an auxiliary supply, and the putting down of wells at both these places is under consideration.

A new service main, consisting of 18-inch, 12-inch, and 10-inch diameter pipes, and upwards of five miles in length, has been laid from the Company's reservoir at Crown Hill, Upper Norwood, (the high-water level of which is 316 feet above Ordnance datum) to Beckenham with the object of improving the supply of water, both as regards pressure and quantity to the districts of South Norwood, Anerley, Penge, and Beckenham.

The new 18 and 12-inch main to Wimbledon from Norwood reservoir, 5½ miles in length, mentioned in my report of 31st January 1881, is now in active operation and affords a better supply to the higher

districts of Streatham, Tooting, Wandsworth Common, and Wimbledon. There is now sufficient pressure therefrom to throw a jet of water over the highest house in Wimbledon. *Col. Bolton's Report.*

By the use of these and other mains mentioned in my recent reports, and by the re-arrangement of the various services in connexion with them, the Rock Hill Reservoir, by reducing its area of supply, can now be exclusively reserved for the highest services of the Company's district. And by a system of connexions established between the various mains in the upper and intermediate levels, Norwood reservoir, which was brought into use about five years ago, is now further exclusively utilised. This reservoir has in connexion with it two high-lift pumping engines of 160 and 130-horse power which were started in 1877. By reason of the above aid the high-lift pumping power at Brixton is sufficient for all present purposes.

The Company have arranged for acquiring two acres of land adjoining the South-Eastern Railway Company's station at Bell Green, Lower Sydenham, and purpose forthwith sinking a well into the chalk and driving headings therein by which means it is anticipated that a large additional supply of water will be obtained. Water of good quality and in ample amount has been already obtained in the trial boring put down by the Company.

A contract for a steam engine of 180-horse power with pumps, boilers, and other appurtenances has been entered into, and the work is considerably advanced. It is anticipated that this new supply of water will be obtained in time for use during the summer of 1883.

In connexion with this work a new main will also be laid from the pumping station to Rock Hill Reservoir from which the water will be served throughout the higher district, so that they shall not be entirely dependent on the Brixton pumping power, and other connexions will be made whereby the surplus water over and above that pumped to Rock Hill will be served to the districts commanded by Norwood and Selhurst Reservoirs. These works will really duplicate the supply to the above-mentioned districts, so that in case of accident to one service the other will be immediately available.

3. *Hydrants.*—106 hydrants have been fixed by the order and at the cost of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

Besides upwards of 10,000 fire-plugs which have been fixed by the Company and not the local authorities in the lines of mains, there are about 300 road-watering posts available in case of fire, and there are also upwards of 100 hydrants attached to large establishments and public buildings for the same purpose.

4. *Supplies.*—This Company is now (31st January 1882) supplying 69,391 services representing a population of 485,737; 3,030 additional supplies have been laid on during the twelve months ending the 31st December last, representing an increased population of 21,210.

8.—*The Chelsea Waterworks Company.*

1. *Constant supply.*—This Company are now giving constant supply to 2,235 houses and factories in their district, and they are fully prepared to extend the system as required. All new estates and new lines of streets are being so supplied; though, judging from the very few applications made for such supply, there appears to be no desire on the part of public authorities or private individuals for constant service in this district.

2. *Works.*—This Company have not found it necessary to undertake any new works in the last year. The new mains of large diameter

Col. Bolton's Report.

(24 and 18-inch) which they laid down in 1879, have given thorough satisfaction and enable them to give constant supply at the shortest notice wherever required.

This Company's large subsiding reservoirs at Walton and West Molesey enable them to supply effectually filtered water at all times; and the improvement in the quality of the water supplied by them, particularly after floods, which was effected by the construction of these reservoirs, is still maintained.

During the year 1881, I have, in addition to my ordinary duties as Water Examiner, on several occasions been specially appointed to hold inquiries and report upon various matters connected with the water supply to the Metropolis, and also to inquire into and report upon numerous applications and complaints from vestries and private individuals, which were generally adjusted satisfactorily.

Subsequent to the passing of the Act of 1871, the Water Companies have, of their own accord, and in consequence of recommendations from me incurred and undertaken a considerable expenditure, amounting altogether to 2,719,783*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, for the improvement of the water supply both in quantity and quality, by extending the storage capacity of their reservoirs, and increasing their areas of filtration, as well as by providing for the requirements of constant supply, by the construction of high-service reservoirs for filtered water, the laying of mains, and the addition of powerful machinery to their works. These measures have tended to improve the supply of water to the Metropolis.

The total certified expenditure of the Companies to 31st December 1881 is shown in the following statement, and amounts to 12,694,782*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*; of this 187,259*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* has been expended during the past year:—

STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE of the EIGHT METROPOLITAN WATER COMPANIES on WORKS, IMPROVEMENTS, &c. to 31st December 1881.

Name of Company.	Expenditure to 31st Dec. 1880.	Expended during the Year 1881.	Total certified Expenditure to 31st Dec. 1881.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Kent - - -	629,453 13 0	10,705 14 11	640,159 7 11
2. New River - -	3,132,501 1 6	55,674 7 0	3,188,175 8 6
3. East London - -	2,064,546 5 10	39,484 2 5	2,104,030 8 3
4. Southwark and Vauxhall - -	1,780,776 16 9	5,902 8 10	1,786,679 5 7
5. West Middlesex -	1,028,063 15 2	27,789 4 9	1,055,852 19 11
6. Grand Junction -	1,303,557 7 8	*10,788 14 9	1,314,346 2 5
7. Lambeth - -	1,420,333 17 1	35,000 3 11	1,455,334 1 0
8. Chelsea - - -	1,148,289 14 5	1,915 3 2	1,150,204 17 7
TOTAL -	12,507,522 11 5	187,259 19 9	12,694,782 11 2

* After allowing for 9,716*l.* 11*s.*, amount received on account of sale of land during the year.

Col. Bolton's Report.

During the year just ended considerable advance has been made in extending the constant supply to the Metropolis, 185,076 of the total number of 621,587 houses supplied being now on constant service. The following statement shows the number of houses to which constant supply was given on the 31st December 1880 and the 31st December 1881, and the increase during the year. The increase in the number of houses during the year is also shown, and this annual increment must be taken into account in forming any estimate of the time which is likely to elapse before constant supply may become general :—

Constant Supply. Name of Company.	1. 1880.	2. Increase during the Year.	3. 1881.	4. Total Number of Houses, 1880.	5. Increase during 1881.	6. Total Number of Houses, 1881.	7. Estimated Population.
Kent - - - -	13,777	2,082	15,859	51,682	2,680	54,362	315,396
New River - - -	15,822	2,621	18,443	132,471	2,983	135,454	1,000,000
East London - - -	106,043	—	106,043	128,722	3,488	132,210	991,575
Southwark and Vauxhall	2,615	409	3,024	92,340	3,442	95,782	711,660
West Middlesex - -	7,248	1,873	9,121	56,251	2,576	58,827	441,202
Grand Junction - -	502	12,637	13,139	43,051	1,565	44,616	401,544
Lambeth - - - -	13,094	4,162	17,256	66,093	3,030	69,123	483,861
Chelsea - - - -	1,573	618	2,191	30,600	613	31,213	247,867
Totals - -	160,674	24,402	185,076	601,210	20,377	621,587	4,593,105

The average daily supply during the year, for all purposes, gives a consumption of 32·62 gallons per head of estimated population and 245 gallons per house, as will be seen from the following Table :—

Daily Supply. Name of Company.	Average of the Year. Per Head. Galls.	Per House. Galls.	Maximum. Month.	Per Head. Galls.	Minimum. Month.	Per Head. Galls.
Kent - - - - - -	28·70	167	July -	33·53	Nov. -	25·90
New River - - - -	28·96	215	July -	34·61	Jan. -	24·94
East London - - - -	37·96	289	July -	44·38	Dec. -	34·94
Southwark and Vauxhall	32·86	246	August -	36·00	Dec. -	29·43
West Middlesex - - -	26·67	199	July -	31·56	Jan. -	23·71
Grand Junction - - -	32·93	295	July -	37·47	Dec. -	28·87
Lambeth - - - - -	36·07	256	July -	43·80	Dec. -	23·82
Chelsea - - - - -	36·85	291	July -	44·53	Jan. -	30·62
General Average -	32·62	245				

Estimated Population -	December 1881	-	4,593,105
Number of Houses - -	December 1881	-	621,587

Col. Bolton's Report.

The chief officer of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade reported to the Metropolitan Board of Works that "the number of fires attended by the "Brigade during 1881 was 1,991, and that the quantity of water used "for extinguishing the same was 17,232,682 gallons. Nearly one half "of this quantity was taken from the river, canals, and docks, and the "remainder from the street pipes.

"During the year there were 3 cases of short supply of water, 33 of "late attendance of turncocks, and 9 of no attendance, making 45 cases "in which the water arrangements were considered unsatisfactory."

The number of miles of streets containing mains constantly charged, and on which hydrants could at once be fixed, in each district of the Metropolis, are as follows:—Kent, 85; New River, 211; East London, 85; Southwark and Vauxhall, 117; West Middlesex, 82; Grand Junction, 36¼; Lambeth, 70; Chelsea, 64; making a total length of 750¼ miles; while the total number of hydrants erected therein is at present only 6,051. There has been an increase of 18¾ miles of mains, and 649 hydrants during the year. The Companies are ready to affix hydrants on these 750¼ miles of mains whenever required to do so.

FRANK BOLTON, Colonel,
Water Examiner appointed under the Metropolis Water Act, 1871.

The Right Honourable the
President of the Local Government Board,
Whitehall.

Report on the Analysis of the Waters supplied by the Metropolitan Water Companies during the year 1881, *by Professor Wanklyn and W. J. Cooper, Esq.*

Two methods have been used by us in making our analyses of the London waters, viz., the "ammonia process" and the "moist combustion process."

The ammonia process was brought out in the year 1867, and is so well known that there is no necessity for us to refer more particularly to it.

The moist combustion process is of more recent date, and calls for a few words of explanation. Like the ammonia process, this process is applied to the total organic contents of the water and not solely to such organic matter as has survived the operation of evaporation to dryness. The principle on which it is founded is the complete oxidation of the organic matter down to carbonic acid and water, and the measurement of the quantity of oxygen required to effect such complete oxidation. The quantity of oxygen requisite to effect this complete oxidation is approximately equal to the weight of the organic substance, and we have accordingly expressed our results in terms of the organic matter.

The following table summarises the analyses made during the year 1881. The order of organic purity is Kent, New River, West Middlesex, Lambeth, Chelsea, East London, Grand Junction, and Southwark and Vauxhall:—

Col. Bolton's Report.

			Parts per Million.		
			Total Organic Matter by Moist Combustion.	Free Ammonia.	Albumenoid Ammonia.
Supplied from the River Thames.	Chelsea	minimum	1·2	·00	·02
		maximum	4·0	·06	·08
		mean	2·63	·027	·045
	West Middlesex	minimum	1·1	·00	·02
		maximum	4·4	·04	·06
		mean	2·76	·017	·038
	Southwark and Vauxhall	minimum	2·0	·00	·04
		maximum	6·0	·05	·18
		mean	3·05	·017	·067
	Grand Junction	minimum	1·8	·01	·02
		maximum	3·6	·04	·12
		mean	2·63	·017	·051
	Lambeth	minimum	1·1	·00	·02
		maximum	4·2	·06	·10
		mean	2·82	·014	·043
Supplied from the River Lea and Chalk Wells.	New River	minimum	0·7	·01	·01
		maximum	3·2	·04	·10
		mean	2·01	·017	·032
	East London	minimum	2·0	·00	·02
		maximum	4·4	·08	·07
		mean	2·58	·023	·046
	Kent	minimum	0·6	·01	·01
		maximum	1·8	·04	·05
		mean	0·98	·027	·025

On making a comparison between these results and those of former years it appears that London water has greatly improved of late years. And on comparing the analysis of London water with the analyses of the water of other large towns, the result is favourable to London.

This holds good when Manchester, Glasgow, and Edinburgh are brought into the lists. And taking it all round, the London water supply compares advantageously in point of quality with any large water supply with which we are acquainted.

J. Alfred Wanklyn.
W. J. Cooper.

The President,
Local Government Board,
Whitehall, S.W.

31st January 1882.

No. 40.

Mr. Stoneham's Report.

REPORT by ALLEN STONEHAM, ESQ., on the AUDIT of the ACCOUNTS of the METROPOLITAN WATER COMPANIES during the year 1881.

SIR, *Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.*

I ANNEX an abstract of the accounts of the Metropolitan Water Companies for the year ended 31st December 1881.

During the year the East London Waterworks Company applied to Parliament for an increase of powers, the nature of which will be found fully explained in the subjoined Report of your Board to Parliament on the Bill promoted by the Company.

The East London Waterworks Company have power under their Acts to raise by way of

	£
Capital shares or stock entitled to earn a 10% dividend	1,720,560
And by way of loan capital	299,440
	£2,020,000
The Company have raised by the issue of capital stock	1,625,560
And debenture stock at 4½ %	394,440
	£2,020,000

and have also received as premiums on the ordinary and debenture stocks issued 14,045*l.* 11*s.* 0*d.*

The Company had expended on their works and undertakings on 24th June last 2,054,322*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, or 20,277*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* more than Parliament had authorised to be raised.

The excess of expenditure over capital authorised is no doubt still further increased by further disbursements made during the half year to the 30th December 1880, for which accounts are not yet rendered.

From the foregoing it is obvious that the Company have raised by way of loan 95,000*l.* more than they were authorised to raise, being the difference between the 394,440*l.* and 299,440*l.* above mentioned; and the issue of share capital has been diminished to a like extent. Ultimately this error may affect the public advantageously, inasmuch as the capital raised by the issue of debentures can only earn 4½ % maximum, whereas share capital would be entitled to 10 % maximum.

It is proposed to legalise the over-issue of their loan capital by Clause 4 of the Bill.

It is further proposed (Clause 5) to authorise the Company to raise additional share capital to the extent of 179,440*l.*, the dividends on which, if issued as ordinary stock or shares, are to be limited to a dividend of seven per cent.—if issued as preference stock to a dividend of six per cent.; and by subsequent Clauses (9–13) the auction clauses are applied.

In Clause 17 the insertion of the date (30th day of September) introduces a difficulty, since the half-yearly accounts are made up to the 24th June and 25th December in each year respectively.

It is further proposed (Clause 14) to authorise the Company to borrow an additional sum of 55,560*l.*, but the rate of interest payable is not specified.

By Clause 15, power is proposed to be taken to raise the capital authorised to be borrowed by the creation of share or stock, or convert the borrowed capital into ordinary or preference capital, the annual dividend being limited to five per cent. per annum. There seem to be serious objections to this clause, having regard to the price at which the Company has in the past been able to borrow.

If the Bill becomes law the powers of the Company will be as under:

	£
Capital (shares or stock)	1,805,000
Capital (loan)	450,000
	£2,255,000

Mr. Stoneham's Report.

Having regard to the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons of last year, and the expressed intention of Her Majesty's Government to introduce a Bill to create a Trust to purchase the rights of the Metropolitan Water Companies, it is a question for consideration whether any capital powers should be granted which can in any way be construed as an enlargement of the rights of the Water Companies, or which should add in any degree to the rights to be purchased by the public. On the other hand, the Company may fairly ask for increased capital powers to lay additional mains and pipes (*vide* Clause 23) whereby their existing filter beds may be fully utilized.

If the proposals of the Company are agreed to, it would appear that new rights would be created which might have in a few years to be purchased by the consumer, for while it has been contended that the insertion of the auction clauses and the limitation of the rate of dividend to be earned by the new capital is a protection to the water consumer, this is not strictly the case, until the Company has earned the full amount of dividend authorised, and the claim to back dividends has been fully satisfied.

These conditions appear not to be fulfilled in the case of the East London Waterworks Company.

The rate of dividend earned for many years past has barely exceeded 6 %, although the stock is quoted in the market at about 205 %. It follows, therefore, if every 100*l.* issued earns 6 %, and if the Company can borrow at 3½ or 4 % (the present loans are held at 4½ %), the difference between the rate of profit annually earned and the rate of interest paid for money borrowed, is clearly a contribution towards the profits available for the dividends on the ordinary share capital.

The foregoing statement demonstrates the fact that the Company by issuing 95,000*l.* debenture stock (*vide* Clause 4) has contributed something like 1½ %, or 1,425*l.* per annum towards the nominal dividend of 6 % paid by the Company, a result generally to the advantage of the existing share or stock holder, but at the same time the right of the capital to earn more than 4½ % is extinguished, a result which is to the advantage of the water consumer.

The prices of the stocks of the Metropolitan Water Companies quoted before Sir R. Cross undertook to consider the desirability of purchasing their works, show conclusively that the public are willing to subscribe capital provided they can obtain about 4½ % for their money. Under these circumstances it is not understood on what ground the Company will justify their application to Parliament for permission to charge the public with a higher rate. The excess in some form or another goes not so much into the pockets of the new proprietors as into the pockets of the former shareholders, who appear to have no claim outside the rights already granted.

In the present condition of the water supply of London it has been suggested that the Company should be authorised—

(1.) To raise capital under the conditions contained under the auction clauses.

(2.) The premiums should be carried to a separate item in the capital account, and should rank for dividend with the ordinary stock of the Company.

(3.) The new stock should rank for dividend with the ordinary stock; but the excess of such dividends over the interest paid to the holders should be carried in like manner to the capital account.

(4.) The total amount of premiums and excess of dividends, together with the dividends accumulated thereon, should be treated as part of the capital authorised to be raised, due provision being made to prevent the accumulated amount from causing the total capital raised to exceed the parliamentary limit.

The manner in which the auction clauses operate in a Company which has not yet reached its maximum dividend will be perhaps rendered clearer by the subjoined figures :—

At a sale of 50,000*l.* 7 per cent. stock : —

	£
The Company receive	50,000 capital. 30,000 premium.
The Company can earn and pay 8 % dividend.	
The new capital earns	4,000
The premiums earn	2,400
	6,400
The Company pay	3,500
It follows that the difference	2,900

is a contribution towards the increased profits of the original shareholder.

Mr. Stoneham's Report.

The proposal now made would work in this way :—
To issue stock to pay 7 per cent. say 50,000*l.*

	£
The Company will receive	50,000 capital. 30,000 premiums.
The Company earn and pay 8 °/₀ dividend.	
The new capital will earn	4,000
Premiums	2,400
	6,400
The interest payable on the new capital will be	3,500
	£2,900

It would follow that in the course of a year the surplus would be added to the premiums (30,000*l.* + 2,900*l.*) making the total credit to that account 32,900*l.*, which would increase half yearly, and be available for the extension of the works.

In conclusion, it is desirable that attention should be called to certain portions of the Report made by Sir W. Harcourt's Committee :—

"It is admitted that rates have been raised in recent times under the statutory "powers of the Companies; and the evidence shows that a considerable portion at "least of the increase in the receipts of the Companies has been due to this cause, "as the increase per cent. in the net water rentals for the last eight years has been "in the case of most of the Companies greatly in excess of the percentage of increase "in the number of houses. The Companies claim the right still further to increase "their rates in proportion to the growth in the value of houses, and this right would "have no legal relation to the augmentation in the quantity or improvement in "quality of the water supplied.

"If the Companies were limited in the amount of dividend they could earn, as was "contemplated by the Waterworks Act, 1847, there might be some reasonable "restraint on their power to enhance the charges against the consumer. But the "Companies assert their right under the title of back dividends to escape from any "such limit.

"Without pronouncing an opinion on the legal point, your Committee must "observe, that if the contention of the Companies is well founded, the population of "the Metropolis and its suburbs, amounting to 4,000,000 of people, would be left at "the mercy of certain trading companies, armed with the power of raising the price "of one of the first necessities of life to an extent practically without any limit; a "situation from which the Companies seem to consider there is no escape except in "the purchase of their undertakings at such a price as they may be willing to "accept. If that were the only remedy, the consequences to the consumer of the "improvident legislation of the past would be indeed intolerable.

"But Parliament is not unequal to redress such mischiefs to the public interests. "The manner in which the Gas Companies have been dealt with by Parliament "may be referred to in illustration of the methods by which a remedy for such a "state of things may be effectually provided."

JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

Local Government Board, Whitehall,
28th February 1881.

Had Parliament acceded to the view of the Local Government Board, a first step would have been taken to form a sinking fund which eventually would have extinguished by purchase at the price of the day, as opportunity offered, the existing capital of the Company.

Under the peculiar circumstances which rendered it necessary for the Company to make their present application, the debenture stock issued by the Company was legalised, and thus they were enabled to raise by way of share capital a sum of 95,000*l.* The stock was to be sold by auction or tender, the premium in excess of par value being carried to the capital account of the Company.

This Bill in itself is not one of general interest, and would not merit more than passing notice. The steps taken by your Board in regard to it, however, marks an important departure on the part of the Government, and the recommendations as to the terms on which increased capital powers should be granted to joint stock companies having the right of supplying the public with water, although not adopted in

this instance by Parliament, will, I venture to think, hereafter attract the careful consideration of authorities interested and form a sound basis for future legislation. *Mr. Stoneham's Report.*

Holding then this view, I may be permitted to call attention to what would have been the effect if Parliament had adopted the recommendation of the Local Government Board, and what result will follow on the operation of the Act as passed.

Now, assuming the price of the East London Company's 100*l.* stock to be 200*l.* (the reserve price of the first parcel offered was 206*l.* per 100*l.*) about 190,000*l.* will be obtained by the sale of the new stock. Assuming further that the earnings of the Company are 6 per cent. per annum (the rate actually earned within a fraction) it may be taken that each 200*l.* received for the new stock will earn 12*l.* per annum; one half of which, or 6*l.*, will be paid to the holder of the new stock, and the remaining half, or 6*l.*, will help to swell the profits of the original shareholders. In other words, when the 95,000*l.* new capital has been subscribed, that the 190,000*l.* received in respect thereof will earn profits to the extent of 11,400*l.*, of which 5,700*l.* will be paid to the new shareholders and 5,700*l.* will be distributed amongst the original shareholders in aid of the authorised dividends.

If then the rights of the Company are hereafter transferred to a trust or to a municipal authority, an additional annuity of 5,700*l.* indirectly secured to the original proprietors under this Act, and for which the water consumer obtains no benefit, will have to be purchased.

Manifestly, the auction clauses are of no immediate avail as a protection to the consumer unless the Company is paying its maximum dividend and has satisfied any claims in regard to dividends in respect of past years. If further evidence on this point be required, it is merely necessary to refer to the practice of the East London Company, which before the passing of this Act did actually, although under no statutory obligation to do so, issue their debenture stock to the highest bidder. In like manner the New River Company have elected to issue their debenture stock for the highest price obtainable, carrying the premiums to the credit of their capital account.

The East London Company's Act above referred to received the Royal Assent on the 18th July 1881, at which time the capital account of the Company showed that the expenditure on works had considerably exceeded the capital moneys subscribed and the powers of the Company to issue capital. This point was before the Committee to which the East London Waterworks Bill was referred, and it was explained that pending the negotiations for the sale of the works of the Company during the year 1880, the Company were not in a position to seek for additional powers. On 31st December 1881 the excess of expenditure had reached the large sum of 63,654*l.*, and the Company had only received 3,000*l.*, together with 3,330*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* by way of premiums in respect of the new capital authorised to be issued, to meet which deficiency they had contracted a temporary loan with their bankers to the extent of 35,000*l.* On pointing this latter circumstance out to the Company I am led to believe that this irregularity will be adjusted in their next account and will not be repeated.

Another point of importance in connection with the same Company arose in respect of the amount declared and paid by way of dividend.

The account for the half year 24th June 1881 showed a profit certified as available for dividends amounting to 54,866*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, in respect of capital stock of 1,625,560*l.*

On the 6th October 1881 the shareholders declared a dividend for a

Mr. Stoneham's Report.

half year at 7 per cent. per annum, which would require for the payment thereof a total sum of 56,817*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*, or nearly 2,000*l.* in excess of the profits certified available for the purpose.

It is true that the dividend was not payable until 5th January 1882, at which time another half-year's accounts would be closed; but the delay between the date of the declaration of a dividend and the date of its payment is necessary to enable a Company to realise its assets—in this case uncollected water-rents; and in no instance, I apprehend, can a Company legally anticipate the profits to be earned during a subsequent period of account for the purpose of increasing its dividend.

In this instance I have thought it my duty to expostulate with the Company; but I may point out that, although the matter is one of importance to the subscribers for the new capital, inasmuch as it may possibly affect the market price of the new stock, it is not one materially affecting the water consumer. I therefore was content with the formal remonstrance, and clearly recording the fact on the face of the account.

A point of considerable importance also arose owing to the somewhat unusual action of two Companies (Grand Junction and Southwark and Vauxhall) in endeavouring to obtain a supply of water at Hampton.

The question arose more particularly on the accounts of the former Company, as their works were in a more advanced condition than those of the latter Company.

On the accounts of both Companies for the half year to 30th September 1881, it was proposed to make a charge to capital for certain works undertaken at Hampton, and as it was not at all clear that the Companies were within their powers, the sums referred to were, with my consent, placed in suspense pending a consideration of the question.

From the reports of the engineer of the Grand Junction Waterworks Company it appeared that when the large reservoir recently completed at Hampton was in progress, a quantity of water was discovered in a bed of gravel which overlays a bed of blue clay, into which latter the excavations were extended. Trial holes for ascertaining the quantity and quality of the water were sunk down to the clay, and subsequently a system of earthenware pipes was laid to intercept the water on its way, as it was supposed, to the Thames, the dip of the strata causing it to gravitate in that direction. Another system of pipes was laid in the gravel to conduct water from the river. The gravelly subsoil was in this way to be flooded with Thames water, which would then find its way through the gravel, and being caught by the first-mentioned system of pipes, be deposited in the reservoirs of the Company ready for filtration and delivery to the consumers.

Considering the exceptional character of these works, the fact that the water was to be taken from a bed of gravel extending under a district unprovided with sewers, and likely soon to be covered with houses, considering, also, its possible liability to defilement from cesspools not only on the lands at a distance, but immediately contiguous, it was obviously my duty to take every precaution to assure myself that the cost of an undertaking of so unusual a character was not charged in the accounts of the Company without full parliamentary authority, and that any safeguard imposed by Parliament for the protection of the public in the case of authorised new works had been strictly observed.

Whilst the question was under consideration the Companies appealed to the Local Government Board as to whether, in their opinion, the water so obtained could be regarded as bringing their operations within the provisions of the Metropolitan Water Act, 1852, s. 5. In reply, the Local Government Board stated that they were disposed to consider the source from which the water was taken should not be regarded

as a new source of supply. At the same time it was to be understood that the Board did not then express any opinion upon the quality of the water derived from the source referred to, or on the question whether it was free from all danger of pollution in consequence of the surrounding district being unsewered. Under these circumstances it will be my duty to pass the expenses referred to as a charge against the capitals of the Companies. *Mr. Stoneham's Report.*

I have, &c.
ALLEN STONEHAM,
Auditor appointed under the Metropolis Water Act, 1871.

The Secretary,
Local Government Board.

STATEMENT of SHARE and LOAN CAPITAL and of EXPENDITURE FOR WORKS of the METROPOLITAN WATER COMPANIES on the dates mentioned.

DESCRIPTION.	NEW RIVER on 31st Dec. 1881.	EAST LONDON on 25th Dec. 1881.	SOUTHWARK AND VAUXHALL on 30th Sept. 1881.	LAMBETH on 30th Sept. 1881.	GRAND JUNCTION on 30th Sept. 1881.	CHELSEA on 30th Sept. 1881.	WEST MIDDLESEX on 30th Sept. 1881.	KENT on 31st Dec. 1881.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SHARE CAPITAL:									
Ordinary - -	2,019,958 0 0	1,628,560 0 0	868,800 0 0	1,226,625 0 0	1,050,000 0 0	615,600 0 0	1,045,395 0 0	668,221 0 0	9,123,159 0 0
Preference 4½ per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	*235,000 0 0	..	..	235,000 0 0
5 „ -	..	..	489,200 0 0	..	..	150,000 0 0	..	..	639,200 0 0
LOAN CAPITAL:									
Bonds 4 per cent. - -	..	..	..	..	..	2,000 0 0	..	20,000 0 0	22,000 0 0
4½ „ - -	..	..	..	16,325 0 0	2,000 0 0	..	..	22,000 0 0	40,325 0 0
4½ „ - -	..	..	..	37,030 0 0	..	..	..	..	37,030 0 0
Debentures 4 per cent. -	1,133,238 10 0	..	77,019 0 0	125,000 0 0	243,500 0 0	..	..	..	1,578,757 10 0
4½ „ -	..	..	94,316 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	94,316 0 0
4½ „ -	..	394,440 0 0	260,665 0 0	..	..	150,100 0 0	..	..	805,205 0 0
TOTAL CAPITAL -	3,153,196 10 0	2,023,000 0 0	1,790,000 0 0	1,404,980 0 0	1,295,500 0 0	1,152,700 0 0	1,045,395 0 0	710,221 0 0	12,574,992 10 0
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR WORKS - -	3,188,175 8 6	2,104,030 8 3	1,786,679 5 7	1,455,334 1 0	1,314,346 2 5	1,150,204 17 7	1,055,852 19 11	†715,444 6 8	12,770,067 9 11

* £75,000 convertible into Ordinary Stock in 1882.

† Including £75,284 18*s.* 9*d.* discount on shares issued between 1809–58.

STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the METROPOLITAN WATER COMPANIES during the Year ending 31st December 1881.

Particulars of Service.	New River.	East London.	Southwark and Vauxhall.	Lambeth.	Grand Junction.	Chelsea.	West Middlesex.	Kent.	Total.
Balances, inclusive of Cash Reserves, brought forward	£ s. d. 261,895 1 9	£ s. d. 64,432 10 4	£ s. d. 41,715 3 8	£ s. d. 57,939 2 5	£ s. d. 44,314 11 11	£ s. d. 64,834 2 3	£ s. d. 123,966 18 6	£ s. d. 56,409 4 11	£ s. d. 715,506 15 9
Water Rates receivable	447,672 1 6	230,163 14 10	192,011 13 1	170,421 15 4	157,045 19 9	102,668 4 5	176,384 3 2	101,159 11 5	1,577,527 3 6
Rents and Extra Receipts	8,667 9 10	2,269 12 6	217 8 5	120 7 11	113 13 0	547 18 4	408 7 0	144 17 6	12,489 14 6
Interest	1,033 10 6	7 18 8	..	26 6 0	62 19 4	1,643 2 6	1,078 5 11	795 5 9	4,647 8 8
	719,268 3 7	296,873 16 4	233,944 5 2	228,507 11 8	201,537 4 0	169,693 7 6	301,837 14 7	158,508 19 7	2,310,171 2 5
Expenditure for—									
Maintenance of Works and for Pumping	56,792 18 1	* 39,651 11 8	† 45,728 0 2	37,792 5 0	25,707 11 11	14,521 3 7	19,986 16 11	14,426 17 1	254,607 4 5
Salaries (Engineer's Department)	9,243 13 1	10,437 18 10	7,436 10 7	5,681 9 11	5,534 1 0	4,244 13 11	7,470 1 3	2,910 18 2	52,959 6 9
Rents for Houses and Lands and for Water Rights	15,304 10 10	6,672 4 5	2,416 13 6	2,463 5 0	3,155 15 0	2,300 0 0	3,396 19 6	339 10 0	36,048 18 3
Rates and Taxes	34,057 16 3	20,617 5 7	10,533 4 8	9,218 18 3	7,710 7 4	6,361 13 2	10,162 2 4	4,996 14 8	103,658 2 3
Allowances to Directors	9 279 0 10	2,145 18 9	2,045 16 8	1,841 5 0	1,636 13 4	1,230 0 0	2,461 5 6	2,000 0 0	22,640 0 1
,, ,, Company's Auditors	84 0 0	42 18 4	53 13 8	64 8 10	124 0 0	80 14 6	64 12 2	90 0 0	604 7 6
Salaries (Secretary's Department)	6,361 5 0	2,815 2 9	2,668 12 9	1,935 11 8	3,099 2 8	2,281 12 0	2,678 6 10	1,508 12 6	23,348 6 2
Gratuities and Donations	98 1 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98 1 6
Superannuation	4,228 10 2	1,000 14 0	400 0 0	1,403 16 3	647 3 5	752 8 0	322 0 10	354 16 0	9,104 8 8
Annuity and Friendly Fund for Workmen	549 18 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	549 18 9
Commission to Collectors	12,856 3 10	6,675 1 7	4,066 9 7	3,898 0 11	3,882 9 10	2,588 18 10	4,716 11 0	2,482 18 9	41,166 14 4
Stationery and General Establishment Charges	4,606 15 5	3,067 3 8	1,503 18 1	767 9 5	2,048 17 8	708 19 6	1,430 18 1	734 10 3	14,868 12 1
Fire Premiums	198 3 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	198 3 6
Law and Parliamentary	1,795 10 2	2,904 7 7	413 7 8	424 17 1	552 0 5	3,050 1 11	262 16 1	211 3 0	9,614 3 11
Official Auditor and Water Examiner	312 1 6	202 1 6	179 1 4	140 6 7	128 6 0	115 6 4	102 4 7	70 0 3	1,249 8 1
In respect of a readjustment of Boundary Line—part payment	..	527 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	527 0 0
Interests payable on Loan Capital	44,487 9 6	18,232 11 11	18,851 13 0	8,952 14 2	9,655 0 1	6,808 17 1	..	1,728 15 7	108,717 1 4
Dividends paid on Preference Capital	..	..	24,460 0 0	..	..	18,075 0 0	..	..	42,535 0 0
Dividends paid on Share Capital	228,686 16 6	114,864 19 8	63,790 10 3	83,193 16 6	82,645 15 2	40,014 0 0	125,574 1 7	64,660 5 1	803,430 4 9
Losses on Collection of Water Rates written off	30,823 12 6	5,372 8 1	11,449 17 8	10,696 3 7	8,441 17 2	5,590 1 8	7,008 0 7	4,885 5 5	84,267 6 8
Balances, inclusive of Reserves, carried forward	259,506 16 2	61,644 8 0	37,946 15 7	60,033 3 6	46,568 3 0	60,969 17 0	116,200 17 4	57,108 12 10	699,978 13 5
	719,268 3 7	296,873 16 4	233,944 5 2	228,507 11 8	201,537 4 0	169,693 7 6	301,837 14 7	158,508 19 7	2,310,171 2 5
Rate per cent. of Dividend on ordinary Capital for the year	£11 10*s.* 2·55*d.*	7	7¼	7	8	6½	10 per cent. and 30*s.* per share (of 61*l.*) on account of back dividends.	9¼	

* Including 1,710*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* for reconstruction of filter beds, 1,122*l.* for new cylinder to engine, and 399*l.* for repairing Stratford Lock.
† Including 4,778*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* in repayment of a debt due by Revenue to Capital.

No. 41.

Dr. Frankland's Report.

REPORT on the ANALYSIS of the WATERS supplied by the METROPOLITAN WATER COMPANIES during the several Months of the year 1881, by Professor FRANKLAND, D.C.L., F.R.S., &c.

Grove House,
Pembridge Square, W.,
14th February 1882.

SIR,

I HAVE to submit to you in the accompanying tabular statements the results of the chemical examination of the water supplied to the inner and portions of the outer circle of the Metropolis during the year 1881.

The inner circle of London was supplied as usual by eight companies, with water the average daily volume of which was 149,190,193 gallons, being an increase of nearly 7 millions of gallons upon the previous year. Of this 74,311,816 gallons were at times largely polluted with organic matters; 65,999,067 gallons were occasionally so polluted, but to a less degree; whilst only 8,879,310 gallons were of uniformly good quality for drinking. The average daily volume supplied per head of population was 32·8 gallons; although this is somewhat less than in the previous year it is still much in excess of what is required, and indicates great waste. The supply was thus abundant, and the quality of the river water, though much better than usual, left much to be desired, and was at times very objectionable. The samples were all taken directly from the mains at places recommended by the respective companies. They were, therefore, unaffected by the impurities contracted in the cisterns of consumers.

The temperature of each sample at the time of collection, and its appearance in a two-foot tube have been recorded, and whenever turbid, a microscopic examination has been made of the suspended matter deposited by the water on standing.

Table A. gives the temperature of the water as it flowed from the main at the time of collection. Dividing the waters into three groups according to the sources from which they are derived, variations of temperature were observed as follows:—

The temperature of the Thames water supplied by the Chelsea, West Middlesex, Southwark, Grand Junction, and Lambeth Companies, varied from 3°·8 C. (38°·8 Fahr.) in January to 20°·0 C. (68° Fahr.) in July. The water thus narrowly escaped freezing in the mains in winter, whilst in the summer it was rendered unpalatable and probably deleterious by its warmth.

The temperature of the Lea water sent out by the New River and East London Companies ranged from 3°·0 C. (37°·4 Fahr.) in January to 19°·0 C. (66°·2 Fahr.) in July. The same objectionable extremes of temperature were thus exhibited by this water as by that drawn from the Thames.

The deep well water furnished by the Kent and Colne Valley Companies, on the other hand, varied only from 10°·0 C. (50°·0 Fahr.) in January to 14°·4 C. (57°·9 Fahr.) in July and September, in the case of the Kent Company, whilst the Colne Valley Company's water remained practically constant at 11°·1 C. (52°·0 Fahr.) throughout the year.

Dr. Frankland's Report.

Table B. shows the total amount of solid matters contained in 100,000 parts by weight of the waters. These solid matters were composed of a great variety of substances, the far greater proportion of which are quite harmless when the water is used for drinking, but owing to the hardness which they impart the water is by them rendered less available for washing.

A small proportion of the total solid matters consisted of organic substances; such substances always objectionable in drinking water, are at times, when present in river waters, dangerous to health. The largest proportion of total solid matters was present in the deep well water supplied by the Kent Company and by the Tottenham Local Board of Health, whilst the water derived from the same source and delivered by the Colne Valley Company contained less than one half the quantity in most of the river waters, and less than one third of that present in the Kent Company's water. The Colne Valley Company render their water thus comparatively free from saline matters by adding a small quantity of slaked lime to it before it leaves their works. All the water supplied to the Metropolis would be equally improved by being submitted to the same process.

Tables C. and D. record the proportion of organic impurity contained in the waters as they were delivered by the various Companies, this impurity being represented by the two most important constituents of organic matter—carbon and nitrogen. These tables are of great significance since the organic matters polluting the Thames and Lea are to a great extent, of animal origin. Owing to the careful filtration to which the water drawn from the Thames and Lea was in the majority of cases subjected, together with the improved means of storage at the command of the Companies, the average quality of the water supplied during the greater part of the year was better than usual; nevertheless in January, February, March, and December the water distributed by most of the Companies from these sources was much polluted with organic matter and not fit to drink. Taking the mean proportion of organic impurity in the Thames water delivered in 1868 as 1,000, I find that in the subsequent years, 1881 included, the following proportions were present:

Year.	Proportion of organic impurity present in Thames water as delivered in London.
1868	1,000
1869	1,016
1870	795
1871	928
1872	1,243
1873	917
1874	933
1875	1,030
1876	903
1877	907
1878	1,056
1879	1,175
1880	1,263
1881	1,007

From this Table it is apparent that whereas during the year 1880 the water drawn from the Thames was more polluted with organic matter that in any previous year since these analyses have been made, last year it was of better quality than it has been since 1877.

Dr. Frankland's Report.

The water drawn from the Lea was throughout the greater part of the year considerably less polluted than that derived from the Thames, the New River Company's supply being, as a rule, of superior quality to any of the Thames waters, whilst that of the East London Company usually ranked with the better classes of Thames water; indeed, this Company occasionally abstracts a portion of its supply from the Thames at Sunbury. In January and February, however, the water supplied by these Companies was of very inferior quality, as was that supplied by the East London Company in March. Taking, as above, the mean proportion of organic impurity in the Thames water supplied to London in 1868 as 1,000, I find in that and the succeeding years, 1881 inclusive, the following proportions in the Lea water delivered by the New River and East London Companies :

Year.	Proportion of organic impurity present in Lea water as delivered in London.
1868	484
1869	618
1870	550
1871	604
1872	819
1873	693
1874	583
1875	751
1876	562
1877	596
1878	747
1879	954
1880	1,143
1881	868

Thus the pollution of the Lea with organic matters, although less excessive than in 1879 and 1880, was greater than in any other year out of the 14 during which these analyses have been conducted.

The organic matter contained in the deep well waters supplied to London during the last 14 years was, when compared with the same standard :

1868	254
1869	312
1870	246
1871	150
1872	221
1873	250
1874	287
1875	250
1876	246
1877	243
1878	323
1879	387
1880	393
1881	409

Dr. Frankland's Report.

These numbers strikingly exhibit the superiority of this deep well water over that supplied to London from the rivers Thames and Lea, but the disparity between the two is really even greater than indicated above; for although the objectionable organic matters contained in water are not dissolved but suspended, yet their state of division is so fine that no artificial filtration through sand can insure their removal hence, although the efficient filtration of river water is very desirable, it affords no safeguard against the distribution of noxious organic matter. On the other hand, the inimitable natural filtration which the deep well water has undergone in percolating through a great depth of porous strata renders it extremely unlikely that any suspended organic matter should have escaped elimination.

Table E. shows the proportional amount of organic elements (organic carbon and organic nitrogen) in each of the waters supplied by the various Companies; the average amount of these elements contained in the Kent Company's water during the nine years ending December 1876 being taken as unity. According to this Table the maximum, minimum, and average proportions in each of these waters during the year 1881 were as follows:

Sources.		Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.
Deep Wells	Kent	1·9	1·3	1·6
	Colne Valley	1·7	1·1	1·5
	Tottenham	2·7	1·4	1·9
River Lea	New River	6·6	1·6	2·9
	East London	5·3	2·2	3·4
River Thames	Chelsea	6·8	2·3	3·9
	West Middlesex	6·5	2·3	4·2
	Southwark	7·1	2·8	4·5
	Grand Junction	6·4	2·4	3·8
	Lambeth	6·0	2·2	4·1

These numbers bear record of the great fluctuations in quality to which the river waters were subject, and to the uniform purity which the deep well waters maintained throughout the year. Of the deep well waters the best was that supplied by the Colne Valley Company. Of the river water that drawn from the Lea and sent out by the New River Company was the best, whilst the best average supplies from the Thames were delivered by the Chelsea and Grand Junction Companies. On the other hand, the water containing the greatest maximum, minimum, and average impurity was supplied by the Southwark Company.

The following Table exhibits the maximum amount of organic pollution in the Thames and Lea waters from 1868 to 1881 inclusive, the average of the samples from each source in the month of greatest pollution being taken for comparison:

Dr. Frankland's Report.

MAXIMUM AMOUNT of ORGANIC POLLUTION.

THAMES.			LEA.		
Year.	Elements of organic matter in parts per 100,000.	Months in which maximum pollution occurred.	Year.	Elements of organic matter in parts per 100,000.	Months in which maximum pollution occurred.
1868	·45	January.	1868	·27	February.
1869	·60	February.	1869	·33	February.
1870	·42	January.	1870	·30	January.
1871	·52	October.	1871	·22	February.
1872	·48	Jan. and Dec.	1872	·39	December.
1873	·46	January.	1873	·33	January.
1874	·37	March.	1874	·21	March.
1875	·49	November.	1875	·28	November.
1876	·44	December.	1876	·24	March.
1877	·40	January.	1877	·30	January.
1878	·36	December.	1878	·26	June.
1879	·38	February.	1879	·33	July.
1880	·42	October.	1880	·33	February.
1881	·34	February.	1881	·34	February.

Both the Thames and the Lea were comparatively free from pollution during an exceptionally long period of the year, and the maximum contamination, in the case of the Thames, was less than it has ever been since these analyses have been made. Nevertheless, even in an unusually advantageous year like the past, this water is greatly inferior to that furnished by the deep wells in the chalk.

Tables F. and G. need no comment.

Table H. gives the total weight of combined nitrogen present in the waters; this, after making a small correction for the quantity contained in average rain water, constitutes the total evidence of both past and present pollution which the waters have suffered by nitrogenous organic matters. In the spring and summer months of the year the vital activity, both animal and vegetable, which then exists in the streams, considerably reduces the quantity of combined nitrogen, and therefore that found in the autumn and winter months only should be regarded as a measure of pollution. During the months of January, February, March, October, November, and December 1876, the average proportion of total combined nitrogen in 100,000 parts of Thames water was ·312 part; in the same period of 1877 it was ·291, in 1878 it was ·270 part, in 1879 ·281, 1880 ·276, and last year ·260 part. The reduction since the year 1876 results partly from the greater volume of water in the river, but chiefly from the longer storage to which the water is subjected by the Companies.

In the same quantity of water taken from the Lea the average total combined nitrogen was ·294 part in 1876, ·277 part in 1877, ·308 in 1878, ·310 in 1879, ·284 in 1880, and ·294 part last year.

Since the deep well water supplied by the Kent and Colne Valley Companies and by the Tottenham Local Board of Health is not exposed to the influence of vegetable or animal life, the average of the total combined nitrogen may be taken on the whole year. In 1877 it was ·458

Dr. Frankland's Report.

part, in 1878 it was ·446 part, in 1879 ·317 part, in 1880 ·294 part, and last year it amounted to ·306 part per 100,000 parts of water.

Table I. shows the quantity of chlorine found in the several waters. The numbers show that the brackish tidal water of the Thames and Lea in no case during the past year gained access to the reservoirs of the water companies.

Table K. compares the different waters as to their hardness; that is to say, the weight of carbonate of lime, or its equivalent of other soap-destroying substances, found in 100,000 parts of water. The average hardness of the Thames water delivered in London was 19°·8 in 1876, 19°·5 in 1877, 20°·3 in 1878, 20°·8 in 1879, 20°·2 in 1880, and 19°·8 in 1881; of the Lea, 20°·1 in 1876, 20°·0 in 1877, 21°·0 in 1878, 21°·4 in 1879, 20°·3 in 1880, and 20°·8 in 1881; of the Kent Company's water 26°·8 in 1876, 27°·5 in 1877, 28°·4 in 1878, 28°·4 in 1879, 26°·6 in 1880, and 28°·3 in 1881; of the Colne Valley Company's water 5°·1 in 1877, 7°·3 in 1878, 6°·3 in 1879, 6°·3 in 1880, and 6°·2 in 1881; and of the water distributed by the Tottenham Local Board of Health 26°·5 in 1877, 27°·3 in 1878, 25°·6 in 1879, 22°·2 in 1880, and 24°·1 in 1881.

All hard water *must* be softened before it can be used for washing linen; when it is softened by the laundress in detail, the expense of the operation is at least eighty times as great as when conducted on a large scale by a water company. The only water suitable for washing delivered in London during the past year was that of the Colne Valley Company, which was softened by Clarke's process before distribution.

Lastly, Table L. shows the annual average of each determination, and thus summarises the average results of the analyses of the water supplied by each Company during the year. In the following Table are collected the results of my observations respecting the efficiency of the filtration to which the Thames and Lea water was subjected by the several Companies in 1881 :—

Companies or Local Authorities.	Number of occasions when clear and transparent.	Number of occasions when slightly turbid.	Number of occasions when turbid.	Number of occasions when very turbid.
THAMES.				
Chelsea	7	5	0	0
West Middlesex	9	3	0	0
Southwark	11	1	0	0
Grand Junction	5	7	0	0
Lambeth	9	2	1	0
LEA.				
New River	10	2	0	0
East London	10	2	0	0
DEEP WELLS.				
Kent	12	0	0	0
Colne Valley	12	0	0	0
Tottenham Local Board	12	0	0	0

From this Table it is apparent that during the past year no Company drawing from a river supplied water at all times clear and bright; the Southwark Company's water most nearly approached uniform clearness and transparency, being on only one occasion slightly turbid.

Dr. Frankland's Report.

The deep well water of the Kent and Colne Valley Companies, and of the Tottenham Local Board of Health was uniformly clear and bright, the process of natural filtration which it has undergone through a very great thickness of chalk rendering artificial filtration unnecessary.

The sediment deposited from turbid water on standing is often found by the microscope to contain living and moving organisms. During the past year such organisms were discovered in the Grand Junction and Lambeth Companies' water. The following Table records the results of these microscopic examinations during the past thirteen years.

NUMBER of occasions when MOVING ORGANISMS were found.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Chelsea	3	2	2	3	2	5	4	4	1	0	2	0	0
West Middlesex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Southwark	8	1	4	1	2	5	5	7	5	3	0	0	0
Grand Junction	4	1	1	2	3	5	7	3	3	3	1	3	3
Lambeth	5	0	4	6	3	4	5	4	1	1	0	2	1
New River	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
East London	4	3	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Kent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colne Valley	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	0	0	0	0
Tottenham	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	0	0	0	0

I am, &c.
E. FRANKLAND.

To the Right Hon. John George Dodson, M.P.,
President of the Local Government Board.

TABLE A.

TEMPERATURE (in Centigrade degrees) of the METROPOLITAN WATERS, as delivered from the different Companies' Mains.

	Companies or Local Authorities.	1881. Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
Inner Circle.	THAMES.													
	Chelsea	5·0	6·5	9·5	7·0	12·1	16·1	17·2	16·3	15·0	8·3	9·9	8·2	10·9
	West Middlesex	3·8	5·3	10·0	6·2	14·5	17·7	20·0	18·7	17·2	8·9	10·7	8·2	11·8
	Southwark	4·0	5·2	10·1	7·1	14·5	17·1	19·4	17·7	16·6	9·4	10·7	8·2	11·7
	Grand Junction	5·0	5·0	10·0	6·3	14·3	17·7	19·7	18·8	16·1	10·0	9·4	8·7	11·8
	Lambeth	4·8	5·0	10·0	5·0	12·0	17·1	18·3	16·9	15·5	7·8	9·7	7·9	10·8
	LEA.													
	New River	4·0	5·0	10·5	7·0	13·2	17·1	19·0	17·7	15·5	9·4	9·2	7·2	11·2
	East London	3·0	6·0	10·0	6·2	14·2	17·7	18·3	17·7	16·1	8·3	9·2	6·9	11·1
	DEEP WELLS.													
	Kent	10·0	12·0	12·5	11·6	14·0	14·0	14·4	13·3	14·4	11·1	12·2	10·7	12·5
Outer Circle.	Colne Valley	11·1	11·0	11·1	11·0	11·1	11·1	11·1	11·1	11·1	11·1	11·1	11·1	11·1
	Tottenham Local Board	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE B.

WEIGHT of SOLID MATTERS in 100,000 parts of the WATERS.

	Companies or Local Authorities.	1881. Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
Inner Circle.	THAMES.													
	Chelsea	30·90	29·20	29·16	29·00	24·50	25·04	25·20	23·30	25·42	25·68	27·60	28·84	26·99
	West Middlesex	31·68	29·88	28·90	27·84	25·16	24·82	25·20	24·50	26·70	27·14	28·90	28·20	27·41
	Southwark	33·02	28·14	27·76	26·60	24·02	26·30	25·24	25·70	27·80	28·00	30·00	30·52	29·43
	Grand Junction	32·76	28·22	28·38	28·40	26·30	26·86	24·34	26·14	27·10	27·80	30·34	27·22	29·49
	Lambeth	33·96	29·50	28·74	28·80	27·20	28·00	26·20	26·10	28·18	28·54	31·08	20·27	29·71
	LEA.													
	New River	31·70	27·62	31·40	30·40	25·28	25·60	24·50	26·44	26·34	27·40	29·70	29·80	29·68
	East London	36·46	34·46	33·72	27·03	25·86	26·90	26·20	25·10	28·18	30·70	34·10	33·26	30·16
	DEEP WELLS.													
	Kent	39·56	40·96	41·56	47·15	46·42	45·04	44·46	44·36	41·60	42·72	43·52	44·78	43·46
Outer Circle.	Colne Valley	15·20	12·98	15·74	17·16	18·80	13·24	13·14	12·90	12·00	12·10	12·20	13·48	14·08
	Tottenham Local Board	39·90	40·02	40·24	40·04	42·86	40·22	40·68	41·20	39·96	40·10	39·80	39·50	40·38

TABLE C.

ORGANIC CARBON in 100,000 parts of the WATERS.

	Companies or Local Authorities.	1881. Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
Inner Circle.	THAMES.													
	Chelsea	·335	·278	·229	·187	·111	·133	·155	·155	·200	·148	·179	·187	·191
	West Middlesex	·295	·258	·285	·171	·115	·150	·112	·174	·213	·173	·223	·336	·209
	Southwark	·303	·293	·260	·186	·136	·204	·181	·163	·172	·189	·224	·358	·223
	Grand Junction	·226	·317	·246	·178	·130	·147	·153	·114	·183	·177	·131	·250	·188
	Lambeth	·241	·306	·286	·167	·142	·168	·169	·136	·103	·217	·228	·265	·202
	LEA.													
	New River	·222	·352	·181	·155	·092	·082	·085	·075	·096	·093	·115	·175	·144
	East London	·278	·257	·277	·113	·120	·135	·111	·133	·136	·170	·134	·172	·170
	DEEP WELLS.													
	Kent	·098	·077	·043	·087	·084	·076	·076	·083	·074	·070	·058	·091	·077
Outer Circle.	Colne Valley	·085	·047	·081	·075	·071	·086	·083	·066	·061	·062	·068	·086	·073
	Tottenham Local Board	·139	·075	·115	·087	·097	·081	·095	·099	·112	·079	·102	·087	·097

Table D.

Organic Nitrogen in 100,000 parts of the Waters.

	Companies or Local Authorities.	1881. Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
Inner Circle.	Thames.													
	Chelsea	·064	·033	·051	·041	·024	·024	·024	·034	·042	·038	·034	·032	·037
	West Middlesex	·052	·049	·044	·028	·029	·024	·026	·035	·049	·036	·036	·047	·038
	Southwark	·042	·048	·050	·038	·032	·045	·023	·031	·045	·026	·037	·059	·040
	Grand Junction	·050	·061	·027	·040	·021	·038	·027	·027	·021	·042	·030	·045	·036
	Lambeth	·031	·048	·046	·037	·044	·025	·022	·038	·027	·044	·036	·048	·037
	Lea.													
	New River	·044	·040	·029	·029	·015	·014	·018	·019	·021	·021	·017	·043	·026
	East London	·032	·034	·035	·019	·025	·022	·016	·026	·044	·032	·036	·033	·030
	Deep Wells.													
	Kent	·016	·018	·017	·019	·018	·012	·014	·013	·015	·019	·018	·015	·016
Outer Circle.	Colne Valley	·006	·017	·017	·018	·013	·017	·010	·016	·015	·011	·014	·014	·014
	Tottenham Local Board	·021	·007	·010	·019	·025	·014	·010	·016	·021	·012	·021	·022	·017

Table E.

Proportional Amount of Organic Elements, that in the Kent Company's Water during the Nine Years ending December 1876 being taken as 1.

	Companies or Local Authorities.	1881. Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
Inner Circle.	Thames.													
	Chelsea	6·8	5·3	4·7	3·9	2·3	2·7	3·0	3·2	4·1	3·2	3·6	3·7	3·9
	West Middlesex	5·9	5·2	5·6	3·4	2·4	2·9	2·3	3·5	4·4	3·4	4·4	6·5	4·2
	Southwark	5·8	5·9	5·3	3·8	2·8	4·2	3·5	3·3	3·7	3·6	4·4	7·1	4·5
	Grand Junction	4·7	6·4	4·6	3·7	2·6	3·1	3·1	2·4	3·5	3·7	2·7	5·0	3·8
	Lambeth	4·6	6·0	5·6	3·5	3·2	3·3	3·2	2·9	2·2	4·4	4·5	5·3	4·1
	Lea.													
	New River	4·5	6·6	3·6	3·1	1·8	1·6	1·7	1 6	2·0	1·9	2·2	3·7	2·9
	East London	5·3	4·9	5·3	2·2	2·5	2·7	2·2	2·7	3·1	3·4	2·9	3·3	3·4
	Deep Wells.													
	Kent	1·9	1·6	1·1	1·8	1·7	1·5	1·5	1·6	1·5	1·5	1·3	1·8	1·6
Outer Circle.	Colne Valley	1·5	1·1	1·7	1·6	1·4	1·7	1·6	1·4	1·3	1·2	1·4	1·7	1·5
	Tottenham Local Board	2·7	1·4	2·1	1·8	2·1	1·6	1·8	1·9	2·3	1·5	1·9	1·8	1·9

Table F.

Ammonia in 100,000 parts of the Waters.

	Companies or Local Authorities.	1881. Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
Inner Circle.	Thames.													
	Chelsea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	West Middlesex	0	0	·001	0	·002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	·000
	Southwark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	·002	0	0	0	·000
	Grand Junction	0	·001	·002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	·002	·000
	Lambeth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lea.													
	New River	0	·001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	·000
	East London	0	·001	0	0	·002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	·000
	Deep Wells.													
	Kent	·004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	·000
Outer Circle.	Colne Valley	0	0	0	·005	·003	·005	·002	0	0	·001	·002	·002	·002
	Tottenham Local Board	·086	·078	·090	·070	·078	·078	·066	0	·024	·090	·078	·102	·070

TABLE G.

NITROGEN, as NITRATES and NITRITES, in 100,000 parts of the WATERS.

	COMPANIES OR LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	1881. Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
Inner Circle.	THAMES.													
	Chelsea	·219	·245	·226	·217	·212	·168	·148	·118	·147	·143	·205	·210	·188
	West Middlesex	·248	·302	·248	·275	·229	·176	·138	·139	·174	·197	·216	·206	·212
	Southwark	·299	·219	·216	·233	·201	·176	·144	·147	·164	·199	·212	·202	·201
	Grand Junction	·300	·201	·206	·309	·211	·179	·136	·082	·169	·160	·220	·139	·193
	Lambeth	·318	·226	·219	·302	·231	·199	·169	·149	·217	·210	·225	·060	·210
	LEA.													
	New River	·276	·218	·317	·293	·213	·202	·172	·178	·279	·241	·269	·291	·246
	East London	·270	·278	·256	·286	·171	·155	·139	·093	·171	·233	·263	·215	·211
	DEEP WELLS.													
	Kent	·393	·459	·511	·456	·439	·444	·462	·467	·502	·446	·448	·455	·457
Outer Circle.	Colne Valley	·394	·389	·423	·382	·372	·382	·338	·344	·309	·339	·336	·272	·357
	Tottenham Local Board	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE H.

TOTAL combined NITROGEN in 100,000 parts of the WATERS.

	COMPANIES OR LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	1881. Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
Inner Circle.	THAMES.													
	Chelsea	·283	·278	·277	·258	·236	·192	·172	·152	·189	·181	·239	·242	·225
	West Middlesex	·300	·351	·293	·303	·260	·200	·164	·174	·223	·233	·252	·253	·251
	Southwark	·341	·267	·266	·271	·233	·221	·167	·178	·211	·225	·249	·261	·241
	Grand Junction	·350	·263	·235	·349	·232	·217	·163	·109	·190	·202	·250	·188	·229
	Lambeth	·349	·274	·265	·339	·275	·224	·191	·187	·244	·254	·261	·108	·248
	LEA.													
	New River	·320	·259	·346	·322	·228	·216	·190	·197	·300	·267	·286	·334	·272
	East London	·302	·313	·291	·305	·198	·177	·155	·119	·215	·265	·299	·248	·241
	DEEP WELLS.													
	Kent	·412	·477	·528	·475	·457	·456	·476	·480	·517	·465	·466	·470	·473
Outer Circle.	Colne Valley	·400	·406	·440	·404	·388	·403	·350	·360	·324	·350	·352	·286	·372
	Tottenham Local Board	·092	·071	·084	·077	·089	·078	·064	·016	·039	·089	·085	·106	·074

TABLE I.

CHLORINE in 100,000 parts of the WATERS.

	COMPANIES OR LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	1881. Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
Inner Circle.	THAMES.													
	Chelsea	1·4	1·5	1·5	1·5	1·4	1·5	1·6	1·5	1·7	1·5	1·6	1·6	1·5
	West Middlesex	1·5	1·5	1·5	1·4	1·5	1·5	1·6	1·6	1·6	1·6	1·6	1·6	1·5
	Southwark	1·5	1·5	1·5	1·5	1·5	1·5	1·6	1·6	1·6	1·5	1·6	1·6	1·5
	Grand Junction	1·4	1·5	1·5	1·6	1·5	1·5	1·5	1·6	1·6	1·5	1·6	1·6	1·5
	Lambeth	1·6	1·5	1·6	1·5	1·5	1·5	1·5	1·6	1·5	1·6	1·6	1·6	1·6
	LEA.													
	New River	1·6	1·5	1·6	1·8	1·6	2·0	1·6	1·6	1·6	1·5	1·6	1·6	1·6
	East London	1·8	1·7	1·7	1·6	1·8	1·7	1·7	1·7	1·7	1·8	1·9	1·8	1·7
	DEEP WELLS.													
	Kent	2·5	2·5	2·5	2·5	2·6	2·5	2·5	2·5	2·5	1·5	2·5	2·5	2·4
Outer Circle.	Colne Valley	1·5	1·5	1·6	1·6	1·7	1·7	1·5	1·5	1·5	1·5	1·6	1·5	1·6
	Tottenham Local Board	3·0	2·8	2·9	2·7	2·8	2·8	2·9	2·9	2·8	2·9	2·8	2·9	2·9

TABLE K.

DEGREES of HARDNESS (1 deg. = 1 part of carbonate of lime, or its equivalent) in 100,000 parts of the WATERS.

	COMPANIES OR LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	1881.											
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
Inner Circle.	THAMES.													
	Chelsea	20·3	21·4	20·0	20·6	19·7	18·0	20·0	17·1	19·1	19·4	19·7	21·2	19·7
	West Middlesex	20·3	22·4	21·2	20·3	19·1	18·0	20·3	17·4	19·1	19·1	18·5	20·9	19·7
	Southwark	20·9	19·7	21·2	20·0	18·0	19·4	20·3	17·7	19·7	20·6	20·3	22·1	20·0
	Grand Junction	21·5	19·4	20·3	19·1	20·0	18·9	18·5	17·7	19·4	19·4	20·3	20·6	19·6
	Lambeth	21·8	20·9	21·5	21·2	20·6	20·3	20·0	20·0	21·2	18·9	21·2	15·1	20·2
	LEA.													
	New River	20·3	18·3	24·5	21·8	19·4	18·3	19·7	19·1	19·4	18·9	20·3	19·4	20·0
	East London	23·6	23·6	24·2	21·2	18·5	20·0	18·5	18·0	20·9	23·0	23·6	23·9	21·6
	DEEP WELLS.													
	Kent	27·2	27·8	29·0	28·7	29·0	29·0	27·8	27·8	26·9	28·4	28·7	29·6	28·3
Outer Circle.	Colne Valley	6·1	5·4	6·9	8·1	9·7	5·1	5·9	4·6	4·7	6·3	5·1	6·1	6·2
	Tottenham Local Board	24·3	24·3	23·5	26·7	22·6	25·0	24·3	24·3	23·5	22·9	22·9	24·3	24·1

TABLE L.

AVERAGES FOR 1881.

The numbers in this Table relate to 100,000 parts of each Water.

	COMPANIES OR LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	Temperature in Centigrade Degrees.	Total Solid Matters.	Organic Carbon.	Organic Nitrogen.	Ammonia.	Nitrogen, as Nitrates and Nitrites.	Total combined Nitrogen.	Chlorine.	Total Hardness.	Proportional Amount of Organic Elements, that in the Kent Company's Water during the nine years ending December 1876 being taken as 1.
Inner Circle.	THAMES.										
	Chelsea	10°9	26·99	·191	·037	0	·188	·225	1·5	19·7	3·9
	West Middlesex	11·8	27·41	·209	·038	·000	·212	·251	1·5	19·7	4·2
	Southwark	11·7	29·43	·223	·040	·000	·201	·241	1·5	20·0	4·5
	Grand Junction	11·8	29·49	·188	·036	·000	·193	·229	1·5	19·6	3·8
	Lambeth	10·8	29·71	·202	·037	0	·210	·248	1·6	20·2	4·1
	LEA.										
	New River	11·2	29·68	·144	·026	·000	·246	·272	1·6	20·0	2·9
	East London	11·1	30·16	·170	·030	·000	·211	·241	1·7	21·6	3·4
	DEEP WELLS.										
	Kent	12·5	43·46	·077	·016	·000	·457	·473	2·4	28·3	1·6
Outer Circle.	Colne Valley	11·1	14·08	·073	·014	·002	·357	·372	1·6	6·2	1·5
	Tottenham Local Board	—	40·38	·097	·017	·070	0	·074	2·9	24·1	1·9

Note.—The numbers in these Tables may be converted into grains per imperial gallon by multiplying them by 7, and then moving the decimal point one place to the left.

Appendix C.

Poor Rates, &c.: Receipts and Expenditure.

Page

No. 42. Poor Rate Return.—Remarks on the Annual Poor Rate Return, Year ended Lady-day 1881 - - - - 220

No. 43. Poor Rate Return.—Summary of Poor Rate Returns, Year ended Lady-day 1881 - - - - - - - - 230

No. 44. Expenditure for the Relief of the Poor.—Comparative Statement, Years ended Lady-day 1880 and 1881 - 234

No. 45. Poor Rates levied and expended.—Serial Summary, 40 Years, 1842 to 1881 - - - - - - - - 236

No. 46. Statement of the Six Principal Items which constitute Relief to the Poor.—25 Years, ended with Lady-day 1881 - - - - - - - - - 238

No. 47. Poor Rates levied and expended.—Rate per head and Rate in the £, for 40 Years, 1842 to 1881 inclusive - 239

No. 48. In-maintenance and Out-door Relief.—Remarks, Half-year ended Lady-day 1881 - - - - - - - 240

No. 49. In-maintenance and Out-door Relief. — Comparative Statement, Half-years ended Lady-day 1880 and 1881 - 243

No. 50. In-maintenance and Out-door Relief.—Remarks, Half-year ended Michaelmas 1881 - - - - - - 245

No. 51. In-maintenance and Out-door Relief. — Comparative Statement, Half-years ended Michaelmas 1880 and 1881 - 248

No. 42.

Remarks on the Annual Poor Rate Return.

I.—The Poor Rate Return for 1880–81 generally.

Series of Returns.

The present is the *seventy-fourth* annual publication of the Poor Rate Return; it represents the sums levied and expended as Poor Rates throughout the whole of England.

Levy of 1881.

The sum raised by Poor Rates during the year ended Lady-day 1881 was 13,302,088*l.*; the receipts in aid, inclusive of 617,631*l.*, the Treasury subventions and payments for Government property, amounted to 1,038,504*l.*; forming a total receipt of 14,340,592*l.*

Analysis of items of expenditure.

It is to be observed that 5,578,101*l.*, or considerably more than *one-third* of the whole Poor Rate now levied, is expended for "other purposes" than the Relief of the Poor. The figures which represent for 1880–81 the whole expenditure out of the rates are these:—

A. Relief to the Poor	- - - - -		£8,102,136
B. Law Charges	- - - -	£ 29,644	
C. Purposes partly connected and partly unconnected with Relief	- -	680,381	
D. Purposes wholly unconnected with Relief	- - - - -	5,578,101	
			6,288,126
Total	-		- £14,390,262

A. *Relief to the Poor only.*

Total, £8,102,136.

Relief to the Poor, as compared with the previous year.

The following Table shows the comparison of the expenditure of the two years 1879–80 and 1880–81, and although there is a slight increase in the actual amount expended, there is a decrease in its rate per head of the population:—

Years ended at Lady-day.	Expended for Relief of the Poor.	Increase in 1881 as compared with 1880.	Increase per Cent.	Rate per Head on the Population.*	Decreased Rate per Head on the Population.*
	£	£		*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
1880 -	8,015,010	87,126	1·1	6 4	0 1
1881 -	8,102,136			6 3	

* This calculation is based on the Census of 1881, according to the preliminary Report.

Increase or decrease in Union-counties.

The difference per cent. in the expenditure for Relief to the Poor, between the year 1881 and the previous year, is shown in the next Table for each Union-county.

Increase per Cent.

Derby - - - - -	6·9	Surrey (Metropolitan) - -	3·7
Middlesex (Metropolitan) -	5·9	Northumberland - - -	3·2
Essex - - - - -	5·4	Hereford - - - -	2·8
Norfolk - - - -	5·4	Somerset - - - -	2·7
Bedford - - - - -	4·6	Rutland - - - -	2·7
Stafford - - - -	4·3	Herts - - - - -	2·4
Middlesex (Extra Metropolitan)	4·1	Kent (Extra-Metropolitan) -	2·2

INCREASE per Cent.—*continued.*

Leicester	2·1	Surrey (Extra-Metropolitan)	1·4
Northampton	2·0	Monmouth	1·4
Hunts	2·0	Worcester	1·2
Suffolk	1·9	North Wales	1·0
Lincoln	1·9	Nottingham	0·5
Berks	1·7	South Wales	0·4
Bucks	1·7	Sussex	0·3
Gloucester	1·7	Devon	0·1

DECREASE per Cent.

Cornwall	0·3	Oxford	2·4
York, West Riding	0·5	Cumberland	2·7
Dorset	0·7	Westmorland	3·1
York, East Riding	0·9	York, North Riding	3·3
Salop	1·1	Lancaster	4·1
Wilts	1·4	Warwick	4·4
Chester	1·6	Cambridge	4·6
Kent (Metropolitan)	2·1	Durham	8·8
Southampton	2·2		

Constituent items of Relief.

The total expenditure for Relief, and the constituent amounts, so far as they can be discriminated under six heads, are shown in the next Table, for each division of the Kingdom, during the year ended at Lady-day 1881 :—

DIVISIONS.	TOTAL RELIEF to the POOR.	WHEREOF WAS EXPENDED FOR (*a*) In-Maintenance.	(*b*) Out-Relief.	(*c*) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(*d*) Workhouse or other Loans Repaid, and Interest thereon.	(*e*) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury*, and Superannuations.	(*f*) Other Expenses of, or immediately connected with, Relief.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. THE METROPOLIS	1,907,155*	550,739	198,282	206,898	136,934	251,776	535,726
II. SOUTH EASTERN	831,329	202,657	253,454	123,258	25,481	137,331	89,148
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	547,946	108,260	233,225	73,794	8,401	74,665	49,601
IV. EASTERN	474,120	92,606	194,287	62,552	7,783	71,897	44,995
V. SOUTH WESTERN	661,628	100,697	344,046	83,165	5,109	86,054	42,557
VI. WEST MIDLAND	837,229	194,103	303,638	121,116	23,303	111,879	83,190
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	420,846	79,319	187,784	63,495	7,946	51,830	30,472
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	921,219	255,132	233,356	118,012	61,302	125,065	128,352
IX. YORK	630,955	127,031	260,049	81,888	33,242	71,551	57,194
X. NORTHERN	351,449	65,044	140,001	50,211	18,268	40,310	37,615
XI. WELSH	518,260	63,053	311,900	49,391	10,650	46,830	36,436
ENGLAND	8,102,136	1,838,641	2,660,022	1,033,780	338,419	1,069,188	1,135,286

* In adjusting the charges for Relief to the Poor in the Metropolis through the Common Poor Fund, the sum taken from the richer Unions usually, as a matter of account varies more or less from the sum allotted to the poorer ones. Consequently the figures in the Column "Total Relief to the Poor" are not the exact aggregate of those in the six columns which follow it. In the parochial year 1881, the payment made through the Common Fund to the poorer Unions was 171,543*l.*; the sum taken from the richer ones was 198,343*l.*; the difference, 26,800*l.*, when added to 1,880,355*l.*, which is the total of Columns (*a*) to (*f*), leaves the adjusted total as 1,907,155*l.*

Medical Relief in Unions.

The column in the Return* which succeeds that of "Total Expenditure" shows the sum disbursed by the Poor Law Guardians as *Medical Relief* only, which in the present year amounts to 301,349*l.*; this consists of salaries to the Medical Officers; extra Medical Fees paid to them under the General Consolidated Order; also, the cost (if any) of medical and surgical appliances, and drugs. The sums in this column are not additional to those given in Column headed "Total Relief to the Poor;" because the various items of Medical Relief are included in sub-columns (*e*) or (*f*), as forming a portion of the "Relief to the Poor:" the "Medical Relief" is printed separately, as indicating an important and special subject of Poor Law administration.

Total medical relief.

If to the sum expended by the Poor Law Guardians as Medical Relief be added the disbursements for the same object made by the managers of the other pauper institutions named hereunder, the total will amount to 310,456*l.* for the year:—

	£
Poor Law Unions	301,349
District Pauper Schools	1,930
Metropolitan Asylums District Board	5,074
Central London Sick Asylum	1,299
Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum	804
TOTAL MEDICAL RELIEF, 1880–81	£310,456

B. and C. *Law Charges and Expenditure partly connected and partly unconnected with Relief to the Poor.*

Total, £710,025.

Law and other charges partly connected with relief.

This sum is made up of the "cost of proceedings at Law or in Equity (parochial and union)," 29,644*l.*; "payments under the Parochial Assessment Act, and Union Assessment Committee Acts," 79,516*l.*; and "all other purposes, inclusive of salary, poundage, and superannuations to parochial officers, constables' expenses, and proceedings before magistrates," 600,865*l.*

D. *Expenditure unconnected with Relief to the Poor.*

Total, £5,578,101.

Large proportion of expenditure for purposes unconnected with relief.

This part of the Poor-Rate expenditure, which is entirely foreign to the object originally contemplated in the enactment of the rate, has greatly increased since the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act in 1834, in consequence of the imposition of new and the augmentation of old charges. The Table at p. exhibits, separately, all the charges referred to, so far as the returns permit. The heaviest item is the disbursement in respect of the "County, Borough, and Police Rate." The Contributions by the Overseers to the Highway Boards, Rural Sanitary Authorities, and to School Boards are paid out of the Poor Rate and shown in the Poor Rate Returns.

II.—SUBSIDIARY ACCOUNTS OF THE POOR RATE RETURN.

School Districts; Accounts.

The sums contributed to the School Districts, and the sums expended by each district during the parochial year 1880–81, are entered in the subjoined Table:—

* See column 25, page 230, et seq.

RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the SCHOOL DISTRICTS, Year ended at Lady-day 1881.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.					Loans Outstanding on the 25th March 1881.
	Contributions paid to the District School.	Treasury Repayments.	Other Receipts.	TOTAL.	Maintenance of Children at District School.	School Loans repaid with Interest.	Salaries and Rations of Officers; also Superannuations.	Other Expenses.	TOTAL.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
CENTRAL LONDON -	28,295	1,417	1,287	30,999	16,141	2,011	7,121	6,283	31,556	21,180
EAST LONDON - -	24,700	600	1,163	26,463	10,036	5,868	4,070	9,248	29,222	59,082
FOREST GATE - -	14,718	821	248	15,787	6,897	2,177	3,699	2,860	15,633	21,583
SOUTH METROPOLITAN	39,467	1,517	1,799	42,783	18,302	4,137	9,989	9,623	42,051	51,671
NORTH SURREY -	23,100	1,109	272	24,481	10,290	3,097	4,588	6,196	24,171	27,369
FARNHAM & HARTLEY WINTNEY -	2,420	148	166	2,734	1,444	438	606	422	2,910	4,917
READING & WOKINGHAM - - -	3,150	302	220	3,672	1,705	272	795	676	3,448	3,613
SOUTH EAST SHROPSHIRE - - -	2,140	199	94	2,433	1,475	36	524	421	2,456	33
WALSALL AND WEST BROMWICH - -	8,810	409	167	9,386	3,220	1,620	1,296	1,018	7,154	17,067
KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA - -	18,456	506	42	19,004	6,873	3,934	4,039	3,797	18,643	75,497
BRENTWOOD - -	15,799	594	116	16,509	7,087	3,205	2,731	6,355	19,378	55,333
TOTALS - £	181,055	7,622	5,574	194,251	83,470	26,795	39,458	46,899	196,622	337,345

The contributions to the Metropolitan Asylum Districts are also accounted for in the Poor Rate Return; these sums are included in the amounts entered in sub-column (*f*), "Other Expenses of, or immediately connected with, Relief," thereby causing a considerable increase in the expenditure under that head. Metropolitan Asylum Districts Accounts.

RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS DISTRICT BOARD, and of the SICK ASYLUM DISTRICTS, Year ended Lady-day 1881.

DISTRICTS.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.				
	From Contributory Unions.	Treasury Subventions.	Other Sources.	TOTAL.	Maintenance of Imbeciles and Sick Paupers.	Salaries and Rations of Officers; also Superannuations.	Loans and Interest.	All other Expenses.	TOTAL.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS DISTRICT BOARD - - -	250,311	3,553	2,718	256,582	91,790	59,942	41,517	83,249	276,498
CENTRAL LONDON SICK ASYLUM -	29,840	650	58	30,548	13,947	9,017	5,349	4,053	32,366
POPLAR AND STEPNEY SICK ASYLUM	20,000	402	166	20,568	8,873	5,882	4,114	3,097	21,966
TOTAL - £	300,151	4,605	2,942	307,698	114,610	74,841	50,980	90,399	330,830

Sums contributed by the Metropolitan Unions.

The sum contributed by each Union in the Metropolis to the Asylums District Board during the year ended at Lady-day 1881 is shown hereunder :—

UNIONS.	Contributions paid to the Metropolitan Asylums District Board.	UNIONS.	Contributions paid to the Metropolitan Asylums District Board.
	£		£
Kensington - -	12,124	Bethnal Green - -	4,746
Fulham - - -	3,596	Whitechapel - -	4,988
Paddington - -	8,909	St. George-in-the-East -	3,693
Chelsea - - -	4,971	Stepney - - -	3,778
St. George's - -	17,905	Mile End Old Town -	4,232
Westminster - -	6,183	Poplar - - -	6,208
St. Marylebone - -	13,668	St. Saviour's - - -	10,697
Hampstead - -	3,083	St. Olave's - -	8,701
St. Pancras - -	15,693	Lambeth - - -	11,919
Islington - - -	11,601	Wandsworth and Clapham	9,323
Hackney - - -	8,488	Camberwell - -	7,728
St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury - -	3,580	Greenwich - - -	5,213
		Lewisham - - -	4,161
Strand - - -	5,532	Woolwich - - -	4,148
Holborn - - -	12,509		
City of London - -	25,632	TOTAL - £	250,311
Shoreditch - -	7,302		

These subsidiary Accounts have been duly charged to the respective Contributory Unions, and form part of the item "Relief to the Poor."

III.—The Poor Rate Returns during the decade 1872–81.

Receipts and Expenditure from 1872 to 1881.

The Returns, in a contracted shape, are exhibited in the next Table, for the last ten years, with the rate per head, on the estimated population, of the amount levied as Poor's Rate, and of the amount expended in relief :—

Years ended at Lady-day.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.			RATE per HEAD on Estimated Population.	
	From Poor Rates; *i.e.* Levy.	Receipts in Aid.	TOTAL.	Relief to the Poor only.	All other Purposes.	TOTAL.	Levy only.	Relief to the Poor.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1872	12,100,490	508,448	12,608,938	8,007,403	4,373,875	12,381,278	10 6½	6 11½
1873	12,190,600	467,343	12,657,943	7,692,169	4,734,397	12,426,566	10 5½	6 7½
1874	12,342,251	461,511	12,803,762	7,664,957	5,186,050	12,851,007	10 5½	6 6
1875	12,483,133	711,313	13,194,446	7,488,481	5,205,727	12,694,208	10 5½	6 3½
1876	12,092,087	813,308	12,905,395	7,335,858	5,301,084	12,636,942	10 0	6 0¼
1877	12,049,046	899,128	12,948,174	7,400,034	5,598,203	12,998,237	9 10½	6 0½
1878	12,585,677	904,035	13,489,712	7,688,650	5,926,647	13,615,297	10 2	6 2½
1879	12,913,797	957,321	13,871,118	7,829,819	5,863,365	13,693,184	10 4	6 3½
1880	13,033,655	967,857	14,001,512	8,015,010	6,077,092	14,092,102	10 3½	6 4
1881	13,302,088	1,038,504	14,340,592	8,102,136	6,288,126	14,390,262	*10 3	*6 3

* Calculated on the Census of 1881, according to the Preliminary Report.

The principal heads of expenditure, which constitute "Relief to the Poor," are shown for the ten years in the next Table, together with the average price of wheat.

Constituent items of Relief to the Poor.

Years ended at Lady-day.	EXPENDED FOR RELIEF TO THE POOR. (a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse Loans Repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury*; also, Superannuations.	(f) Other Expenses of, or immediately connected with, Relief.	TOTAL. *	Average Price of Wheat per Imperial Quarter.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.
1872	1,515,790	3,583,571	742,483	278,566	871,402	945,867	8,007,403	57 1
1873	1,549,403	3,279,122	780,927	272,698	893,218	914,957	7,692,169	57 2
1874	1,649,333	3,110,896	830,454	271,808	909,231	891,815	7,664,957	60 3
1875	1,577,596	2,958,670	859,073	267,337	929,723	896,196	7,488,481	50 11
1876	1,534,224	2,760,804	883,267	275,067	942,581	940,878	7,335,858	45 5
1877	1,613,757	2,616,465	911,426	285,086	972,217	1,001,746	7,400,034	48 2
1878	1,727,340	2,621,786	957,119	287,934	997 308	1,119,638	7,688,650	56 8
1879	1,720,947	2,641,558	986,050	296,533	1,023,197	1,153,308	7,829,819	43 7
1880	1,757,749	2,710,778	994,204	319,426	1,053,218	1,181,511	8,015,010	45 4½
1881	1,838,641	2,660,022	1,033,780	338,419	1,069,188	1,135,286	8,102,136	43 7

* The total amounts entered in this column differ slightly from the sum of the items in the six preceding columns, *see* note *ante*.

The sums disbursed in the decade as cost of legal proceedings, as well as the expenditure *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor, are as follows :—

Law and other charges partly connected and partly unconnected with Relief.

Years ended at Lady-day.	Cost of Proceedings at Law (Parochial and Union).	Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.		TOTAL.
		Payments under the Parochial Assessment Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	All other Purposes, inclusive of Salary, Poundage, and Superannuations to Parochial Officers, Constables Expenses, and Proceedings before Magistrates.	
	£	£	£	£
1872 -	26,196	54,906	568,050	649,152
1873 -	24,068	52,408	563,138	639,614
1874 -	25,582	55,682	536,644	617,908
1875 -	25,429	60,178	524,966	610,573
1876 -	27,162	85,820	537,489	650,471
1877 -	34,805	96,265	523,225	654,295
1878 -	34,135	66,654	544,686	645,475
1879 -	36,301	59,421	570,645	666,367
1880 -	27,787	56,050	577,282	661,119
1881 -	29,644	79,516	600,865	710,025

Expenditure *unconnected* with Relief.

The disbursements from the Poor's Rate for purposes unconnected with Relief are shown for the same decade in the following Summary :

Years ended at Lady-day.	POOR RATE EXPENDITURE FOR PURPOSES *UNCONNECTED* WITH RELIEF.									
	Payments for or towards the County, Borough, and Police Rates.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards or Rural Sanitary Authorities for Highways.*	Contributions by Overseers to the Rural Sanitary Authority for General Expenses.	Contributions by the Overseers to School Boards.	School Attendance Committee Expenses.	Payments on Account of Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	Expenses of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration and Costs of Jury Lists.	School Fees for Non-pauper Children.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1872	2,798,344	658,489	—	—	—	79,350	112,942	75,598	—	3,724,723
1873	3,041,808	704,483	23,540	62,791	—	80,429	100,557	81,175	—	4,094,783
1874	3,310,416	777,141	137,954	99,314	—	80,558	79,111	83,648	—	4,568,142
1875	3,252,656	800,682	131,251	160,766	—	83,173	81,579	85,047	—	4,595,154
1876	3,228,770	822,053	107,293	232,526	—	92,678	82,088	85,205	—	4,650,613
1877	3,334,020	887,550	113,728	339,590	—	3,244	88,402	87,374	—	4,943,908
1878	3,457,952	971,241	117,298	429,139	30,655	92,744	92,275	89,868	—	5,281,172
1879	3,232,226	998,142	119,252	514,281	59,560	94,160	87,754	91,623	—	5,196,998
1880	3,410,327	990,915	109,459	571,626	57,571	92,881	86,879	96,315	—	5,415,973
1881	3,588,308	892,223	127,794	619,141	55,575	92,674	87,745	98,281	16,360	5,578,101

* In 27 unions the Rural Sanitary Authorities have exercised the powers of Highway Boards during the whole or a portion of the year ended at Lady-day 1881, but the payments made by the overseers to these authorities in respect of highway expenditure have, so far as the information afforded by the returns will allow, been included in this column, so that it may continue to show the total contribution out of the Poor Rates for Highway Boards.

Valuation to the Poor Rates.

The rateable value of property assessed to the Poor's Rate has now been returned in respect of seventeen parochial years, and The Gross Estimated Rental for fourteen of that series. The earlier figures will be found in preceding issues of this Return, namely, for the parochial years 1841, 1847, 1850, 1856, 1866, 1868, and 1870.

In Force on Lady-day.	Poor's Rate Valuation.		YEARS ended with Lady-day.	Amount of Poor Rates levied.	Rate in the £ of Levy on		Expended for Relief to the Poor.	Rate in the £ for Relief on	
	Gross Estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.			Gross Estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.		Gross Estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.
	£	£		£	s. d.	s. d.	£	s. d.	s. d.
1873	132,571,829	112,392,362	1874	12,342,251	1 10·3	2 2·4	7,664,957	1 1·9	1 4·4
1874	136,408,462	115,646,631	1875	12,483,133	1 10·0	2 1·9	7,488,481	1 1·2	1 3·5
1875	140,524,319	119,079,589	1876	12,092,087	1 8·7	2 0·4	7,335,858	1 0·5	1 2·8
1876	146,989,979	124,587,474	1877	12,049,046	1 7·7	1 11·2	7,400,034	1 0·1	1 2·3
1877	150,980,679	127,948,380	1878	12,585,677	1 8·0	1 11·6	7,688,650	1 0·2	1 2·4
1878	154,606,467	131,021,019	1879	12,913,797	1 8·0	1 11·7	7,829,819	1 0·2	1 2·3
1879	157,968,723	133,769,875	1880	13,033,655	1 7·8	1 11·4	8,015,010	1 0·2	1 2·4
1880	160,248,997	135,645,473	1881	13,302,088	1 7·9	1 11·5	8,102,136	1 0·1	1 2·3

IV.—Loans outstanding against Poor Law Authorities.

Loans. The balance of loans effected by the Poor Law Union Authorities under the orders of the Board is now given in the annual poor rate return. According to these figures, the balance at the close of the parochial year 1880–81 was 4,004,555*l*. The total of the rates levied during the currency of the same year was, as before stated, 13,302,088*l*. The outstanding liabilities with regard to loans, therefore, are more than one-fourth of the aggregate levy, but many unions contributory to that levy are free of loan-debt. The balance is shown and the ratios entered for each division of the kingdom hereunder:

DIVISIONS.	Amount of Poor's Rate levied during 1880–81.	Loans effected by the Poor Law Guardians under Orders of the Board. Balance thereof 25th March 1881.	Per Cent. of Outstanding Loan on actual Levy.
	£	£	
I. THE METROPOLIS - -	2,423,740	1,590,246	65·6
II. SOUTH EASTERN - -	1,402,023	265,404	18·9
III. SOUTH MIDLAND - -	940,632	88,109	9·4
IV. EASTERN - - -	728,175	98,326	13·5
V. SOUTH WESTERN - -	1,099,602	55,388	5·0
VI. WEST MIDLAND - -	1,473,560	276,529	18·8
VII. NORTH MIDLAND - -	699,681	102,082	14·6
VIII. NORTH WESTERN - -	1,808,594	700,048	38·7
IX. YORK - - -	1,241,562	470,978	37·9
X. NORTHERN - - -	646,300	213,872	33·1
XI. WELSH - - -	838,219	143,573	17·1
TOTAL OF ENGLAND -	13,302,088	4,004,555	30·1

In addition to the loans for which the Guardians are liable, a considerable sum is chargeable to other Poor Law Authorities. All reckoned, the total at Lady-day 1881 amounted to 5,271,303*l*., in respect of the several authorities set out hereunder, viz., those for,—

	£
Poor Law Unions - - -	4,004,555
District Pauper Schools - -	337,345
Metropolitan Asylums District Board -	826,098
Central London Sick Asylum - -	60,881
Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum -	42,424
Total - - -	£ 5,271,303

Moneys raised on loan.

The moneys actually received upon loan are not shown in the Returns. The total during the year 1880–81 amounted to 500,280*l.*; of this sum 419,480*l.* was obtained by Poor Law Unions; 20,800*l.* by District Pauper Schools, and 60,000*l.* by the Metropolitan Asylums District Board.

The valuation in force at Lady-day 1880, for assessing the Rate for the Relief of the Poor in each Union will be found in the Local Taxation Returns for 1880–81.

Local Government Board,
14th April 1882.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

No. 43.

POOR RATE RETURN.—SUMMARY of POOR RATE RETURNS for the Year ended LADY-DAY 1881. Population of England 25,968,286 (Census, Preliminary Report, 1881.)

No. 43.—Poor Rate Return.—Summary of Poor Rate Returns for the Year end

Number.	Divisions and Union-Counties.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE - - - -
			In Aid of Poor Rates.			(A.)—Expended for Relief to the Poor, a Purposes connected therewith.
		From Poor Rates.	Treasury Subventions.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts.	I.—Relief of the Poor.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5. (a) In-Maintenance.
	I. THE METROPOLIS.	£	£	£	£	£
1*	Middlesex (part) -	1,782,671	74,019	75,824	1,932,514	388,461
2*	Surrey (part) -	485,762	22,776	32,601	541,139	119,718
3*	Kent (part) -	155,307	18,472	4,205	177,984	42,560
	Totals - -	2,423,740	115,267	112,630	2,651,637	550,739
	II. SOUTH EASTERN.					
2*	Surrey (part) -	284,611	15,235	8,136	307,982	40,436
3*	Kent (part) -	417,501	27,489	15,357	460,347	58,797
4	Sussex - - -	263,801	12,949	8,740	285,490	41,969
5	Southampton -	301,296	18,559	10,816	330,671	42,981
6	Berks - - -	134,814	11,772	4,355	150,891	18,474
	Totals - -	1,402,023	85,954	47,404	1,535,381	202,657
	III. SOUTH MIDLAND.					
1*	Middlesex (part) -	192,771	8,489	4,496	205,756	28,090
7	Hertford - -	119,053	6,744	2,688	128,485	15,979
8	Buckingham -	82,261	5,777	1,252	89,290	9,621
9	Oxford - - -	116,007	6,783	3,002	125,792	13,895
10	Northampton -	172,001	6,561	2,917	181,479	14,098
11	Huntingdon -	34,989	1,685	1,054	37,728	3,423
12	Bedford - -	97,962	4,506	1,341	103,809	10,001
13	Cambridge - -	125,588	5,236	2,874	133,698	13,153
	Totals - -	940,632	45,781	19,624	1,006,037	108,260
	IV. EASTERN.					
14	Essex - - -	310,170	14,378	7,205	331,753	40,631
15	Suffolk - - -	169,122	10,256	6,491	185,869	21,408
16	Norfolk - -	248,883	15,184	4,832	268,899	30,567
	Totals - -	728,175	39,818	18,528	786,521	92,606
	V. SOUTH WESTERN.					
17	Wilts - - -	170,790	8,742	3,954	183,486	18,435
18	Dorset - - -	110,295	6,731	1,539	118,565	8,968
19	Devon - - -	329,072	16,544	11,007	356,623	30,400
20	Cornwall - -	176,485	7,497	3,424	187,406	12,717
21	Somerset - -	312,960	13,493	6,416	332,869	30,177
	Totals -	1,099,602	53,007	26,340	1,178,949	100,697

Number.	Divisions and Union-Counties.	I.—Relief of the Poor.						
		(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse or other Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury*, and Superannuations.	(f) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.
		6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11
	I. THE METROPOLIS.	£	£	£	£	£	£
1*	Middlesex (part) -	125,394	145,494	103,347	181,330	395,351	1,410,6
2*	Surrey (part) -	43,853	50,854	25,419	54,488	110,853	371,9
3*	Kent (part) -	29,035	10,550	8,168	15,958	29,522	124,5
	Totals - -	198,282	206,898	136,934	251,776	535,726	1,907,1
	II. SOUTH EASTERN.						
2*	Surrey (part) -	41,939	19,870	6,469	22,611	17,176	148,5
3*	Kent (part) -	58,990	35,443	6,488	36,004	20,943	216,6
4	Sussex - - -	62,353	20,065	5,009	31,291	19,766	180,4
5	Southampton -	67,233	32,151	4,937	32,538	19,261	199,1
6	Berks - - -	22,939	15,729	2,578	14,887	12,002	86,6
	Totals - -	253,454	123,258	25,481	137,331	89,148	831,3
	III. SOUTH MIDLAND.						
1*	Middlesex (part) -	28,841	14,868	3,755	12,632	11,373	99,5
7	Hertford - -	33,315	10,166	1,779	11,790	8,444	81,4
8	Buckingham -	26,156	8,477	151	8,569	5,167	58,1
9	Oxford - - -	29,100	9,469	973	10,332	5,561	69,3
10	Northampton -	47,267	11,408	641	10,929	7,849	92,1
11	Huntingdon -	6,438	2,916	155	3,220	1,256	17,4
12	Bedford - -	24,898	7,848	209	7,336	4,551	54,8
13	Cambridge - -	37,210	8,642	738	9,857	5,400	75,6
	Totals - -	233,225	73,794	8,401	74,665	49,601	547,9
	IV. EASTERN.						
14	Essex - - -	69,341	24,206	6,409	26,768	22,619	189,6
15	Suffolk - - -	45,385	16,392	763	20,176	12,705	116,8
16	Norfolk - -	79,561	21,954	611	24,953	9,671	167,3
	Totals - -	194,287	62,552	7,783	71,897	44,995	474,1
	V. SOUTH WESTERN.						
17	Wilts - - -	43,797	12,832	2,431	16,914	7,143	101,8
18	Dorset - - -	36,533	8,638	318	11,219	4,163	69,8
19	Devon - - -	111,495	25,018	679	23,236	12,461	203,2
20	Cornwall - -	54,168	14,003	617	9,758	5,454	96,7
21	Somerset - -	98,053	22,674	1,064	24,927	13,336	190,2
	Totals -	344,046	83,165	5,109	86,054	42,557	661,6

* This is the Total Expenditure on Relief to the Poor in the Metropolis after adjustment by means of the Metropolit Common Poor Fund, and exceeds the total of the six preceding columns by 26,800*l*.

DY-DAY 1881. Population of England 25,968,286 (Census, Preliminary Report, 1881).

EXPENDITURE.

L. (Parochial and Union).	(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief of the Poor.								(C.) Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Medical Relief.	Loan or Loans under Orders of the Board. Balance thereof on 25th March 1881.	Number.
	Payments for or towards the County, Borough, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, or to Rural Sanitary Authorities for Highways.	Contributions by the Overseers to Rural Sanitary Authorities for *General Expenses*	Contributions by the Overseers to the School Boards.	School Attendance Committees Expenses.	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payment of School Fees for Non-Pauper Children.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.				
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
,369	419,747	..	..	288	..	8,220	8,305	13,170	27	13,737	80,743	1,958,252	34,760	1,166,799	1*
961	149,361	..	..	..	..	3,287	3,063	4,413	15	4,971	23,376	561,369	11,538	320,587	2*
231	38,942	150	139	220	..	628	864	1,679	120	2,364	8,410	178,334	3,734	102,860	3*
4,561	608,050	150	139	508	..	12,135	12,232	19,262	162	21,072	112,529	2,697,955	50,032	1,590,246	
615	65,033	42,342	3,686	22,738	1,950	1,487	1,374	1,149	59	1,400	15,766	306,100	6,840	51,203	2*
1,097	102,706	71,316	6,983	19,101	3,047	2,417	2,381	2,132	271	2,275	19,533	449,924	10,098	68,147	3*
940	56,623	10,482	3,871	15,365	1,877	1,778	2,039	1,564	51	1,057	11,758	287,858	9,545	58,847	4
530	68,126	25,649	5,711	16,463	1,492	2,122	1,950	1,481	74	1,230	15,113	339,042	10,115	67,051	5
182	36,548	20,313	2,146	2,392	1,022	965	1,012	951	42	636	4,954	157,772	4,861	20,156	6
3,364	329,036	170,102	22,397	76,059	9,388	8,769	8,756	7,277	497	6,598	67,124	1,540,696	41,459	265,404	
190	67,627	2,436	1,819	18,484	1,232	1,149	1,385	1,860	62	827	15,441	212,071	4,147	46,750	1*
88	30,210	7,987	2,143	4,360	1,164	736	772	401	129	328	3,961	133,752	4,170	13,190	7
120	18,312	..	1,551	5,476	880	675	554	634	23	330	3,017	89,713	3,483	271	8
120	20,851	20,034	1,599	3,026	610	645	708	879	62	380	3,437	121,681	3,966	6,070	9
186	43,187	37,880	1,336	6,121	878	1,079	1,111	1,237	100	433	5,804	191,544	3,960	8,588	10
32	7,401	8,413	818	1,510	386	229	216	280	25	327	1,224	38,269	870	1,714	11
190	22,918	10,667	1,553	8,216	896	601	592	438	69	447	3,164	104,594	2,640	1,884	12
3,845	30,835	2,083	1,163	9,182	397	765	832	939	94	636	5,340	131,111	3,361	9,642	13
4,771	241,341	89,500	11,982	56,375	6,443	5,879	6,170	6,668	564	3,708	41,388	1,022,735	26,597	88,109	
130	67,129	23,033	4,535	28,651	1,281	2,100	2,103	1,363	93	2,193	14,491	337,076	10,049	86,883	14
111	30,455	7,497	2,023	11,167	1,434	1,472	1,610	1,152	250	938	5,718	180,656	7,011	10,478	15
214	57,407	284	2,589	19,663	2,020	1,737	1,711	1,513	116	878	7,717	263,166	7,970	965	16
455	154,991	30,814	9,147	59,481	4,735	5,309	5,424	4,028	459	4,009	27,926	780,898	25,030	98,326	
328	37,504	32,587	3,833	2,594	1,346	1,061	985	1,036	140	499	5,147	188,612	6,188	27,505	17
81	24,332	18,040	1,142	1,943	859	783	668	601	47	178	3,833	122,346	4,475	2,144	18
417	58,290	53,772	2,479	20,941	758	2,341	1,889	1,305	72	1,036	10,207	356,796	8,855	7,720	19
268	24,338	34,080	1,762	18,973	528	1,285	1,008	1,141	109	321	7,302	187,832	3,219	6,375	20
425	56,156	60,015	3,402	12,215	1,548	1,786	1,810	1,629	304	688	14,755	344,964	9,099	11,644	21
1,519	200,620	198,494	12,618	56,666	5,039	7,256	6,360	5,712	672	2,722	41,244	1,200,550	31,836	55,383	

POOR RATE RETURN.—Summary of Poor Rate Returns for the Year ended Lady-day 1

Number.	DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS. From Poor Rates.	In Aid of Poor Rates. Treasury Subventions.	In Aid of Poor Rates. Other Receipts.	TOTAL Receipts.	EXPENDITURE. (A.)—Expended for Relief to the Poor, and Purposes connected therewith. I.—Relief to the Poor. (a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse or other Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury*, and Superannuations.	(f) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
	VI. WEST MIDLAND.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
22	Gloucester	314,412	12,734	8,860	336,006	41,303	76,226	24,279	3,126	22,604	13,317	180,8
23	Hereford	110,210	5,139	1,931	117,280	9,539	18,271	6,966	1,047	7,226	3,702	46,7
24	Salop	130,852	7,577	3,864	142,293	18,166	14,878	13,258	3,043	12,100	7,338	68,78
25	Stafford	378,062	20,746	8,463	407,271	55,464	109,250	30,207	4,568	26,981	28,883	255,35
26	Worcester	182,864	9,171	5,512	197,547	20,986	32,212	15,126	2,866	12,829	8,440	92,45
27	Warwick	357,160	25,047	5,724	387,931	48,645	52,801	31,280	8,653	30,139	21,510	193,02
	Totals	1,473,560	80,414	34,354	1,588,328	194,103	303,638	121,116	23,303	111,879	83,190	837,22
	VII. NTH. MIDLAND.											
28	Leicester	170,637	8,558	2,560	181,755	18,610	31,065	16,666	1,393	11,848	6,805	86,38
29	Rutland	13,444	607	330	14,381	1,745	3,430	1,137	..	1,156	648	8,11
30	Lincoln	208,289	9,490	6,410	224,189	23,612	80,491	17,276	1,185	17,357	8,263	148,18
31	Nottingham	151,029	7,454	4,409	162,892	18,815	34,477	15,419	1,939	11,364	8,935	90,94
32	Derby	156,282	5,151	2,541	163,974	16,537	38,321	12,997	3,429	10,105	5,821	87,21
	Totals	699,681	31,260	16,250	747,191	79,319	187,784	63,495	7,946	51,830	30,472	420,846
	VIII. NTH. WESTERN.											
33	Chester	285,102	10,399	8,217	303,718	28,571	51,221	21,395	6,088	17,537	13,641	138,453
34	Lancaster	1,523,492	57,412	55,490	1,636,394	226,561	182,135	96,617	55,214	107,528	114,711	782,766
	Totals	1,808,594	67,811	63,707	1,940,112	255,132	233,356	118,012	61,302	125,065	128,352	921,219
	IX. YORKSHIRE.											
35	West Riding	935,644	30,160	35,894	1,001,698	91,534	188,209	57,338	28,715	50,415	43,772	459,983
36	East Riding	147,779	6,323	3,913	158,015	20,050	35,345	13,199	1,246	10,222	6,801	86,863
37	North Riding	158,139	6,171	3,245	167,555	15,447	36,495	11,351	3,281	10,914	6,621	84,109
	Totals	1,241,562	42,654	43,052	1,327,268	127,031	260,049	81,888	33,242	71,551	57,194	630,955
	X. NORTHERN.											
38	Durham	335,717	11,103	8,887	355,707	32,855	69,292	21,931	10,740	17,989	19,367	172,174
39	Northumberland	181,363	9,382	6,474	197,219	18,692	42,378	16,796	4,797	13,137	11,307	107,107
40	Cumberland	106,106	4,353	2,895	113,354	10,243	22,722	8,870	2,350	6,265	5,121	55,571
41	Westmorland	23,114	1,415	2,323	26,852	3,254	5,609	2,614	381	2,919	1,820	16,597
	Totals	646,300	26,253	20,579	693,132	65,044	140,001	50,211	18,268	40,310	37,615	351,449
	XI. WELSH.											
42	Monmouth	132,454	4,698	2,758	139,910	13,832	40,446	10,498	2,075	7,086	6,723	80,660
43	South Wales	437,937	16,586	10,607	465,130	30,672	164,689	27,772	6,393	23,475	21,468	274,469
44	North Wales	267,828	8,128	5,040	280,996	18,549	106,765	11,121	2,182	16,269	8,245	163,131
	Totals	838,219	29,412	18,405	886,036	63,053	311,900	49,391	10,650	46,830	36,436	518,260
	TOTALS of England	13,302,088	617,631	420,873	14,340,592	1,838,641	2,660,022	1,033,780	338,419	1,069,188	1,135,286	8,102,136*

* Totals of England—*see* foot-note, p. 221, as to this sum exceeding the total of the six preceding columns by 26,800*l.*

† Medical Relief.—In addition to this expenditure that for the same purpose by the Asylums and District Schools (*vide* ante), makes the total 310,456*l.*

‡ Loans Outstanding.—The total outstanding, when all the Poor Authorities are reckoned, is 5,271,302*l.* (*see* ante).

pulation of England 25,968,286 (Census, Preliminary Report, 1881)—*continued.*

Costs of Proceedings to enforce (Parochial and Union).	EXPENDITURE. (B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief to the Poor: Payments for or towards the County, Borough, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, or to Rural Sanitary Authorities for Highways.	Contributions by the Overseers to Rural Sanitary Authorities for *General Expenses.*	Contributions by the Overseers to the School Boards.	School Attendance Committees Expenses.	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists.	Pyyment of School Fees for Non-Pauper Children.	(C.) Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor: Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Medical Relief.	Loan or Loans under Orders of the Board. Balance thereof on 25th March 1881.	Number.
I.																
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
517	90,811	36,122	2,292	7,656	932	1,838	1,592	2,637	494	796	13,992	340,534	6,883	10,479	22
332	28,521	29,304	782	4,141	611	426	517	413	69	216	3,994	116,077	2,746	13,097	23
48	31,261	29,854	1,573	3,561	761	1,002	985	1,107	56	549	7,068	146,608	3,804	47,673	24
411	82,848	391	3,831	38,620	1,339	3,476	3,564	3,040	888	6,985	13,053	413,799	7,233	41,082	25
172	61,105	14,963	3,445	11,916	972	1,266	1,397	1,321	68	862	9,231	199,177	4,832	34,974	26
3,399	143,867	10,338	4,337	5,585	1,092	2,572	2,709	2,057	110	803	11,781	380,678	7,477	129,224	27
3,879	438,413	120,972	16,260	71,479	5,707	10,580	10,764	10,575	1,685	10,211	59,119	1,596,873	32,975	276,529	
193	50,271	29,687	1,135	5,334	1,031	1,258	1,158	1,092	77	554	5,920	184,097	3,286	9,182	28
66	3,845	1,760	320	309	123	93	77	155	20	281	597	15,762	402	..	29
300	45,363	7,535	3,844	10,865	2,122	1,826	1,899	2,119	144	1,815	8,861	234,877	6,054	21,733	30
435	28,224	17,590	1,943	8,384	911	1,817	1,563	1,950	215	896	5,269	160,146	3,585	22,208	31
270	45,159	2,287	4,941	12,482	824	1,303	1,442	1,273	334	1,003	8,419	166,952	2,834	48,959	32
1,264	172,862	58,859	12,183	37,374	5,011	6,302	6,139	6,589	790	4,549	29,066	761,834	16,161	102,082	
364	94,723	35,482	2,729	4,446	1,733	2,120	2,175	2,426	544	913	14,382	300,490	4,575	74,517	33
2,873	584,761	33,922	7,067	37,677	6,664	12,396	9,249	13,361	6,824	5,959	66,677	1,570,196	27,153	625,531	34
3,237	679,484	69,404	9,796	42,123	8,397	14,516	11,424	15,787	7,368	6,872	81,059	1,870,686	31,728	700,048	
2,362	379,436	27,507	7,612	57,125	3,521	7,609	6,063	8,715	2,043	9,017	54,530	1,025,523	13,709	412,285	35
58	55,101	3,647	1,016	4,301	399	1,414	1,020	871	306	159	8,191	163,346	2,955	7,697	36
462	32,319	35,584	1,838	6,724	1,035	1,356	1,244	1,102	88	595	6,887	173,343	3,722	50,996	37
2,882	466,856	66,738	10,466	68,150	4,955	10,379	8,327	10,688	2,437	9,771	69,608	1,362,212	20,386	470,978	
1,584	67,776	28,273	4,200	27,467	1,390	2,952	3,005	2,946	727	989	15,710	329,193	4,762	130,846	38
105	43,715	8,086	5,650	11,030	607	1,492	1,367	1,255	270	772	9,591	191,047	3,177	53,056	39
200	19,472	5,049	2,895	10,909	863	912	891	750	151	2,593	7,010	107,266	1,699	24,021	40
85	7,429	..	651	1,198	77	261	179	175	50	59	930	27,691	796	5,949	41
1,974	138,392	41,408	13,396	50,604	2,937	5,617	5,442	5,126	1,198	4,413	33,241	655,197	10,434	213,872	
112	20,813	12,609	667	15,946	468	809	1,039	697	48	876	5,313	140,057	1,945	30,375	42
1,222	88,433	10,811	6,063	57,615	1,264	3,361	3,634	3,204	259	3,420	21,584	475,339	6,954	92,611	43
404	49,017	22,362	2,680	26,761	1,231	1,762	2,034	2,668	221	1,295	11,664	285,230	5,812	20,587	44
1,738	158,263	45,782	9,410	100,322	2,963	5,932	6,707	6,569	528	5,591	38,561	900,626	14,711	143,573	
29,644	3,588,308	892,223	127,794	619,141	55,575	92,674	87,745	98,281	16,360	79,516	600,865	14,390,262	301,349†	4,004,555 †	
131,780	£5,578,101									£680,381					
	£14,390,262.														

No. 44.—Comparative Statement of the Expenditure for the Relief of the Poor in Population, 25,968,286

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Population 1881. (Preliminary Census.)	EXPENDED FOR RELIEF OF THE POOR. Years ended Lady-day		DIFFERENCE between 1881 and 1880.		DIFFERENCE per CENT.	
		1880.	1881.				
I. THE METROPOLIS.		£	£	Incr. £	Decr. £	Incr.	Decr.
1.*Middlesex (part) -	2,548,993	1,331,907	1,410,646	78,739	—	5·9	—
2.*Surrey (part) - -	980,218	358,749	371,922	13,173	—	3·7	—
3.*Kent (part) - -	285,360	127,316	124,587	—	2,729	—	2·1
Totals -	3,814,571	1,817,972	1,907,155	89,183	—	4·9	—
II. SOUTH EASTERN.							
2.*Surrey (part) - -	460,799	146,519	148,501	1,982	—	1·4	—
3.*Kent (part) - -	707,936	212,061	216,665	4,604	—	2·2	—
4. Sussex - - -	494,027	179,940	180,453	513	—	0·3	—
5. Southampton - -	575,451	203,529	199,101	—	4,428	—	2·2
6. Berks - - - -	247,938	85,144	86,609	1,465	—	1·7	—
Totals -	2,486,151	827,193	831,329	4,136	—	0·5	—
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.							
1.*Middlesex (part) -	380,685	95,612	99,559	3,947	—	4·1	—
7. Hertford - - -	202,315	79,560	81,473	1,913	—	2·4	—
8. Buckingham - -	155,885	57,145	58,141	996	—	1·7	—
9. Oxford - - -	181,564	71,014	69,330	—	1,684	—	2·4
10. Northampton - -	277,002	90,409	92,192	1,783	—	2·0	—
11. Huntingdon - -	53,218	17,067	17,408	341	—	2·0	—
12. Bedford - - -	154,249	52,409	54,843	2,434	—	4·6	—
13. Cambridge - - -	191,123	78,644	75,000	—	3,644	—	4·6
Totals -	1,596,041	541,860	547,946	6,086	—	1·1	—
IV. EASTERN.							
14. Essex - - - -	551,765	180,247	189,974	9,727	—	5·4	—
15. Suffolk - - -	353,509	114,667	116,829	2,162	—	1·9	—
16. Norfolk - - -	437,649	158,727	167,317	8,590	—	5·4	—
Totals -	1,342,923	453,641	474,120	20,479	—	4·5	—
V. SOUTH WESTERN.							
17. Wilts - - -	248,644	102,980	101,552	—	1,428	—	1·4
18. Dorset - - -	184,936	70,357	69,839	—	518	—	0·7
19. Devon - - -	609,157	203,073	203,289	216	—	0·1	—
20. Cornwall - - -	325,205	96,984	96,717	—	267	—	0·3
21. Somerset - - -	490,504	185,216	190,231	5,015	—	2·7	—
Totals -	1,858,446	658,610	661,628	3,018	—	0·5	—
VI. WEST MIDLAND.							
22. Gloucester - - -	525,123	177,764	180,855	3,091	—	1·7	—
23. Hereford - - -	118,148	45,465	46,751	1,286	—	2·8	—
24. Salop - - - -	265,707	69,531	68,783	—	748	—	1·1

the UNION-COUNTIES of ENGLAND for the Years ended at LADY-DAY 1880 and 1881. (Preliminary Census 1881).

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Population 1881. (Preliminary Census.)	EXPENDED FOR RELIEF OF THE POOR. Years ended Lady-day		DIFFERENCE between 1881 and 1880.		DIFFERENCE per CENT.	
		1880.	1881.				
VI. WEST MIDLAND—*cont.*		£	£	Incr. £	Decr. £	Incr.	Decr.
25. Stafford	1,006,741	244,893	255,353	10,460	—	4·3	—
26. Worcester	383,188	91,330	92,459	1,129	—	1·2	—
27. Warwick	730,455	201,813	193,028	—	8,785	—	4·4
Totals	3,029,362	830,796	837,229	6,433	—	0·8	—
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.							
28. Leicester	326,006	84,606	86,387	1,781	—	2·1	—
29. Rutland	23,007	7,901	8,116	215	—	2·7	—
30. Lincoln	463,367	145,478	148,184	2,706	—	1·9	—
31. Nottingham	438,712	90,529	90,949	420	—	0·5	—
32. Derby	386,532	81,612	87,210	5,598	—	6·9	—
Totals	1,637,624	410,126	420,846	10,720	—	2·6	—
VIII. NORTH WESTERN.							
33. Chester	621,544	140,684	138,453	—	2,231	—	1·6
34. Lancaster	3,485,611	816,080	782,766	—	33,314	—	4·1
Totals	4,107,155	956,764	921,219	—	35,545	—	3·7
IX. YORK.							
35. West Riding	2,197,811	462,228	459,983	—	2,245	—	0·5
36. East Riding	362,390	87,666	86,863	—	803	—	0·9
37. North Riding	334,326	86,960	84,109	—	2,851	—	3·3
Totals	2,894,527	636,854	630,955	—	5,899	—	0·9
X. NORTHERN.							
38. Durham	875,507	188,690	172,174	—	16,516	—	8·8
39. Northumberland	434,024	103,790	107,107	3,317	—	3·2	—
40. Cumberland	250,630	57,126	55,571	—	1,555	—	2·7
41. Westmorland	64,307	17,125	16,597	—	528	—	3·1
Totals	1,624,468	366,731	351,449	—	15,282	—	4·2
XI. WELSH.							
42. Monmouth	234,440	79,578	80,660	1,082	—	1·4	—
43. South Wales	881,263	273,397	274,469	1,072	—	0·4	—
44. North Wales	461,315	161,488	163,131	1,643	—	1·0	—
Totals	1,577,018	514,463	518,260	3,797	—	0·7	—
TOTALS of England	25,968,286	8,015,010	8,102,136	87,126	—	1·1	—

*** The Summary of the Poor Rate Return in separate Unions will be found in the Annual Local Taxation Returns (England) for the year 1880-81.

No. 45.—STATEMENT of the SUMS LEVIED as POOR RATES; the Receipts in aid of Poor Rates; ended at **Lady-day 1842 to 1881** inclusive; also the

Years ended Lady-day.	RECEIPTS. From Poor Rates. (1.)	RECEIPTS. Receipts in aid of Poor Rates. (2.)	RECEIPTS. Total Receipts. (3.)	EXPENDITURE – A.—Expended for Relief, and Purposes *connected* therewith. Amount Expended for the Relief of the Poor. (4.)	EXPENDITURE – A.—Expended for Relief, and Purposes *connected* therewith. Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity. (5.)	EXPENDITURE – B.—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* Payments towards the County, Borough, or Police Rate. (6.)	EXPENDITURE – B.—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33. (7.)	EXPENDITURE – B.—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices. (8.)
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1842	6,552,890	201,514	6,754,404	4,911,498	68,051	1,230,718	..	..
1843	7,085,595	219,066	7,304,601	5,208,027	84,730	1,295,616	..	..
1844	6,847,205	219,592	7,066,797	4,976,093	105,304	1,356,457	..	..
1845	6,791,006	218,508	7,009,511	5,039,703	95,397	1,279,962	..	57,988
1846	6,800,623	187,043	6,988,666	4,954,204	83,298	1,297,505	..	52,240
1847	6,964,825	152,527	7,117,352	5,298,787	76,385	1,334,770	..	51,565
1848	7,817,430	158,664	7,976,094	6,180,764	73,439	1,391,376	..	58,265
1849	7,674,146	199,751	7,873,897	5,792,963	70,252	1,381,132	..	62,776
1850	7,270,493	230,002	7,500,495	5,395,022	77,582	1,321,035	..	65,120
1851	6,778,914	181,408	6,960,322	4,962,704	68,545	1,392,509	..	61,259
1852	6,552,298	318,070	6,870,368	4,897,685	62,830	1,344,798	..	60,325
1853	6,522,412	282,971	6,805,383	4,939,064	52,818	1,406,173	..	55,376
1854	6,973,220	278,061	7,251,281	5,282,853	46,569	1,481,881	..	56,514
1855	7,864,149	310,805	8,174,954	5,890,041	51,503	1,598,401	..	58,342
1856	8,201,348	295,110	8,496,458	6,004,244	53,544	1,577,359	..	61,006
1857	8,139,003	301,987	8,440,990	5,898,756	59,164	1,776,944	..	59,396
1858	8,188,880	303,240	8,492,120	5,878,542	60,473	1,916,273	..	50,043
1859	8,108,222	326,566	8,434,788	5,558,689	65,088	1,915,255	..	46,059
1860	7,715,948	317,578	8,033,526	5,454,964	61,139	1,936,549	..	42,083
1861	7,921,619	330,549	8,252,168	5,778,943	59,509	1,925,210	..	43,566
1862	8,511,161	327,829	8,838,990	6,077,525	56,783	2,026,916	..	45,162
1863	9,174,976	337,679	9,512,655	6,527,036	49,793	2,075,468	..	43,273
1864	9,448,319	426,250	9,874,569	6,423,381	43,290	2,163,290	..	41,609
1865	9,392,191	376,951	9,769,142	6,264,966	47,065	2,133,290	550,976	41,830
1866	9,573,772	384,478	9,958,250	6,439,517	42,153	2,209,184	578,494	40,868
1867	10,303,665	388,523	10,692,188	6,959,840	26,999	2,511,511	595,699	38,132
1868	11,054,513	418,330	11,472,843	7,498,059	28,832	2,456,578	614,893	36,281
1869	11,363,656	412,497	11,776,153	7,673,100	24,526	2,564,735	658,469	42,823
1870	11,573,608	470,404	12,044,012	7,644,307	27,002	2,587,896	652,591	43,873
1871	11,610,920	510,520	12,121,440	7,886,724	18,079	2,708,840	648,846	37,244
1872	12,100,490	508,448	12,608,938	8,007,403	26,196	2,798,344	658,489	34,743
1873	12,190,600	467,343	12,657,943	7,692,169	24,068	3,041,808	704,483	*
1874	12,342,251	461,511	12,803,762	7,664,957	25,582	3,310,416	777,141	*
1875	12,483,133	†711,313	13,194,446	7,488,481	25,429	3,252,656	800,682	*
1876	12,092,087	‡813,308	12,905,395	7,335,858	27,162	3,228,770	822,053	*
1877	12,049,046	¶899,128	12,948,174	7,400,034	34,805	3,334,020	887,550	*
1878	12,585,677	**904,035	13,489,712	7,688,650	34,135	3,457,952	971,241	*
1879	12,913,797	††957,321	13,871,118	7,829,819	36,301	3,232,226	998,142	*
1880	13,033,655	‡‡967,857	14,001,512	8,015,010	27,787	3,410,327	990,915	*
1881	13,302,088	¶¶1,038,504	14,340,592	8,102,136	29,644	3,588,308	892,223	*

* Col. (8.)—These expenses now included in Col. (13).
† Col. (2.)—Inclusive of 350,355*l.*
‡ Col. (2.)—Inclusive of 496,741*l.*
¶ Col. (2.)—Inclusive of 560,477*l.*
** Col. (2.)—Inclusive of 547,351*l.*
†† Col. (2.)—Inclusive of 574,807*l.*
‡‡ Col. (2.)—Inclusive of 555,560*l.*
¶¶ Col. (2.)—Inclusive of 617,631*l.*
} Treasury Subventions, and Payments in respect of Government Property.

the Total Amount Expended for Relief to the Poor, and for other Purposes, in England, for the Years Expenditure for Medical Relief only, during the same Years.

EXPENDITURE.										
with Relief to the Poor.			C.—Expended for Purposes partly *connected* and partly *unconnected* with Relief.			Difference per Cent. between each Year in the Amount of Relief to the Poor.		Average Price of Wheat per Imperial Quarter.		Expended for Medical Relief only (included in "Amount expended for the Relief of the Poor").	Years ended Lady-day.
Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars; Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration, and Cost of Jury Lists.	Payments under the Parochial Assessment's Act, for Surveys, Valuations, &c., and Loans repaid under the same.	Money Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Expenditure.						
(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)	(14.)	(15.)		(16.)		(17.)	
£	£	£	£	£	£	Increase.	Decrease	*s.*	*d.*	£	
52,379	33,744	..	40,178	375,203	6,711,771	3·2	—	64	0	153,481	1842
53,896	16,425	..	30,420	346,007	7,035,121	6·0	—	54	4	160,726	1843
56,094	16,980	..	30,083	359,106	6,990,117	—	4·5	51	5	166,257	1844
57,388	25,905	20,153	22,877	258,029	6,857,402	1·3	—	49	2	174,330	1845
54,821	27,447	21,556	21,162	234,352	6,746,585	—	1·7	53	3	175,190	1846
59,328	18,115	25,041	17,289	213,377	7,094,657	7·0	—	59	0	179,526	1847
56,982	21,965	24,329	14,115	226,250	8,047,485	16·6	—	64	6	197,954	1848
57,200	29,375	28,564	15,282	273,074	7,710,617	—	6·3	49	1	211,181	1849
58,637	23,642	28,773	14,196	376,204	7,360,221	—	6·9	42	7	227,171	1850
56,676	25,248	28,257	14,409	309,800	6,919,407	—	8·0	39	11	209,993	1851
58,960	25,895	30,533	12,500	325,820	6,819,346	—	1·3	39	4	212,050	1852
60,810	27,576	30,994	12,433	269,545	6,854,788	0·8	—	42	0	215,054	1853
60,339	45,729	31,622	12,440	299,983	7,317,930	7·0	—	61	7	230,777	1854
65,119	54,727	31,418	10,997	328,838	8,089,387	11·5	—	70	0	231,682	1855
63,873	44,503	31,247	12,740	363,496	8,212,012	1·9	—	75	4	231,872	1856
63,850	41,256	32,767	13,785	393,294	8,339,212	—	1·8	65	3	231,623	1857
64,978	40,761	32,466	16,484	389,638	8,449,658	—	0·3	53	10	230,597	1858
66,441	46,472	32,301	15,922	403,228	8,149,455	—	5·4	42	9	233,124	1859
67,917	46,006	34,226	16,705	416,315	8,075,904	—	1·9	44	9	236,339	1860
66,992	47,730	34,910	15,043	423,309	8,395,212	5·9	—	55	10	238,233	1861
67,633	42,520	35,976	14,687	438,475	8,806,074	5·2	—	56	7	242,200	1862
69,130	45,662	36,586	19,345	458,779	9,325,072	7·4	—	52	1	248,286	1863
72,946	62,653	37,509	42,864	792,938	9,680,480	—	1·6	43	2	253,204	1864
74,861	58,524	38,974	63,438	518,234	9,792,158	—	2·5	39	8	259,833	1865
75,563	55,818	37,715	58,035	451,773	9,989,120	2·8	—	43	6	264,052	1866
74,239	44,815	39,637	54,522	559,779	10,905,173	8·8	—	53	7½	272,225	1867
73,826	50,987	39,199	49,734	532,204	11,380,593	7·7	—	67	6½	272,341	1868
76,735	64,378	71,213	47,119	550,901	11,773,999	2·3	—	57	8¾	282,115	1869
76,098	63,573	69,467	46,827	525,979	11,737,613	—	0·4	46	2½	282,313	1870
78,323	73,175	70,373	53,998	517,139	12,092,741	3·2	—	49	8½	290,249	1871
79,350	112,942	75,598	54,906	533,307	12,381,278	1·5	—	57	1	290,418	1872
80,429	100,557	81,175	52,408	§649,469	12,426,566	—	3·9	57	2	288,796	1873
80,558	79,111	83,648	55,682	§773,912	12,851,007	—	0·4	60	3	286,343	1874
83,173	81,579	85,047	60,178	§816,983	12,694,208	—	2·3	50	11	‖295,096	1875
92,678	82,088	85,205	85,820	§877,308	12,636,942	—	2·0	45	5	291,351	1876
93,244	88,402	87,374	96,265	§976,543	12,998,237	0·9	—	48	2	286,930	1877
92,744	92,275	89,868	66,654	§1,121,778	13,615,297	3·9	—	56	8	298,827	1878
94,160	87,754	91,623	59,421	§1,263,738	13,693,184	1·8	—	43	7	303,886	1879
92,881	86,879	96,315	56,050	§1,315,938	14,092,102	2·4	—	45	4½	308,486	1880
92,674	87,745	98,281	79,516	§1,419,735	14,390,262	1·1	—	43	7	310,456	1881

§ Col. (13.)—In the years ended Lady-day 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, and 1881, respectively, the following payments were made to the Rural Sanitary Authorities and are included in this column, namely, 23,540*l.*, 137,954*l.*, 131,251*l.*, 107,293*l.*, 113,728*l.*, 117,298*l.*, 119,252*l.*, 109,459*l.*, and 127,794*l.*; also the Contributions by the Overseers to the School Boards during the same years of the several sums of 62,791*l.*, 99,314*l.*, 160,766*l.*, 232,526*l.*, 339,590*l.*, 429,139*l.*, 514,281*l.*, 571,626*l.*, and 619,141*l.*

‖ Col. (17.)—Inclusive of the disbursements for Medical Relief made by the Managers of Pauper District Schools, Sick Asylum Districts, and the Metropolitan Asylum District, not included in this column previous to 1875.

No. 46.

STATEMENT of the SIX PRINCIPAL ITEMS which constitute RELIEF to the POOR; 25 Years ended with **Lady-day 1881.**

Parochial Year.	AMOUNT EXPENDED IN RELIEF OF THE POOR.						
	In-maintenance.	Out-relief.	Maintenance of Lunatic Paupers.	Workhouse Loans paid with Interest.	Salaries and Rations of Officers.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1857	1,088,558	3,152,278	377,659	217,196	637,629	425,437	5,898,757
1858	1,067,803	3,117,274	397,826	202,605	638,441	454,593	5,878,542
1859	954,509	2,923,199	413,357	194,579	638,206	434,839	5,558,689
1860	912,360	2,862,753	419,565	182,224	644,799	433,263	5,454,964
1861	1,033,689	3,012,251	443,892	188,441	660,370	440,300	5,778,943
1862	1,133,286	3,155,820	482,425	183,477	668,447	454,466	6,077,921
1863	1,127,142	3,574,136	501,368	176,165	679,480	468,745	6,527,036
1864	1,095,814	3,466,392	524,166	177,247	696,098	463,664	6,423,381
1865	1,111,478	3,258,813	535,115	175,242	706,529	477,789	6,264,966
1866	1,188,784	3,196,685	566,482	180,746	730,704*	576,116	6,439,517
1867	1,375,627	3,358,351	607,292	186,317	747,650	684,603	6,959,840
1868	1,517,496	3,620,284	656,792	207,998	770,539	724,951	7,498,060
1869	1,546,580	3,677,379	710,941	204,601	805,136	717,967	7,673,100†
1870	1,502,807	3,633,051	722,613	252,215	818,183	723,972	7,644,307
1871	1,524,695	3,663,970	746,113	291,284	838,268	810,013	7,886,724
1872	1,515,790	3,583,571	742,483	278,566	871,402	945,867	8,007,403
1873	1,549,403	3,279,122	780,927	272,698	893,218	914,957	7,692,169
1874	1,649,333	3,110,896	830,454	271,808	909,231	891,815	7,664,957
1875	1,577,596	2,958,670	859,073	267,337	929,723	896,196	7,488,481
1876	1,534,224	2,760,804	883,267	275,067	942,581	940,878	7,335,858
1877	1,613,757	2,616,465	911,426	285,086	972,217	1,001,746	7,400,034
1878	1,727,340	2,621,786	957,119	287,934	997,308	1,119,638	7,688,650
1879	1,720,947	2,641,558	986,050	296,533	1,023,197	1,153,308	7,829,819
1880	1,757,749	2,710,778	994,204	319,426	1,053,218	1,181,511	8,015,010
1881	1,838,641	2,660,022	1,033,780	338,419	1,069,188	1,135,286	8,102,136

* Superannuations are included in this column in 1866 and thenceforth.

† Total Expenditure in this column from 1869 and thenceforth is not the precise sum of the six preceding amounts, the difference arises from the inequality of the distribution in the Metropolis of the Common Poor Fund. *See ante*, p. , for explanation of this.

No. 47.

POOR RATES and the EXPENDITURE FOR RELIEF in ENGLAND; RATE per Head, and RATE in the Pound, of both Items; and the AVERAGE PRICE OF WHEAT; for the Years ended at **Lady-day 1842 to 1881** inclusive.

Years ended at Lady-day.	Population estimated according to the Ratios of Increase.	Amount of Money levied for Poor Rates.	Total expended in Relief and Maintenance of the Poor.	Rate per Head of Amount Levied and expended in Relief to the Poor on the Estimated Population.		Rate in the Pound for Levy, and for Relief to the Poor, on the Rateable Value.		Average Price of Wheat per Imperial Quarter.	Years ended at Lady day.
				Levy.	Relief to the Poor.	Levy.	Relief to the Poor.		
	(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)	
		£	£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
1842	15,981,000	6,552,890	4,911,498	8 2½	6 1¾	—	—	64 0	1842
1843	16,194,000	7,085,595	5,208,027	8 9	6 5¼	—	—	54 4	1843
1844	16,410,000	6,847,205	4,976,093	8 4¼	6 0¾	—	—	51 5	1844
1845	16,629,000	6,791,006	5,039,703	8 2	6 0¾	—	—	49 2	1845
1846	16,851,000	6,800,623	4,954,204	8 0¾	5 10½	—	—	53 3	1846
1847	17,076,000	6,964,825	5,298,787	8 2	6 2½	2 0·8	1 6·9	59 0	1847
1848	17,304,000	7,817,430	6,180,764	9 0½	7 1¾	—	—	64 6	1848
1849	17,534,000	7,674,146	5,792,963	8 9	6 7¼	—	—	49 1	1849
1850	17,765,000	7,270,493	5,395,022	8 2¼	6 1	2 1·8	1 7·1	42 7	1850
1851	17,927,609	6,778,914	4,962,704	7 6¾	5 6½	—	—	39 11	1851
1852	18,205,000	6,552,298	4,897,685	7 2½	5 4½	—	—	39 4	1852
1853	18,402,000	6,522,412	4,939,064	7 1	5 4½	—	—	42 0	1853
1854	18,617,000	6,973,220	5,282,853	7 6	5 8	—	—	61 7	1854
1855	18,840,000	7,864,149	5,890,041	8 4¼	6 3	—	—	70 0	1855
1856	19,043,000	8,201,348	6,004,244	8 7¼	6 3¾	2 3·4	1 8·1	75 4	1856
1857	19,207,000	8,139,003	5,898,756	8 5¼	6 1¾	—	—	65 3	1857
1858	19,361,000	8,188,880	5,878,542	8 5½	6 0¾	—	—	53 10	1858
1859	19,578,000	8,108,222	5,558,689	8 3½	5 8¼	—	—	42 9	1859
1860	19,837,000	7,715,948	5,454,964	7 9¼	5 6	—	—	44 9	1860
1861	20,066,224	7,921,619	5,778,943	7 10¾	5 9	—	—	55 10	1861
1862	20,228,000	8,511,161	6,077,525	8 5	6 0	—	—	56 7	1862
1863	20,445,000	9,174,976	6,527,036	8 4	6 4½	—	—	52 1	1863
1864	20,663,000	9,448,319	6,423,381	9 1¾	6 2½	—	—	43 2	1864
1865	20,881,000	9,392,191	6,264,966	9 0	6 0	—	—	39 8	1865
1866	21,100,000	9,573,772	6,439,517	9 1	6 1¼	2 0·5	1 4·5	43 6	1866
1867	21,320,000	10,303,665	6,959,840	9 8	6 6¼	—	—	53 7½	1867
1868	21,540,000	11,054,513	7,498,059	10 3½	6 11½	2 2·4	1 5·9	67 6½	1868
1869	21,760,000	11,363,656	7,673,100	10 5¼	7 0¾	—	—	58 3	1869
1870	21,980,000	11,573,608	7,644,307	10 6¼	6 11½	2 2·6	1 5·6	46 2½	1870
1871	22,712,266	11,610,920	7,886,724	10 2¾	6 11¼	2 1·9	1 5·6	49 8½	1871
1872	23,000,000	12,100,490	8,007,403	10 6¼	6 11½	2 2·5	1 5·6	57 1	1872
1873	23,300,000	12,190,600	7,692,169	10 5½	6 7¼	2 2·0	1 4·4	57 2	1873
1874	23,580,000	12,342,251	7,664,957	10 5½	6 6	2 1·6	1 3·9	60 3	1874
1875	23,860,000	12,483,133	7,488,481	10 5½	6 3¼	2 1·9	1 3·5	50 11	1875
1876	24,160,000	12,092,087	7,335,858	10 0	6 0¾	2 0·4	1 2·8	45 5	1876
1877	24,460,000	12,049,046	7,400,034	9 10¼	6 0¾	1 11·2	1 2·3	48 2	1877
1878	24,760,000	12,585,677	7,688,650	10 2	6 2½	1 11·6	1 2·4	56 8	1878
1879	25,010,000	12,913,797	7,829,819	10 4	6 3¼	1 11·7	1 2·3	43 7	1879
1880	25,323,000	13,033,655	8,015,010	10 3½	6 4	1 11·4	1 2·4	45 4½	1880
1881	25,968,286	13,302,088	8,102,136	10 3	6 3	1 11·5	1 2·3	43 7	1881

Note.—The Population of 1851, 1861, 1871, and 1881 is the actual Population according to the Census taken in those years.

No. 48.

In-maintenance and Out-door Relief.—Remarks, Half Year ended Lady-day 1881.

Number of Unions returned.

The Returns of In-maintenance and Out-door Relief have been received from all the Unions, namely 647. The amount expended in these Unions during the half year was, for—

In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.
£946,599 -	£1,307,958 -	£2,254,557

The population of the places referred to was 22,706,302, according to the Census of 1871; the entire population of England being 22,712,266.*

Expenditure Lady-day, half years 1879, 1880 and 1881.

The following Table is a comparative statement of the expenditure for the half years ended at Lady-day 1879, 1880, and 1881 :—

Half Years ended at Lady-day	Cost of In-Maintenance.	Cost of Out-door Relief.	Cost of Total.	Difference as compared with 1879. Incr.	Difference as compared with 1879. Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Difference per Cent. Decr.
	£	£	£	£			
1879 -	886,932	1,320,202	2,207,134	—	—	—	—
1880 -	932,553	1,361,650	2,294,203	87,069	—	3·9	—
1881 -	946,599	1,307,958	2,254,557	47,423	—	2·1	—

Prices of Wheat.

The average price of wheat, during the three half years ended Lady-day was, in—

1879 - - - - 39*s.* 7*d.* per imperial quarter.
1880 - - - - 46*s.* 7*d.* „ „
1881 - - - - 42*s.* 7*d.* „ „

Of other Provisions.

The average contract prices of certain articles of food, supplied to the Guardians of the Poor of Lambeth, Birmingham, Bury St. Edmunds, and Thingoe, during the same periods, are exhibited in the next Tables :—

Half Years ended at Lady-day	Bread, per 4lb. Loaf. Lambeth.	Birmingham.	†Bury St. Edmunds (1879), Thingoe (1880-1).	Flour, per Sack of 280 lbs. Lambeth.	Birmingham.	†Bury St. Edmunds (1879), Thingoe (1880-1).	Potatoes, per Ton. Lambeth.	Birmingham.	†Bury St. Edmunds (1879), Thingoe (1880-1).	Mutton and Beef, per Stone of 14 lbs. Lambeth.	Birmingham.	†Bury St. Edmunds (1879), Thingoe (1880-1).
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1879	0 4	0 5½	0 4½	30 0	30 11	30 0	110 0	86 0	133 4	9 8½	7 9½	8 3
1880	0 5	0 6½	0 5½	32 0	36 6	40 0	140 0	105 0	140 0	8 7½	7 10½	8 4
1881	0 4½	0 6½	0 5½	32 1	33 8	35 0	100 0	73 7	100 0	7 10½	7 4	9 4

(*continued*)

* The difference arises from the exclusion of the Scilly Islands, the Inns of Court, and a few other small places, which make no Return.

† Thingoe has been, for the year 1880-1, substituted for Bury St. Edmunds, as the Pauper Inmates have been transferred from the Workhouse of the latter to that of the former Union.

Half Years ended at Lady-day	Butter, per lb.			Cheese, per lb.			Tea, per lb.			Sugar, per lb.		
	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	*Bury St. Edmunds (1879), Thingoe (1880-1).	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	*Bury St. Edmunds (1879), Thingoe (1880-1).	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	*Bury St. Edmunds (1879), Thingoe (1880-1).	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	*Bury St. Edmunds (1879), Thingoe (1880-1).
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1879	0 8½	0 10	1 1	0 6½	0 3¾	0 6	1 5¾	1 7	2 3	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½
1880	0 7	0 10½	1 0	0 4	0 6½	0 6	1 5¾	1 6½	2 0	0 2	0 2¾	0 3
1881	0 9½	0 11¾	1 1	0 5¾	0 6½	0 7½	1 6	1 6¼	2 0	0 2¼	0 2½	0 2½

* Thingoe has been, for the year 1880-1, substituted for Bury St. Edmunds, as the Pauper Inmates have been transferred from the Workhouse of the latter to that of the former Union.

Comparative Expenditure in Divisions.

Comparing the expenditure for In-maintenance and Out-door Relief of the Lady-day half year, 1881, with that of 1880, there was a decrease of 39,646*l.*, or 1·7 per cent.

DIVISIONS.	Number of Unions.	Expended for In-maintenance and Out-Door Relief, during the Half Years ended Lady-day		Difference between the Lady-day Half Years 1881 and 1880.		Difference per Cent.	
		1880.	1881.	Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
		£	£	£	£		
I. THE METROPOLIS -	30	376,096	391,384	15,288	—	4·1	—
II. SOUTH EASTERN -	98	230,744	229,036	—	1,708	—	0·7
III. SOUTH MIDLAND -	64	173,761	171,100	—	2,661	—	1·5
IV. EASTERN - -	55	146,623	140,898	—	5,725	—	3·9
V. SOUTH WESTERN -	79	221,683	216,452	—	5,231	—	2·4
VI. WEST MIDLAND -	82	250,576	247,257	—	3,319	—	1·3
VII. NORTH MIDLAND -	44	131,930	132,038	108	—	0·1	—
VIII. NORTH WESTERN -	42	270,905	244,645	—	26,260	—	9·7
IX. YORK - - -	62	194,444	194,353	—	91	—	0·0
X. NORTHERN - -	39	109,630	103,076	—	6,554	—	6·0
XI. WELSH - - -	52	187,811	184,318	—	3,493	—	1·9
ENGLAND - -	647	2,294,203	2,254,557	—	39,646	—	1·7

Relief in Money and in Kind to Out-door Paupers.

The sums disbursed by the Guardians as "Further Relief in shape of School Fees" for the education of the Out-door Pauper Children in Public Elementary Schools, as well as the amount expended for "Relief in Kind" to the Out-door Paupers, are also given in this Return. It appears that out of the 647 Unions of England, 152 during the past half year administered all their Relief to Out-door Paupers in money.

DIVISIONS.	Number of Unions.	Expended during the Half Year ended with Lady-day 1881 for Out-door Relief.			
		In Money.	In Kind.	Further Relief in shape of School Fees.	TOTAL.
		£	£	£	£
I. THE METROPOLIS -	30	76,374	21,053	921	98,348
II. SOUTH EASTERN -	98	95,694	26,590	1,038	123,322
III. SOUTH MIDLAND -	64	96,399	17,932	698	115,019
IV. EASTERN - -	55	65,970	26,476	627	93,073
V. SOUTH WESTERN -	79	149,686	15,131	1,319	166,136
VI. WEST MIDLAND -	82	128,489	18,892	2,190	149,471
VII. NORTH MIDLAND -	44	86,503	4,981	716	92,200
VIII. NORTH WESTERN -	42	103,422	11,070	2,491	116,983
IX. YORK - - -	62	117,905	9,154	2,440	129,499
X. NORTHERN - -	39	68,076	990	1,487	70,553
XI. WELSH - - -	52	144,627	6,521	2,134	153,354
ENGLAND - -	647	1,133,145	158,790	16,061	1,307,958

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

Local Government Board, Whitehall,
1st August 1881.

No. 49.—In-maintenance and Out-door Relief.—Comparative Statement, Half Years ended at **Lady-Day 1880 and 1881** respectively, in 647 Unions having a population of 22,706,302 Persons; the entire Population of England being 22,712,266 (Census 1871).

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	Number of Parishes.	Population, 1871.	COST OF IN-MAINTENANCE AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF. Half Years ended at Lady-day						Difference between the Lady-day Half Years 1881 & 1880.		Difference per Cent.	
				1880.			1881.						
				In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.	In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.	Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS.				£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
1.*Middlesex (part)	22	164	2,284,937	198,752	64,482	263,234	213,299	62,088	275,387	12,153	—	4·6	—
2.*Surrey (part)	5	17	742,155	56,779	22,208	78,987	60,148	21,274	81,422	2,435	—	3·1	—
3.*Kent (part)	3	11	225,537	18,288	15,587	33,875	19,589	14,986	34,575	700	—	2·1	—
Totals	30	192	3,252,629	273,819	102,277	376,096	293,036	98,348	391,384	15,288	—	4·1	—
II. SOUTH EASTERN.													
2.*Surrey (part)	11	138	365,279	19,431	20,507	39,938	20,428	19,870	40,298	360	—	0·9	—
3.*Kent (part)	26	425	628,163	30,265	29,973	60,238	31,886	28,902	60,788	550	—	0·9	—
4. Sussex	23	326	420,910	21,749	31,228	52,977	21,944	30,579	52,523	—	454	—	0·9
5. Southampton	26	355	524,829	22,545	34,382	56,927	21,990	32,692	54,682	—	2,245	—	3·9
6. Berks	12	239	225,038	8,934	11,730	20,664	9,466	11,279	20,745	81	—	0·4	—
Totals	98	1,483	2,164,219	102,924	127,820	230,744	105,714	123,322	229,036	—	1,708	—	0·7
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.													
1.*Middlesex (part)	6	58	264,854	14,054	14,138	28,192	14,231	14,612	28,843	651	—	2·3	—
7. Hertford	12	165	194,612	8,262	16,027	24,289	8,089	16,347	24,436	147	—	0·6	—
8. Buckingham	7	195	155,007	5,263	13,305	18,568	5,090	12,735	17,825	—	743	—	4·0
9. Oxford	9	299	179,397	6,318	14,622	20,940	6,546	14,339	20,885	—	55	—	0·3
10. Northampton	12	332	248,228	7,872	23,934	31,806	7,692	23,476	31,168	—	638	—	2·0
11. Huntingdon	3	88	58,046	1,879	3,445	5,324	1,964	2,985	4,949	—	375	—	7·0
12. Bedford	6	138	151,539	5,381	12,623	18,004	5,168	12,234	17,402	—	602	—	3·3
13. Cambridge	9	176	192,033	7,360	19,278	26,638	7,301	18,291	25,592	—	1,046	—	3·9
Totals	64	1,451	1,443,716	56,389	117,372	173,761	56,081	115,019	171,100	—	2,661	—	1·5
IV. EASTERN.													
Essex	16	372	440,878	21,017	36,359	57,376	21,273	33,717	54,990	—	2,386	—	4·2
Suffolk	17	525	347,210	11,373	23,753	35,126	11,327	21,330	32,657	—	2,469	—	7·0
Norfolk	22	744	430,638	14,769	39,352	54,121	15,225	38,026	53,251	—	870	—	1·6
Totals	55	1,641	1,218,726	47,159	99,464	146,623	47,825	93,073	140,898	—	5,725	—	3·9
V. SOUTH WESTERN.													
17. Wilts	17	322	246,136	9,493	22,366	31,859	9,312	21,114	30,426	—	1,433	—	4·5
18. Dorset	12	288	189,000	4,633	18,123	22,756	4,641	17,524	22,165	—	591	—	2·6
19. Devon	20	475	605,881	15,477	54,535	70,012	14,777	54,095	68,872	—	1,140	—	1·6
20. Cornwall	13	221	356,266	6,368	26,086	32,454	6,080	26,172	32,252	—	202	—	0·6
21. Somerset	17	496	482,642	15,297	49,323	64,602	15,506	47,231	62,737	—	1,865	—	2·9
Totals	79	1,802	1,879,925	51,250	170,433	221,683	50,316	166,136	216,452	—	5,231	—	2·4
VI. WEST MIDLAND.													
22. Gloucester	17	363	488,760	20,223	39,207	59,430	21,050	37,701	58,751	—	679	—	1·1
23. Hereford	8	254	121,985	4,744	8,819	13,563	4,686	8,870	13,556	—	7	—	0·1
24. Salop	15	301	267,003	8,707	7,373	16,080	8,761	7,307	16,068	—	12	—	0·1

IN-MAINTENANCE and OUT-DOOR RELIEF, during the Half Years ended at **Lady-day 1880 and 1881** respectively, &c.—*continued.*

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	Number of Parishes.	Population, 1871.	COST OF IN-MAINTENANCE AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF. Half Years ended at Lady-day						Difference between the Lady-day Half Years 1881 & 1880.	Difference per Cent.
				1880.			1881.				
				In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.	In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.		
VI. WEST MIDLAND —*continued.*				£	£	£	£	£	£	Incr. £ / Decr. £	Incr. / Decr.
25. Stafford	17	280	877,435	27,035	51,256	78,291	27,363	53,888	81,251	2,960 —	3·8 —
26. Worcester	11	233	336,276	10,055	15,631	25,686	10,719	15,962	26,681	995 —	3·9 —
27. Warwick	14	272	630,472	26,077	31,449	57,526	25,207	25,743	50,950	— 6,576	— 11·4
Totals	82	1,703	2,721,931	96,841	153,735	250,576	97,786	149,471	247,257	— 3,319	— 1·3
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.											
28. Leicester	11	351	275,171	10,103	14,947	25,050	9,626	15,114	24,740	— 310	— 1·2
29. Rutland	2	67	23,385	937	1,638	2,575	907	1,713	2,620	45 —	1·7 —
30. Lincoln	14	758	428,051	12,320	38,363	50,683	12,232	39,277	51,509	826 —	1·6 —
31. Nottingham	8	307	355,404	9,919	17,605	27,524	9,529	17,297	26,826	— 698	— 2·5
32. Derby	9	278	324,900	8,091	18,007	26,098	7,544	18,799	26,343	245 —	0·9 —
Totals	44	1,761	1,406,911	41,370	90,560	131,930	39,838	92,200	132,038	108 —	0·1 —
VIII. NH. WESTERN.											
33. Chester	12	472	539,351	15,205	27,432	42,637	13,922	25,072	38,994	— 3,643	— 8·5
34. Lancaster	30	480	2,849,048	118,923	109,345	228,268	113,740	91,911	205,651	— 22,617	— 9·9
Totals	42	952	3,388,399	134,128	136,777	270,905	127,662	116,983	244,645	— 26,260	— 9·7
IX. YORK.											
35. West Riding	35	708	1,854,172	44,591	95,000	139,591	45,901	93,828	139,729	138 —	0·1 —
36. East Riding	10	375	306,410	11,135	17,394	28,529	11,237	17,563	28,800	271 —	0·9 —
37. North Riding	17	506	284,010	7,464	18,860	26,324	7,716	18,108	25,824	— 500	— 1·9
Totals	62	1,589	2,444,592	63,190	131,254	194,444	64,854	129,499	194,353	— 91	— 0·0
X. NORTHERN.											
38. Durham	15	301	693,012	18,318	39,870	58,188	16,645	35,594	52,239	— 5,949	— 10·2
39. Northumberland	12	541	386,646	8,811	21,688	30,499	9,065	20,785	29,850	— 649	— 2·1
40. Cumberland	9	209	220,253	5,248	11,709	16,957	5,121	11,255	16,376	— 581	— 3·4
41. Westmorland	3	110	65,130	1,712	2,274	3,986	1,692	2,919	4,611	625 —	15·7 —
Totals	39	1,161	1,365,041	34,089	75,541	109,630	32,523	70,553	103,076	— 6,554	— 6·0
XI. WELSH.											
42. Monmouth	6	164	219,708	6,639	19,534	26,173	6,524	19,393	25,917	— 256	— 1·0
43. South Wales	27	647	765,502	15,789	84,249	100,038	15,287	81,151	96,438	— 3,600	— 3·6
44. North Wales	19	374	435,003	8,966	52,634	61,600	9,153	52,810	61,963	363 —	0·6 —
Totals	52	1,185	1,420,213	31,394	156,417	187,811	30,964	153,354	184,318	— 3,493	— 1·9
TOTALS of Unions in England	647	14,920	22,706,302	932,553	1,361,650	2,294,203	946,599	1,307,958	2,254,557	— 39,646	— 1·7
Residue of the Kingdom	- -	5	5,964	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS of England	- -	14,925 *	22,712,266	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Inclusive of the Scilly Islands.

No. 50.

Remarks on the Returns of In and Out-door Relief.—Half Year ended Michaelmas 1881.

The Returns of In-maintenance and Out-door Relief have been received from 647 Unions. The amount expended in these Unions during the half year ended Michaelmas 1881 was, for— Number of Unions returned.

In-maintenance.		Out-door Relief.		Total.
£886,071	-	£1,330,831	-	£2,216,902

The population of the places referred to was 25,965,971, according to the Census of 1881 (Preliminary Report); the entire population of England being 25,968,286.*

The following Table is a comparative statement of the Expenditure for the half years ended at Michaelmas 1879, and 1880, 1881. Expenditure, Michaelmas half years 1879, 1880, and 1881.

Half Years ended at Michaelmas	Cost of In-Maintenance.	Cost of Out-door Relief.	Cost of Total.	Increase as compared with 1879.	Increase per Cent.
	£	£	£	£	£
1879 -	828,882	1,352,621	2,181,503	—	—
1880 -	893,167	1,348,443	2,241,610	60,107	2.8
1881 -	886,071	1,330,831	2,216,902	35,399	1·6

The average price of wheat, during the same half years, was, in— Prices of Wheat.

1879 - - - - 44*s.* 2*d.* per imperial quarter
1880 - - - - 44*s.* 6½*d.* ,, ,,
1881 - - - - 46*s.* 8*d.* ,, ,,

The average contract prices of certain articles of food, supplied to the Guardians of the Poor of Lambeth, Birmingham, Bury St. Edmund's, and Thingoe, during the same periods, are exhibited in the next Tables:— Of other Provisions.

Half Years ended at Michaelmas	Bread, per 4 lb. Loaf. Lambeth.	Bread, per 4 lb. Loaf. Birmingham.	Bread, per 4 lb. Loaf. Bury St. Edmund's, 1879, Thingoe,† 1880-81.	Flour, per Sack of 280 lbs. Lambeth.	Flour, per Sack of 280 lbs. Birmingham.	Flour, per Sack of 280 lbs. Bury St. Edmund's, 1879, Thingoe,† 1880-81.	Potatoes, per Ton. Lambeth.	Potatoes, per Ton. Birmingham.	Potatoes, per Ton. Bury St. Edmund's, 1879, Thingoe,† 1880-81.	Mutton and Beef, per Stone of 14 lbs. Lambeth.	Mutton and Beef, per Stone of 14 lbs. Birmingham.	Mutton and Beef, per Stone of 14 lbs. Bury St. Edmund's, 1879, Thingoe,† 1880-81.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1879	0 4	0 5¾	0 4½	30 0	31 9	31 8	100 0	108 6	No Contract.	9 0½	7 10	8 6
1880	0 5	0 6½	0 6	35 0	36 10½	40 0	140 0	98 3	120 0	9 0½	8 7	9 0
1881	0 4½	0 6½	0 5½	40 0	26 4½	35 0	100 0	66 6	No Contract.	8 10¾	7 10½	8 11

(*continued*)

* The difference arises from the exclusion of the Scilly Islands, which make no return.

Half Years ended at Michaelmas	Butter, per lb.			Cheese, per lb.			Tea, per lb.			Sugar, per lb.		
	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmund's, 1879, Thingoe,† 1880–81.	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmund's, 1879, Thingoe,† 1880–81.	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmund's, 1879, Thingoe,† 1880–81.	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmund's, 1879, Thingoe,† 1880–81.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1879	0 7½	0 9	1 0½	0 4	0 4	0 5½	1 6	1 6½	2 1½	0 2½	0 2⅝	0 2½
1880	0 8	0 10½	1 0½	0 6½	0 5½	0 7½	1 6	1 6½	2 0	0 2¾	0 2½	0 2¾
1881	0 8½	0 11	1 1	0 6	0 6	0 7	1 5	1 5½	2 0	0 2	0 2⅜	0 3

† Thingoe has been, for 1880–81, substituted for Bury St. Edmunds, as the pauper inmates have been transferred from the workhouse of the latter to that of the former union.

Comparative Expenditure in Divisions.

Comparing the expenditure for In-maintenance and Out-door Relief of the Michaelmas half-year 1881 with that of 1880, there was a decrease of 24,708*l.*, or 1·1 per cent.

Divisions.	Number of Unions.	Expended for In-maintenance and Out-door Relief, during the Half Years ended Michaelmas		Difference between the Michaelmas Half Years 1881 and 1880.		Difference per Cent.	
		1880.	1881.				
		£	£	Incr. £	Decr. £	Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS -	30	370,036	385,573	15,537	—	4·2	—
II. SOUTH EASTERN -	98	223,961	223,415	—	546	—	0·2
III. SOUTH MIDLAND -	64	168,134	166,907	—	1,227	—	0·7
IV. EASTERN - -	55	145,148	137,535	—	7,613	—	5·2
V. SOUTH WESTERN -	79	226,060	219,852	—	6,208	—	2·7
VI. WEST MIDLAND -	82	249,096	243,842	—	5,254	—	2·1
VII. NORTH MIDLAND -	44	136,016	133,775	—	2,241	—	1·6
VIII. NORTH WESTERN -	42	238,364	229,264	—	9,100	—	3·8
IX. YORK - - -	62	188,473	192,664	4,191	—	2·4	—
X. NORTHERN - -	39	105,324	97,076	—	8,248	—	7·8
XI. WELSH - -	52	190,998	186,999	—	3,999	—	2·1
ENGLAND - -	647	2,241,610	2,216,902	—	24,708	—	1·1

Relief in Money and in Kind to Out-door Paupers.

The sums disbursed by the Guardians as "Further Relief in shape of School Fees" for the education of the Out-door Pauper Children in public elementary schools, as well as the amount expended for "Relief in Kind" to the Out-door Paupers, are also given in this Return. It appears that out of the 647 Unions of England, 156 during the past half-year administered all their relief to Out-door Paupers in money.

DIVISIONS.	Number of Unions.	Expended during the Half Year ended with Michaelmas 1881 for Out-door Relief.			
		In Money.	In Kind.	Further Relief in shape of School Fees.	TOTAL.
		£	£	£	£
I. THE METROPOLIS -	30	79,219	18,465	988	98,672
II. SOUTH EASTERN -	98	98,377	26,287	1,335	125,999
III. SOUTH MIDLAND -	64	98,717	17,825	703	117,245
IV. EASTERN - -	55	66,582	26,924	659	94,165
V. SOUTH WESTERN -	79	155,371	15,701	1,328	172,400
VI. WEST MIDLAND -	82	132,471	19,649	2,097	154,217
VII. NORTH MIDLAND -	44	90,664	5,143	777	96,584
VIII. NORTH WESTERN -	42	104,204	8,038	2,421	114,663
IX. YORK - -	62	122,047	6,939	2,553	131,539
X. NORTHERN -	39	66,066	850	1,617	68,533
XI. WELSH - -	52	149,005	5,503	2,306	156,814
ENGLAND - -	647	1,162,723	151,324	16,784	1,330,831

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

Local Government Board, Whitehall,
21st January 1882.

No. 51.—In-maintenance and Out-door Relief.—Comparative Statement, Half Years ended at **Michaelma 1880 and 1881** respectively, in 647 Unions, having a Population of 25,965,971 Persons; the enti Population of England being 25,968,286 (Census 1881, Preliminary Report).

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	Number of Parishes.	Population, 1881.	COST OF IN-MAINTENANCE AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF. Half Years ended at Michaelmas						Difference between the Michaelmas Half Years 1881 & 1880.		Difference per Cent.	
				1880.			1881.						
				In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.	In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.				
				£	£	£	£	£	£	Incr. £	Decr. £	Incr.	Dec
I. THE METROPOLIS.													
1.*Middlesex (part)	22	167	2,548,993	197,103	62,036	259,139	204,816	62,169	266,985	7,846	—	3·0	—
2.*Surrey (part)	5	17	980,218	57,797	21,980	79,777	60,956	22,346	83,302	3,525	—	4·4	—
3.*Kent (part)	3	11	285,360	17,366	13,754	31,120	21,129	14,157	35,286	4,166	—	13·4	—
Totals	30	195	3,814,571	272,266	97,770	370,036	286,901	98,672	385,573	15,537	—	4·2	—
II. SOUTH EASTERN.													
2.*Surrey (part)	11	138	460,799	18,399	20,498	38,897	19,585	20,340	39,925	1,028	—	2·6	—
3.*Kent (part)	26	425	707,936	27,836	29,914	57,750	27,376	29,624	57,000	—	750	—	1·3
4. Sussex	23	326	494,027	20,368	31,749	52,117	20,939	31,371	52,310	193	—	0·4	—
5. Southampton	26	355	575,451	20,964	34,348	55,312	21,164	33,709	54,873	—	439	—	0·8
6. Berks	12	239	247,938	8,159	11,726	19,885	8,352	10,955	19,307	—	578	—	2·9
Totals	98	1,483	2,486,151	95,726	128,235	223,961	97,416	125,999	223,415	—	546	—	0·2
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.													
1.*Middlesex (part)	6	58	380,685	13,320	13,926	27,246	13,014	14,809	27,823	577	—	2·1	—
7. Hertford	12	165	202,315	7,538	16,787	24,325	7,204	16,830	24,034	—	291	—	1·2
8. Buckingham	7	195	155,885	4,619	13,499	18,118	4,601	13,190	17,791	—	327	—	1·8
9. Oxford	9	299	181,564	5,828	14,702	20,530	5,588	14,379	19,967	—	563	—	2·7
10. Northampton	12	332	277,002	6,794	23,407	30,201	7,145	23,748	30,893	692	—	2·3	—
11. Huntingdon	3	88	53,218	1,715	3,411	5,126	1,736	3,132	4,868	—	258	—	5·0
12. Bedford	6	138	154,249	4,636	12,578	17,214	4,221	12,147	16,368	—	846	—	4·9
13. Cambridge	9	176	191,123	6,496	18,878	25,374	6,153	19,010	25,163	—	211	—	0·8
Totals	64	1,451	1,596,041	50,946	117,188	168,134	49,662	117,245	166,907	—	1,227	—	0·7
IV. EASTERN.													
14. Essex	16	373	551,765	19,368	35,957	55,325	19,546	33,144	52,690	—	2,635	—	4·8
15. Suffolk	17	525	353,509	10,761	23,903	34,664	10,148	22,094	32,242	—	2,422	—	7·0
16. Norfolk	22	744	437,649	14,346	40,813	55,159	13,676	38,927	52,603	—	2,556	—	4·6
Totals	55	1,642	1,342,923	44,475	100,673	145,148	43,370	94,165	137,535	—	7,613	—	5·2
V. SOUTH WESTERN.													
17. Wilts	17	322	248,644	8,951	22,628	31,579	8,513	21,447	29,960	—	1,619	—	5·1
18. Dorset	12	288	184,936	4,343	18,901	23,244	4,253	18,301	22,554	—	690	—	2·9
19. Devon	20	475	609,157	15,536	56,544	72,080	14,760	56,567	71,327	—	753	—	1·0
20. Cornwall	13	221	322,890	6,482	27,321	33,803	5,858	26,303	32,161	—	1,642	—	4·9
21. Somerset	17	496	490,504	14,780	50,574	65,354	14,068	49,782	63,850	—	1,504	—	2·3
Totals	79	1,802	1,856,131	50,092	175,968	226,060	47,452	172,400	219,852	—	6,208	—	2·7
VI. WEST MIDLAND.													
22. Gloucester	17	363	525,123	20,159	38,673	58,832	19,085	37,113	56,198	—	2,634	—	4·5
23. Hereford	8	254	118,148	4,590	9,513	14,103	4,263	9,424	13,687	—	416	—	2·9
24. Salop	15	301	265,707	8,719	7,486	16,205	8,204	7,537	15,741	—	464	—	2·9

IN-MAINTENANCE AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF, during the Half Years ended at **Michaelmas 1880 and 1881** respectively, &c.—*continued.*

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	Number of Parishes.	Population, 1881.	COST OF IN-MAINTENANCE AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF. Half Years ended at Michaelmas 1880. In-maintenance.	1880. Out-door Relief.	1880. Total.	1881. In-maintenance.	1881. Out-door Relief.	1881. Total.	Difference between the Michaelmas Half Years 1881 & 1880. Incr.	Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Decr.
VI. WEST MIDLAND —*continued.*				£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
25. Stafford	17	280	1,006,741	27,240	55,613	82,853	25,781	56,546	82,327	—	526	—	0·6
26. Worcester	11	233	383,188	9,875	16,252	26,127	10,158	17,004	27,162	1,035	—	4·0	—
27. Warwick	14	272	730,455	23,571	27,405	50,976	22,134	26,593	48,727	—	2,249	—	4·4
Totals	82	1,703	3,029,362	94,154	154,942	249,096	89,625	154,217	243,842	—	5,254	—	2·1
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.													
28. Leicester	11	351	326,006	8,989	16,053	25,042	9,122	15,791	24,913	—	129	—	0·5
29. Rutland	2	67	23,007	837	1,718	2,555	795	1,861	2,656	101	—	4·0	—
30. Lincoln	14	759	463,367	11,233	40,856	52,089	11,027	40,574	51,601	—	488	—	0·9
31. Nottingham	8	307	438,712	9,533	19,134	28,667	8,708	18,483	27,191	—	1,476	—	5·1
32. Derby	9	278	386,532	7,922	19,741	27,663	7,539	19,875	27,414	—	249	—	0·9
Totals	44	1,762	1,637,624	38,514	97,502	136,016	37,191	96,584	133,775	—	2,241	—	1·6
VIII. NH. WESTERN.													
33. Chester	12	472	621,544	14,293	26,044	40,337	13,909	25,669	39,578	—	759	—	1·9
34. Lancaster	30	480	3,485,611	107,857	90,170	198,027	100,692	88,994	189,686	—	8,341	—	4·2
Totals	42	952	4,107,155	122,150	116,214	238,364	114,601	114,663	229,264	—	9,100	—	3·8
IX. YORK.													
35. West Riding	35	709	2,197,811	43,128	91,421	134,549	43,970	95,658	139,628	5,079	—	3·8	—
36. East Riding	10	375	362,390	10,524	17,412	27,936	10,164	17,050	27,214	—	722	—	2·6
37. North Riding	17	506	334,326	7,353	18,635	25,988	6,991	18,831	25,822	—	166	—	0·6
Totals	62	1,590	2,894,527	61,005	127,468	188,473	61,125	131,539	192,664	4,191	—	2·2	—
X. NORTHERN.													
38. Durham	15	301	875,507	16,864	37,772	54,636	14,659	34,559	49,218	—	5,418	—	9·9
39. Northumberland	12	541	434,024	8,661	21,391	30,052	7,724	19,991	27,715	—	2,337	—	7·8
40. Cumberland	9	209	250,630	4,897	11,271	16,168	4,701	11,149	15,850	—	318	—	2·0
41. Westmorland	3	110	64,307	1,503	2,965	4,468	1,459	2,834	4,293	—	175	—	3·9
Totals	39	1,161	1,624,468	31,925	73,399	105,324	28,543	68,533	97,076	—	8,248	—	7·8
XI. WELSH.													
42. Monmouth	6	164	234,440	6,837	19,897	26,734	6,116	19,662	25,778	—	956	—	3·6
43. South Wales	27	647	881,263	15,838	85,119	100,957	14,832	83,066	97,898	—	3,059	—	3·0
44. North Wales	19	374	461,315	9,239	54,068	63,307	9,237	54,086	63,323	16	—	0·0	—
Totals	52	1,185	1,577,018	31,914	159,084	190,998	30,185	156,814	186,999	—	3,999	—	2·1
TOTALS of Unions in England	647	14,926*	25,965,971	893,167	1,348,443	2,241,610	886,071	1,330,831	2,216,902	—	24,708	—	1·1
Residue of the Kingdom	..	5	2,315	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	
TOTALS of England	..	14,931	25,968,286	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	

* Number of Parishes corrected up to 1st July 1881.

Appendix D.

Number of Paupers Relieved. Expenditure in Metropolitan Workhouses, Infirmaries, Asylums, and Hospitals.

Page

No. 52. Return of Pauperism.—Remarks, 1st January 1881 - 252

No. 53. Return of Paupers.—Summary, 1st January 1881 - 254

No. 54. Paupers of all Classes.—Comparative Statement, 1st January 1880 and 1881 - - - - - - - - 258

No. 55. Adult Able-bodied Paupers.—Comparative Statement, 1st January 1880 and 1881 - - - - - - - 260

No. 56. Pauperism.—Remarks on Return of number of Paupers on 1st July 1881 - - - - - - - - - 262

No. 57. Return of Paupers.—Summary of In-door and Out-door on 1st July 1881 - - - - - - - - - 264

No. 58. Paupers of all Classes.—Comparative Statement, 1st July 1880 and 1881 - - - - - - - - - 268

No. 59. Adult Able-bodied Paupers.—Comparative Statement, 1st July 1880 and 1881 - - - - - - - - 270

No. 60. Census of Paupers.—Serial Statement from 1860 to 1881 - 272

No. 61. Mean Number of Paupers of all Classes and of the Adult Able-bodied in England for 31 Years, 1849–81 - 274

No. 62. Metropolitan Pauperism.—Comparative Statement of the Number on the last Day of each Quarter, 1880 and 1881 - 276

No. 63. Metropolitan District.—Area, Population, Pauperism, and Rateable Value, Year 1881 - - - - - - 278

No. 64. Return of Habitual Vagrants identified by Visiting Officers of Metropolitan Casual Wards during the Year 1881 - - - - - - - - - 279

No. 65. Number of Casual Paupers relieved in the Vagrant Wards of the Metropolis on the last Day of each Week during the Years 1871 and 1881 - - - - - 281

No. 66. Expenditure during the Year ended Lady-day 1881 at the Metropolitan Workhouses - - - - - - 283

No. 67. Expenditure during the Year ended Lady-day 1881 in the Metropolitan Infirmaries and Asylums - - - 289

No. 52.

Pauperism.—Remarks on the Returns of Pauperism, 1st January 1881.

Pauperism, 1st January.

The present publication contains the Tabulated Returns of 647 Unions. The population of these places, by the Census of 1871, was 22,706,302; and the total number of paupers on the 1st January 1881 was—

In-door.	Out-door.	Gross Total.	Deduct Persons relieved both In-door and Out-door, on the 1st January.	Net Total.
195,286	614,232	809,518	177	809,341

This gives the proportion of paupers as 1 in 28, or 3·6 per cent. on the population, according to the Census of 1871.

First Table.

The first Table shows the number of paupers as able-bodied, not able-bodied, and insane; distinguishing those relieved in the workhouse from those relieved out of doors; children relieved with "able-bodied" parents are classed as *able-bodied;* but children relieved without their parents, or relieved with parents who are "not able-bodied," are classed as *not able-bodied.*

Table I.

Paupers, 1st January 1881.	In-door.		Out-door.		Total.
	Able-bodied.	Not Able-bodied.	Able-bodied.	Not Able-bodied.	
Males (Adult) -	11,152	53,262	17,816	77,281	159,511
Females (Adult) -	15,205	35,058	66,996	191,642	308,901
Children under 16 -	18,945	39,100	178,699	35,193	271,937
Vagrants - -	5,848	—	367	—	6,215
Insane, viz.:					
Males - -	—	6,856	—	20,178*	27,034
Females -	—	9,078	—	25,665*	34,743
Children -	—	782	—	395*	1,177
Total -	51,150	144,136	263,878	350,354	809,518

* The majority of insane paupers here classed among the out-door are in asylums.

Comparing the numbers returned on the 1st January 1881 with those at the same date in 1880, the figures stand thus:— Second Table. Comparison of 1st January 1881 and 1880.

TABLE II.

DATE.		Number of Unions.	In-door Paupers.	Out-door Paupers.*	TOTAL.
1st January	1880	649	194,651	649,203	843,854
	1881	647	195,286	614,055	809,341

* Exclusive of those who on the 1st January were in receipt of in-door as well as out-door Relief, and therefore already enumerated with the in-door paupers.

The number of paupers of all classes in receipt of relief on the 1st of January 1880 and 1881, with the decrease, is exhibited in the next Table. Third Table.

TABLE III.

DATE.		Unions.	Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief.	Difference.		Difference per Cent.	
				Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
1st January	1880	649	843,854	—		—	
	1881	647	809,341	—	34,513	—	4·1

The number of adult able-bodied paupers on the 1st January 1880 and 1881 is shown by the next Table. Fourth Table.

TABLE IV.

DATE.		Unions.	Number of *Adult Able-bodied* Paupers.	Difference.		Difference per Cent.	
				Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
1st January	1880	649	126,228	—		—	
	1881	647	111,169	—	15,059	—	11·9

The population, according to the Census of 1871, is printed opposite to each union-county, pp. 334, *et seq.*

Local Government Board,
20 May 1881.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

No. 53.—Return of Paupers.—Summary of In-door and Out-door, on the the entire Population of England

Divisions and Union-Counties.	Unions.	Number of Parishes.	Population, 1871.	In-door.										
				Able-Bodied.			Not Able-Bodied.			Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots.			Vagrants relieved in the Workhouse.	Total.
				Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.		
I. THE METROPOLIS.														
1.*Middlesex (part) -	22	164	2,284,937	1,854	2,082	2,630	9,530	10,369	6,847	1,544	2,029	262	543	37,69
2.*Surrey (part) - -	5	17	742,155	393	493	548	2,977	2,465	3,368	441	556	103	168	11,51
3.*Kent (part) - -	3	11	225,537	236	265	110	764	739	1,216	105	114	25	34	3,60
Totals - -	30	192	3,252,629	2,483	2,840	3,288	13,271	13,573	11,431	2,090	2,699	390	745	52,81
II. SOUTH EASTERN.														
2.*Surrey (part) -	11	138	365,279	97	134	179	1,316	716	882	50	88	6	253	3,72
3.*Kent (part) - -	26	419	628,163	503	571	789	1,832	889	1,129	123	174	13	369	6,39
4. Sussex - - -	23	326	420,910	303	289	387	1,280	612	786	114	160	13	265	4,20
5. Southampton -	26	355	524,829	335	412	405	1,259	698	985	136	196	8	109	4,54
6. Berks - - -	12	239	225,038	172	210	222	601	269	433	51	63	2	56	2,07
Totals - -	98	1,477	2,164,219	1,410	1,616	1,982	6,288	3,184	4,215	474	681	42	1,052	20,94
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.														
1.*Middlesex (part) -	6	58	264,854	125	158	170	765	442	551	44	46	3	194	2,49
7. Hertford - -	12	165	194,612	102	108	149	630	212	325	30	40	3	105	1,70
8. Buckingham - -	7	195	155,007	41	74	140	362	159	165	33	33	..	57	1,06
9. Oxford - - -	9	299	179,397	111	110	160	394	196	282	51	87	1	95	1,48
10. Northampton -	12	332	248,228	80	103	171	474	192	405	65	94	4	63	1,65
11. Huntingdon - -	3	88	58,046	33	42	70	137	61	100	5	9	..	26	48
12. Bedford - -	6	138	151,539	83	57	90	348	154	249	26	34	..	41	1,08
13. Cambridge - -	9	176	192,033	113	139	217	574	216	398	34	41	3	35	1,77
Totals - -	64	1,451	1,443,716	688	791	1,167	3,684	1,632	2,475	288	384	14	616	11,78
IV. EASTERN.														
14. Essex - - -	16	372	440,878	183	267	327	1,499	674	786	86	136	20	114	4,09
15. Suffolk - - -	17	525	347,210	248	259	341	672	254	520	71	85	7	56	2,51
16. Norfolk - - -	22	744	430,638	297	400	580	801	324	529	109	160	9	47	3,25
Totals - -	55	1,641	1,218,726	728	926	1,248	2,972	1,252	1,835	266	381	36	217	9,86
V. SOUTH WESTERN.														
17. Wilts - - -	17	322	246,136	131	215	318	598	256	428	78	100	5	59	2,18
18. Dorset - - -	12	288	189,000	60	104	129	358	173	243	28	43	2	32	1,17
19. Devon - - -	20	475	605,881	120	346	472	970	685	743	131	195	7	104	3,77
20. Cornwall - -	13	221	356,266	12	229	329	368	325	359	39	62	1	5	1,72
21. Somerset - -	17	496	482,642	188	314	440	1,008	595	718	146	181	6	109	3,70
Totals - -	79	1,802	1,879,925	511	1,208	1,688	3,302	2,034	2,491	422	581	21	309	12,56
VI. WEST MIDLAND.														
22. Gloucester - -	17	363	488,760	481	492	488	1,164	672	806	201	312	13	208	4,83
23. Hereford - -	8	254	121,985	61	104	140	268	90	264	22	30	4	57	1,04
24. Salop - - -	15	301	267,003	91	150	188	684	246	507	51	115	7	71	2,11

1st January 1881, in 647 Unions, having a Population of 22,706,302 Persons; being 22,712,266 (Census 1871).

OUT-DOOR.												DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.
ABLE-BODIED.			NOT ABLE-BODIED.			LUNATICS, INSANE PERSONS, AND IDIOTS.			Vagrants relieved out of the Workhouse.	Total.	Deduct Persons Relieved both In-door and Out-door on the 1st January, &c.	Net Total of Persons Relieved.	
Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.					
													I. THE METROPOLIS.
1,443	3,948	9,769	2,089	9,108	973	2,196	3,354	13	44	32,937	6	70,621	1.*Middlesex (part).
365	1,383	3,552	811	3,601	303	742	1,021	6	..	11,784	13	23,283	2.*Surrey (part).
237	753	1,831	460	1,985	399	199	304	1	..	6,169	..	9,777	3.*Kent (part).
2,045	6,084	15,152	3,360	14,694	1,675	3,137	4,679	20	44	50,890	19	103,681	- - Totals.
													II. SOUTH EASTERN.
338	1,019	2,690	1,055	2,555	560	291	486	7	..	9,001	5	12,717	2.*Surrey (part).
291	1,434	4,338	1,656	4,616	584	598	829	12	2	14,360	1	20,751	3.*Kent (part).
564	1,431	3,927	1,905	4,226	738	392	536	10	3	13,732	..	17,941	4. Sussex.
428	1,678	4,311	2,121	5,413	894	528	676	16	..	16,065	3	20,605	5. Southampton.
315	662	1,694	815	1,635	269	281	348	5	20	6,044	..	8,123	6. Berks.
1,936	6,224	16,960	7,552	18,445	3,045	2,090	2,875	50	25	59,202	9	80,137	- - Totals.
													III. SOUTH MIDLAND.
323	926	2,319	663	1,928	226	214	386	5	..	6,990	..	9,488	1.*Middlesex (part).
214	758	1,805	1,188	2,628	410	194	260	12	2	7,471	1	9,174	7. Hertford.
148	506	1,148	920	1,958	276	149	262	3	2	5,372	..	6,436	8. Buckingham.
220	507	1,417	1,148	2,286	438	209	287	7	..	6,519	..	8,006	9. Oxford.
205	747	2,107	1,427	3,119	319	242	285	5	10	8,466	..	10,117	10. Northampton.
29	99	273	226	497	34	64	64	..	..	1,286	..	1,769	11. Huntingdon.
174	454	1,315	985	2,011	346	178	191	6	..	5,660	1	6,741	12. Bedford.
250	725	1,817	1,143	2,892	311	177	231	2	2	7,550	..	9,320	13. Cambridge.
1,563	4,722	12,201	7,700	17,319	2,360	1,427	1,966	40	16	49,314	2	61,051	- - Totals.
													IV. EASTERN.
572	1,713	4,583	2,071	4,520	703	432	603	8	7	15,212	19	19,285	14. Essex.
298	1,037	2,863	1,839	3,597	500	300	401	3	13	10,851	17	13,347	15. Suffolk.
486	1,520	3,690	2,589	6,477	901	379	602	3	..	16,647	..	19,903	16. Norfolk.
1,356	4,270	11,136	6,499	14,594	2,104	1,111	1,606	14	20	42,710	36	52,535	- - Totals.
													V. SOUTH WESTERN.
234	741	2,012	1,808	3,687	583	296	406	7	5	9,779	..	11,967	17. Wilts.
143	601	1,506	1,477	3,280	603	212	262	5	..	8,089	1	9,260	18. Dorset.
400	1,782	4,429	4,173	9,570	1,768	542	725	24	5	23,418	8	27,183	19. Devon.
198	1,284	3,036	1,753	4,923	1,006	256	344	1	..	12,801	..	14,530	20. Cornwall.
383	1,600	4,403	3,941	8,209	1,710	448	599	19	4	21,316	..	25,021	21. Somerset.
1,358	6,008	15,386	13,152	29,669	5,670	1,754	2,336	56	14	75,403	9	87,961	- - Totals.
													VI. WEST MIDLAND.
430	1,615	4,373	2,604	6,011	1,316	474	594	17	..	17,434	..	22,271	22. Gloucester.
84	282	836	729	1,420	277	165	209	5	..	4,007	..	5,047	23. Hereford.
95	365	1,070	591	1,370	299	251	317	4	4	4,366	..	6,476	24 Salop.

RETURN OF PAUPERS.—SUMMARY of IN-DOOR and OUT-DOOR, on the **1st January 1881**, England being

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	Number of Parishes.	Population, 1871.	IN-DOOR.										
				ABLE-BODIED.			NOT ABLE-BODIED.			LUNATICS, INSANE PERSONS, AND IDIOTS.			Vagrants relieved in the Workhouse.	Total.
				Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.		
VI. WEST MIDLAND—*cont.*														
25. Stafford	17	280	877,435	490	602	752	1,656	709	1,203	227	280	38	288	6,245
26. Worcester	11	234	336,276	193	209	326	702	312	453	44	90	3	124	2,456
27. Warwick	14	272	630,472	231	378	711	1,780	1,032	853	241	253	15	129	5,623
Totals	82	1,704	2,721,931	1,547	1,935	2,605	6,254	3,061	4,086	786	1,080	80	877	22,311
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.														
28. Leicester	11	351	275,171	221	217	244	535	227	375	73	72	8	74	2,046
29. Rutland	2	67	23,385	10	21	32	59	7	8	4	2	..	10	153
30. Lincoln	14	758	428,051	121	175	277	886	288	485	58	106	4	45	2,445
31. Nottingham	8	307	355,404	112	169	164	607	284	302	99	114	8	100	1,959
32. Derby	9	278	324,900	143	170	196	466	193	309	59	91	4	85	1,716
Totals	44	1,761	1,406,911	607	752	913	2,553	999	1,479	293	385	24	314	8,319
VIII. NORTH WESTERN.														
33. Chester	12	473	539,351	270	364	342	817	373	750	106	168	7	120	3,317
34. Lancaster	30	480	2,849,048	1,293	2,087	2,380	6,560	5,393	4,180	1,159	1,438	86	434	25,010
Totals	42	953	3,388,399	1,563	2,451	2,722	7,377	5,766	4,930	1,265	1,606	93	554	28,327
IX. YORK.														
35. West Riding	35	708	1,854,172	996	1,005	1,089	2,481	1,072	1,629	419	544	34	508	9,777
36. East Riding	10	374	306,410	52	171	260	771	409	542	71	120	11	72	2,479
37. North Riding	17	506	284,010	81	118	163	456	202	358	31	41	2	158	1,610
Totals	62	1,588	2,444,592	1,129	1,294	1,512	3,708	1,683	2,529	521	705	47	738	13,866
X. NORTHERN.														
38. Durham	15	301	693,012	166	375	454	1,023	479	942	102	146	11	125	3,823
39. Northumberland	12	541	386,646	48	202	259	564	392	492	74	80	2	79	2,192
40. Cumberland	9	209	220,253	47	121	148	380	206	330	49	50	1	28	1,360
41. Westmorland	3	110	65,130	32	24	37	117	41	99	18	17	..	22	407
Totals	39	1,161	1,365,041	293	722	898	2,084	1,118	1,863	243	293	14	254	7,782
XI. WELSH.														
42. Monmouth	6	164	219,708	55	118	148	440	185	364	29	47	3	32	1,421
43. South Wales	27	647	765,502	82	335	444	838	372	1,017	92	112	11	51	3,354
44. North Wales	19	374	435,003	56	217	330	491	199	385	87	124	7	89	1,985
Totals	52	1,185	1,420,213	193	670	922	1,769	756	1,766	208	283	21	172	6,760
TOTALS of Unions in England	647	14,915	22,706,302	11,152	15,205	18,945	53,262	35,058	39,100	6,856	9,078	782	5,848	195,286
Residue of the Kingdom	..	5	5,964	No Return.			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS of England	..	14,920*	22,712,266	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Number of Parishes corrected up to 1st January 1881.

n 647 Unions, having a Population of 22,706,302 Persons; the entire Population of 22,712,266—*continued.*

OUT-DOOR.													
Able-Bodied.			Not Able-Bodied.			Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots.			Vagrants relieved out of the Workhouse.	Total.	Deduct Persons Relieved both In-door and Out-door on the 1st January, &c.	Net Total of Persons Relieved.	DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.
Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.					
													VI. WEST MIDLAND—*cont.*
1,247	3,996	10,362	3,866	7,607	2,015	708	703	15	..	30,519	2	36,762	25. Stafford.
275	813	2,492	1,342	2,841	631	349	409	18	..	9,170	..	11,626	26. Worcester.
336	1,436	4,304	1,607	3,846	1,003	799	1,000	22	9	14,362	1	19,984	27. Warwick.
2,467	8,507	23,437	10,739	23,095	5,541	2,746	3,232	81	13	79,858	3	102,166	- - Totals.
													VII. NORTH MIDLAND.
127	640	1,929	970	2,169	276	346	378	7	..	6,842	..	8,888	28. Leicester.
12	66	147	109	237	9	28	19	..	..	627	..	780	29. Rutland.
277	1,207	3,005	2,253	5,260	811	332	434	5	9	13,593	21	16,017	30. Lincoln.
149	721	3,123	1,253	2,639	537	335	393	1	..	8,151	..	10,110	31. Nottingham.
244	840	2,336	1,132	2,419	354	251	269	13	..	7,858	5	9,569	32. Derby.
809	3,474	9,540	5,717	12,724	1,987	1,292	1,493	26	9	37,071	26	45,364	- - Totals.
													VIII. NORTH WESTERN.
254	1,285	3,585	1,212	3,171	695	434	536	5	15	11,192	..	14,509	33. Chester.
2,141	7,775	21,975	3,856	10,908	2,030	1,893	2,239	35	63	52,915	17	77,908	34. Lancaster.
2,395	9,060	25,560	5,068	14,079	2,725	2,327	2,775	40	78	64,107	17	92,417	- - Totals.
													IX. YORK.
1,766	6,361	17,214	4,323	10,823	1,771	1,226	1,358	24	17	44,883	1	54,659	35. West Riding.
138	745	2,067	1,050	2,737	512	225	245	4	..	7,723	..	10,202	36. East Riding.
171	850	2,385	1,024	2,419	431	243	265	2	..	7,790	..	9,400	37. North Riding.
2,075	7,956	21,666	6,397	15,979	2,714	1,694	1,868	30	17	60,396	1	74,261	- - Totals.
													X. NORTHERN.
537	2,570	6,968	1,633	4,148	971	540	449	2	18	17,836	8	21,651	38. Durham.
174	1,150	3,040	901	2,764	519	367	342	6	1	9,264	2	11,454	39. Northumberland.
104	669	1,914	514	1,747	420	207	185	1	29	5,790	..	7,150	40. Cumberland.
13	120	378	182	364	92	57	66	..	14	1,286	..	1,693	41. Westmorland.
828	4,509	12,300	3,230	9,023	2,002	1,171	1,042	9	62	34,176	10	41,948	- - Totals.
													XI. WELSH.
192	857	2,426	1,295	2,844	804	257	312	2	42	9,031	..	10,452	42. Monmouth.
522	3,735	9,105	3,864	11,042	2,556	814	1,001	21	23	32,683	31	36,006	43. South Wales.
270	1,590	3,830	2,708	8,135	2,010	358	480	6	4	19,391	14	21,362	44. North Wales.
984	6,182	15,361	7,867	22,021	5,370	1,429	1,793	29	69	61,105	45	67,820	- - Totals.
17,816	66,996	178,699	77,281	191,642	35,193	20,178	25,665	395	367	614,232	177	809,341	Totals of Unions in England.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Residue of the Kingdom.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Totals of England.

No. 54.—Paupers of All Classes.—Comparative Statement, **1st January 1880 and 1881**, in 647 Unions, having a Population of 22,706,302 Persons; the entire Population of England being 22,712,266 (Census 1871).

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	NUMBER OF PAUPERS OF ALL CLASSES RELIEVED						Difference between 1st Jan. 1881 and 1880.		Difference per Cent.	
		ON 1st JANUARY 1880.			ON 1st JANUARY 1881.						
		In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.				
I. THE METROPOLIS.								Incr.	Decr.	Inc.	Dec.
1.*Middlesex (part)	22	36,493	35,154	71,647	37,690	32,931	70,621	—	1,026	—	1·4
2.*Surrey (part)	5	11,082	12,712	23,794	11,512	11,771	23,283	—	511	—	2·1
3.*Kent (part)	3	3,532	7,025	10,557	3,608	6,169	9,777	—	780	—	7·4
Totals	30	51,107	54,891	105,998	52,810	50,871	103,681	—	2,317	—	2·2
II. SOUTH EASTERN.											
2.*Surrey (part)	11	3,698	9,356	13,054	3,721	8,996	12,717	—	337	—	2·6
3.*Kent (part)	26	6,116	14,977	21,093	6,392	14,359	20,751	—	342	—	1·6
4. Sussex	23	4,190	13,800	17,990	4,209	13,732	17,941	—	49	—	0·3
5. Southampton	26	4,451	16,676	21,127	4,543	16,062	20,605	—	522	—	2·5
6. Berks	12	1,966	6,074	8,040	2,079	6,044	8,123	83	—	1·0	—
Totals	98	20,421	60,883	81,304	20,944	59,193	80,137	—	1,167	—	1·4
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.											
1.*Middlesex (part)	6	2,290	7,431	9,721	2,498	6,990	9,488	—	233	—	2·4
7. Hertford	12	1,797	7,581	9,378	1,704	7,470	9,174	—	204	—	2·2
8. Buckingham	7	1,140	5,469	6,609	1,064	5,372	6,436	—	173	—	2·6
9. Oxford	9	1,459	6,592	8,051	1,487	6,519	8,006	—	45	—	0·6
10. Northampton	12	1,600	8,417	10,017	1,651	8,466	10,117	100	—	1·0	—
11. Huntingdon	3	493	1,357	1,850	483	1,286	1,769	—	81	—	4·4
12. Bedford	6	1,099	5,808	6,907	1,082	5,659	6,741	—	166	—	2·4
13. Cambridge	9	1,752	7,920	9,672	1,770	7,550	9,320	—	352	—	3·6
Totals	64	11,630	50,575	62,205	11,739	49,312	61,051	—	1,154	—	1·9
IV. EASTERN.											
14. Essex	16	4,282	16,351	20,633	4,092	15,193	19,285	—	1,348	—	6·5
15. Suffolk	17	2,650	11,272	13,922	2,513	10,834	13,347	—	575	—	4·1
16. Norfolk	22	3,101	16,645	19,746	3,256	16,647	19,903	157	—	0·8	—
Totals	55	10,033	44,268	54,301	9,861	42,674	52,535	—	1,766	—	3·3
V. SOUTH WESTERN.											
17. Wilts	17	2,306	10,241	12,547	2,188	9,779	11,967	—	580	—	4·6
18. Dorset	12	1,134	8,112	9,246	1,172	8,088	9,260	14	—	0·2	—
19. Devon	20	3,837	23,445	27,282	3,773	23,410	27,183	—	99	—	0·4
20. Cornwall	13	1,826	12,968	14,794	1,729	12,801	14,530	—	264	—	1·8
21. Somerset	17	3,572	21,569	25,141	3,705	21,316	25,021	—	120	—	0·5
Totals	79	12,675	76,335	89,010	12,567	75,394	87,961	—	1,049	—	1·2
VI. WEST MIDLAND.											
22. Gloucester	17	4,680	18,153	22,833	4,837	17,434	22,271	—	562	—	2·5
23. Hereford	8	1,033	4,177	5,210	1,040	4,007	5,047	—	163	—	3·1
24. Salop	15	2,002	4,420	6,422	2,110	4,366	6,476	54	—	0·8	—

PAUPERS OF ALL CLASSES.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, **1st January 1880 and 1881,** &c.—*continued.*

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	NUMBER OF PAUPERS OF ALL CLASSES RELIEVED						Difference between 1st Jan. 1881 and 1880.		Difference per Cent.	
		ON 1ST JANUARY 1880.			ON 1ST JANUARY 1881.						
		In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.				
VI. WEST MIDLAND—*cont.*								Incr.	Decr.	Inc.	Dec.
25. Stafford	17	6,111	28,983	35,094	6,245	30,517	36,762	1,668	—	4·8	—
26. Worcester	11	2,301	8,803	11,104	2,456	9,170	11,626	522	—	4·7	—
27. Warwick	14	5,605	18,286	23,891	5,623	14,361	19,984	—	3,907	—	16·4
Totals	82	21,732	82,822	104,554	22,311	79,855	102,166	—	2,388	—	2·3
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.											
28. Leicester	11	2,099	6,570	8,669	2,046	6,842	8,888	219	—	2·5	—
29. Rutland	2	163	597	760	153	627	780	20	—	2·6	—
30. Lincoln	14	2,539	13,265	15,804	2,445	13,572	16,017	213	—	1·3	—
31. Nottingham	8	1,942	8,231	10,173	1,959	8,151	10,110	—	63	—	0·6
32. Derby	9	1,775	8,145	9,920	1,716	7,853	9,569	—	351	—	3·5
Totals	44	8,518	36,808	45,326	8,319	37,045	45,364	38	—	0·1	—
VIII. NORTH WESTERN.											
33. Chester	12	3,516	12,940	16,456	3,317	11,192	14,509	—	1,947	—	11·8
34. Lancaster	30	25,849	66,292	92,141	25,010	52,898	77,908	—	14,233	—	15·4
Totals	42	29,365	79,232	108,597	28,327	64,090	92,417	—	16,180	—	14·9
IX. YORK.											
35. West Riding	35	9,746	47,522	57,268	9,777	44,882	54,659	—	2,609	—	4·6
36. East Riding	10	2,470	7,761	10,231	2,479	7,723	10,202	—	29	—	0·3
37. North Riding	17	1,620	8,696	10,316	1,610	7,790	9,400	—	916	—	8·9
Totals	62	13,836	63,979	77,815	13,866	60,395	74,261	—	3,554	—	4·6
X. NORTHERN.											
38. Durham	15	4,187	19,472	23,659	3,823	17,828	21,651	—	2,008	—	8·5
39. Northumberland	12	2,263	9,791	12,054	2,192	9,262	11,454	—	600	—	5·0
40. Cumberland	9	1,464	6,074	7,538	1,360	5,790	7,150	—	388	—	5·1
41. Westmorland	3	418	1,526	1,944	407	1,286	1,693	—	251	—	12·9
Totals	39	8,332	36,863	45,195	7,782	34,166	41,948	—	3,247	—	7·2
XI. WELSH.											
42. Monmouth	6	1,493	9,276	10,769	1,421	9,031	10,452	—	317	—	2·9
43. South Wales	27	3,511	34,000	37,511	3,354	32,652	36,006	—	1,505	—	4·0
44. North Wales	19	1,998	19,271	21,269	1,985	19,377	21,362	93	—	0·4	—
Totals	52	7,002	62,547	69,549	6,760	61,060	67,820	—	1,729	—	2·5
TOTALS of Unions in England	647	194,651	649,203	843,854	195,286	614,055	809,341	—	34,513	—	4·1
Residue of the Kingdom	No Return.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	
TOTALS of England	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	

No. 55.—Adult Able-bodied Paupers (Male and Female, but exclusive of Vagrants).—Comparative Statement, **1st January 1880 and 1881,** in 647 Unions, having a Population of 22,706,302 Persons; the entire Population of England being 22,712,266 (Census 1871).

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	NUMBER OF *ADULT*† *ABLE-BODIED* PAUPERS RELIEVED						Difference between 1st Jan. 1881 and 1880.		Difference per Cent.	
		ON 1ST JANUARY 1880.			ON 1ST JANUARY 1881.						
		In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.				
								Incr.	Decr.	Inc.	Dec.
I. THE METROPOLIS.											
1.*Middlesex (part)	22	3,802	6,032	9,834	3,936	5,391	9,327	—	507	—	5·2
2.*Surrey (part)	5	883	2,097	2,980	886	1,748	2,634	—	346	—	11·6
3.*Kent (part)	3	494	1,227	1,721	501	990	1,491	—	230	—	13·4
Totals	30	5,179	9,356	14,535	5,323	8,129	13,452	—	1,083	—	7·5
II. SOUTH EASTERN.											
2.*Surrey (part)	11	302	1,516	1,818	231	1,357	1,588	—	230	—	12·7
3.*Kent (part)	26	1,103	1,989	3,092	1,074	1,725	2,799	—	293	—	9·5
4. Sussex	23	599	2,137	2,736	592	1,995	2,587	—	149	—	5·4
5. Southampton	26	732	2,252	2,984	747	2,106	2,853	—	131	—	4·4
6. Berks	12	346	990	1,336	382	977	1,359	23	—	1·7	—
Totals	98	3,082	8,884	11,966	3,026	8,160	11,186	—	780	—	6·5
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.											
1.*Middlesex (part)	6	324	1,441	1,765	283	1,249	1,532	—	233	—	13·2
7. Hertford	12	258	1,002	1,260	210	972	1,182	—	78	—	6·2
8. Buckingham	7	117	632	749	115	654	769	20	—	2·7	—
9. Oxford	9	194	727	921	221	727	948	27	—	2·9	—
10. Northampton	12	217	961	1,178	183	952	1,135	—	43	—	3·7
11. Huntingdon	3	67	150	217	75	128	203	—	14	—	6·5
12. Bedford	6	166	697	863	140	628	768	—	95	—	11·0
13. Cambridge	9	284	1,092	1,376	252	975	1,227	—	149	—	10·8
Totals	64	1,627	6,702	8,329	1,479	6,285	7,764	—	565	—	6·8
IV. EASTERN.											
14. Essex	16	542	2,673	3,215	450	2,285	2,735	—	480	—	14·9
15. Suffolk	17	561	1,382	1,943	507	1,335	1,842	—	101	—	5·2
16. Norfolk	22	678	2,184	2,862	697	2,006	2,703	—	159	—	5·6
Totals	55	1,781	6,239	8,020	1,654	5,626	7,280	—	740	—	9·2
V. SOUTH WESTERN.											
17. Wilts	17	379	1,083	1,462	346	975	1,321	—	141	—	9·6
18. Dorset	12	194	751	945	164	744	908	—	37	—	3·9
19. Devon	20	536	2,222	2,758	466	2,182	2,648	—	110	—	4·0
20. Cornwall	13	263	1,573	1,836	241	1,482	1,723	—	113	—	6·2
21. Somerset	17	479	2,108	2,587	502	1,983	2,485	—	102	—	4·0
Totals	79	1,851	7,737	9,588	1,719	7,366	9,085	—	503	—	5·2
VI. WEST MIDLAND.											
22. Gloucester	17	965	2,423	3,388	973	2,045	3,018	—	370	—	10·9
23. Hereford	8	172	404	576	165	366	531	—	45	—	7·8
24. Salop	15	228	467	695	241	460	701	6	—	0·9	—

† The term "Adult" has, in the Tables of Pauperism, been always applied to Paupers aged 16 years and upwards.

ADULT ABLE-BODIED PAUPERS.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, **1st January 1880 and 1881**, &c. —*continued.*

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	NUMBER OF *ADULT ABLE-BODIED* PAUPERS RELIEVED						Difference between 1st Jan. 1881 and 1880.		Difference per Cent.	
		ON 1ST JANUARY 1880.			ON 1ST JANUARY 1881.						
		In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.				
VI. WEST MIDLAND—*cont.*								Incr.	Decr.	Inc.	Dec.
25. Stafford	17	1,064	4,814	5,878	1,092	5,243	6,335	457	—	7·8	—
26. Worcester	11	334	1,026	1,360	402	1,088	1,490	130	—	9·6	—
27. Warwick	14	677	3,261	3,938	609	1,772	2,381	—	1,557	—	39·5
Totals	82	3,440	12,395	15,835	3,482	10,974	14,456	—	1,379	—	8·7
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.											
28. Leicester	11	429	707	1,136	438	767	1,205	69	—	6·1	—
29. Rutland	2	30	79	109	31	78	109	—	—	—	—
30. Lincoln	14	350	1,443	1,793	296	1,484	1,780	—	13	—	0·7
31. Nottingham	8	330	995	1,325	281	870	1,151	—	174	—	13·1
32. Derby	9	323	1,310	1,633	313	1,084	1,397	—	236	—	14·5
Totals	44	1,462	4,534	5,996	1,359	4,283	5,642	—	354	—	5·9
VIII. NORTH WESTERN.											
33. Chester	12	650	2,418	3,068	634	1,539	2,173	—	895	—	29·2
34. Lancaster	30	3,590	15,615	19,205	3,380	9,916	13,296	—	5,909	—	30·8
Totals	42	4,240	18,033	22,273	4,014	11,455	15,469	—	6,804	—	30·5
IX. YORK.											
35. West Riding	35	1,741	9,164	10,905	2,001	8,127	10,128	—	777	—	7·1
36. East Riding	10	212	955	1,167	223	883	1,106	—	61	—	5·2
37. North Riding	17	252	1,435	1,687	199	1,021	1,220	—	467	—	27·7
Totals	62	2,205	11,554	13,759	2,423	10,031	12,454	—	1,305	—	9·5
X. NORTHERN.											
38. Durham	15	610	3,745	4,355	541	3,107	3,648	—	707	—	16·2
39. Northumberland	12	265	1,521	1,786	250	1,324	1,574	—	212	—	11·9
40. Cumberland	9	291	892	1,183	168	773	941	—	242	—	20·5
41. Westmorland	3	58	257	315	56	133	189	—	126	—	40·0
Totals	39	1,224	6,415	7,639	1,015	5,337	6,352	—	1,287	—	16·8
XI. WELSH.											
42. Monmouth	6	170	1,092	1,262	173	1,049	1,222	—	40	—	3·2
43. South Wales	27	454	4,482	4,936	417	4,257	4,674	—	262	—	5·3
44. North Wales	19	276	1,814	2,090	273	1,860	2,133	43	—	2 1	—
Totals	52	900	7,388	8,288	863	7,166	8,029	—	259	—	3·1
TOTALS of Unions in England	647	26,991	99,237	126,228	26,357	84,812	111,169	—	15,059	—	11·9
Residue of the Kingdom	No Return.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	
TOTALS of England	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	

No. 56.

Pauperism.—Remarks on the Returns of Pauperism, 1st July 1881.

Pauperism, 1st July.

The present publication contains the Tabulated Returns of 647 Unions. The population of these places, by the Census of 1881 (Preliminary Report), was 25,966,000 ; and the total number of paupers on the 1st July 1881 was—

In-door.	Out-door.	Gross Total.	Deduct Persons relieved both In-door and Out-door, on the 1st July.	Net Total.
172,849	600,512	773,361	163	773,198

This gives the proportion of paupers as 1 in 34, or 3·0 per cent. on the population, according to the Census of 1881.

First Table.

The first table shows the number of paupers as able-bodied, not able-bodied, and insane ; distinguishing those relieved in the workhouse from those relieved out of doors ; children relieved with "able-bodied" parents are classed as *able-bodied;* but children relieved without their parents, or relieved with parents who are "not able-bodied," are classed as *not able-bodied.*

Table I.

Paupers, 1st July 1881.	In-door.		Out-door.		Total.
	Able-bodied.	Not Able-bodied.	Able-bodied.	Not Able-bodied.	
Males (Adult) -	6,624	44,340	14,468	76,636	142,068
Females (Adult) -	12,416	32,917	64,629	189,961	299,923
Children under 16 -	15,663	38,590	172,607	34,526	261,386
Vagrants - -	5,976	—	485	—	6,461
Insane, viz. :					
Males - -	—	6,656	—	20,577*	27,233
Females - -	—	8,864	—	26,231*	35,095
Children - -	—	803	—	392*	1,195
Total -	40,679	132,170	252,189	348,323	773,361

* The majority of insane paupers here classed among the out-door are in asylums.

Comparing the numbers returned on the 1st July 1881 with those at the same date in 1880, the figures stand thus :— Second Table. Comparison of 1st July 1881 a 1880.

TABLE II.

DATE.		Number of Unions.	In-door Paupers.	Out-door Paupers.*	TOTAL.
1st July -	1880	647	172,458	600,075	772,533
	1881	647	172,849	600,349	773,198

* Exclusive of those who on the 1st July were in receipt of in-door as well as out-door relief, and therefore already enumerated with the in-door paupers.

The number of paupers of all classes in receipt of relief on the 1st of July 1880 and 1881, with the increase, is exhibited in the next Table. Third Table.

TABLE III.

DATE.		Unions.	Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief.	Difference.		Difference per Cent.	
				Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
1st July -	1880	647	772,533	—		—	
	1881	647	773,198	665	—	0·1	—

The number of adult able-bodied paupers on the 1st July 1880 and 1881 is shown by the next Table. Fourth Table.

TABLE IV.

DATE.		Unions.	Number of *Adult Able-bodied* Paupers.	Difference.		Difference per Cent.	
				Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
1st July -	1880	647	98,831	—		—	
	1881	647	98,137	—	694	—	0·7

The population, according to the Census of 1881, is printed opposite to each Union County, pp. 344, *et seq.*

Local Government Board,
31 October 1881.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

No. 57.—Return of Paupers.—Summary of In-door and Out-door, on the the entire Population of England

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	Number of Parishes.	Population, 1881.	IN-DOOR.										
				Able-Bodied.			Not Able-Bodied.			Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots.			Vagrants relieved in the Workhouse.	Total.
				Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.		
I. THE METROPOLIS.														
1.*Middlesex (part) -	22	167	2,548,993	1,234	1,672	2,201	8,399	9,673	7,199	1,492	1,981	268	393	34,512
2.*Surrey (part) -	5	17	980,218	258	374	496	2,484	2,480	3,478	429	558	103	116	10,776
3.*Kent (part) - -	3	11	285,360	176	208	112	694	785	1,208	107	100	36	62	3,482
Totals - -	30	195	3,814,571	1,668	2,254	2,809	11,577	12,938	11,885	2,022	2,639	407	571	48,770
II. SOUTH EASTERN.														
2.*Surrey (part) -	11	138	460,799	32	90	139	988	626	871	54	87	5	205	3,097
3.*Kent (part) - -	26	425	707,936	239	398	557	1,463	828	996	114	171	9	323	5,098
4. Sussex - - -	23	326	494,027	117	238	452	1,011	619	616	107	155	19	198	3,532
5. Southampton - -	26	355	575,451	196	376	348	1,059	668	972	139	197	14	53	4,022
6. Berks - - -	12	239	247,938	89	167	168	478	226	402	52	67	1	64	1,714
Totals - -	98	1,483	2,486,151	673	1,269	1,664	4,999	2,967	3,857	466	677	48	843	17,463
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.														
1.*Middlesex (part) -	6	58	380,685	87	123	131	614	426	566	42	44	2	133	2,168
7. Hertford - - -	12	165	202,315	32	80	113	500	206	293	35	38	5	202	1,504
8. Buckingham - -	7	195	155,885	11	54	109	262	152	173	29	37	2	58	887
9. Oxford - - -	9	299	181,564	43	79	124	348	180	263	54	75	2	81	1,249
10. Northampton - -	12	332	277,002	44	92	158	373	184	386	60	94	5	56	1,452
11. Huntingdon - -	3	88	53,218	8	27	47	114	51	103	6	7	..	14	377
12. Bedford - -	6	138	154,249	16	32	41	216	133	196	21	34	..		742
13. Cambridge - -	9	176	191,123	20	78	128	443	197	365	31	39	3	26	1,330
Totals - -	64	1,451	1,596,041	261	565	851	2,870	1,529	2,345	278	368	19	623	9,709
IV. EASTERN.														
14. Essex - - -	16	373	551,765	63	195	201	1,201	628	894	91	135	14	148	3,570
15. Suffolk - - -	17	525	353,509	164	229	257	538	239	519	68	74	4	35	2,127
16. Norfolk - - -	22	744	437,649	201	306	409	706	320	513	104	156	7	31	2,753
Totals - -	55	1,642	1,342,923	428	730	867	2,445	1,187	1,926	263	365	25	214	8,450
V. SOUTH WESTERN.														
17. Wilts - - -	17	322	248,644	48	157	251	490	241	411	73	99	6	41	1,817
18. Dorset - - -	12	288	184,936	24	92	126	296	157	235	34	44	1	19	1,028
19. Devon - - -	20	475	609,157	79	306	423	853	662	701	124	198	9	37	3,392
20. Cornwall - - -	13	221	322,890	8	179	277	305	295	339	33	63	1	..	1,500
21. Somerset - - -	17	496	490,504	102	246	362	845	539	681	146	173	13	67	3,174
Totals - -	79	1,802	1,856,131	261	980	1,439	2,789	1,894	2,367	410	577	30	164	10,911
VI. WEST MIDLAND.														
22. Gloucester - -	17	363	525,123	275	398	391	999	644	723	202	323	13	201	4,169
23. Hereford - -	8	254	118,148	49	83	121	215	87	237	23	28	4	73	920
24. Salop - - -	15	301	265,707	53	132	201	575	245	494	51	113	6	85	1,955

1st July 1881, in 647 Unions, having a Population of 25,965,971 Persons; being 25,968,286 (Census 1881, Preliminary Report).

OUT-DOOR.												DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.
ABLE-BODIED.			NOT ABLE-BODIED.			LUNATICS, INSANE PERSONS, AND IDIOTS.			Vagrants relieved out of the Workhouse.	TOTAL.	Deduct Persons Relieved both In-door and Out-door on the 1st July, &c.	Net Total of Persons Relieved.	
Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.					
													I. THE METROPOLIS.
805	3,255	8,811	1,916	8,710	847	2,245	3,404	15	32	30,040	9	64,543	1.*Middlesex (part).
241	1,382	3,558	783	3,497	248	744	1,074	6	..	11,533	15	22,294	2.*Surrey (part).
66	614	1,616	410	1,923	341	204	327	2	..	5,503	..	8,985	3.*Kent (part).
1,112	5,251	13,985	3,109	14,130	1,436	3,193	4,805	23	32	47,076	24	95,822	- - Totals.
													II. SOUTH EASTERN.
264	939	2,701	1,019	2,576	499	301	474	6	..	8,779	..	11,876	2.*Surrey (part).
294	1,489	4,312	1,619	4,549	613	599	827	16	3	14,321	1	19,418	3.*Kent (part).
515	1,406	3,811	1,877	4,195	670	413	539	8	..	13,434	..	16,966	4. Sussex.
355	1,750	4,203	2,088	5,228	856	543	683	16	..	15,722	6	19,738	5. Southampton.
276	604	1,606	763	1,551	252	284	356	5	9	5,706	..	7,420	6. Berks.
1,704	6,188	16,633	7,366	18,099	2,890	2,140	2,879	51	12	57,962	7	75,418	- - Totals.
													III. SOUTH MIDLAND.
251	944	2,118	640	1,880	253	213	395	9	..	6,703	..	8,871	1.*Middlesex (part).
199	752	1,777	1,158	2,626	367	193	255	6	..	7,333	2	8,835	7. Hertford.
115	491	1,119	919	1,935	299	168	242	..	..	5,288	..	6,175	8. Buckingham.
180	466	1,274	1,130	2,241	430	214	280	6	..	6,221	..	7,470	9. Oxford.
195	710	1,913	1,445	3,050	320	247	288	5	..	8,173	..	9,625	10. Northampton.
13	81	217	229	466	31	65	63	..	..	1,165	..	1,542	11. Huntingdon.
171	450	1,233	939	1,940	258	180	199	6	..	5,376	..	6,118	12. Bedford.
228	726	1,688	1,131	2,819	321	182	223	2	..	7,320	..	8,650	13. Cambridge.
1,352	4,620	11,339	7,591	16,957	2,279	1,462	1,945	34	..	47,579	2	57,286	- - Totals.
													IV. EASTERN.
516	1,613	4,340	1,953	4,418	701	453	623	7	20	14,644	15	18,199	14. Essex.
306	1,060	2,928	1,857	3,606	496	316	415	1	..	10,985	..	13,112	15. Suffolk.
449	1,464	3,612	2,663	6,391	895	390	627	3	..	16,494	..	19,247	16. Norfolk.
1,271	4,137	10,880	6,473	14,415	2,092	1,159	1,665	11	20	42,123	15	50,558	- - Totals.
													V. SOUTH WESTERN.
198	732	1,934	1,697	3,598	517	290	407	4	3	9,380	..	11,197	17. Wilts.
152	640	1,678	1,492	3,166	582	225	242	4	..	8,181	10	9,199	18. Dorset.
394	1,721	4,287	4,189	9,528	1,756	553	747	31	8	23,214	..	26,606	19. Devon.
168	1,217	2,897	1,703	4,814	904	248	353	1	..	12,305	..	13,805	20. Cornwall.
399	1,713	4,530	3,812	7,995	1,564	414	584	17	17	21,045	3	24,216	21. Somerset.
1,311	6,023	15,326	12,893	29,101	5,323	1,730	2,333	57	28	74,125	13	85,023	- - Totals.
													VI. WEST MIDLAND.
418	1,665	4,320	2,573	5,913	1,294	488	596	18	..	17,285	..	21,454	22. Gloucester.
92	283	895	734	1,427	263	167	211	2	..	4,074	..	4,994	23. Hereford.
88	396	1,110	597	1,361	315	249	340	4	2	4,462	..	6,417	24. Salop.

RETURN OF PAUPERS.—SUMMARY of IN-DOOR and OUT-DOOR, on the **1st July 1881,**
England being

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	Number of Parishes.	Population, 1881.	IN-DOOR.										
				ABLE-BODIED.			NOT ABLE-BODIED.			LUNATICS, INSANE PERSONS, AND IDIOTS.			Vagrants relieved in the Workhouse.	TOTAL.
				Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.		
VI. WEST MIDLAND—*cont.*														
25. Stafford	17	280	1,006,741	322	495	659	1,420	712	1,231	234	283	26	269	5,651
26. Worcester	11	233	383,188	108	212	348	615	296	432	48	86	3	174	2,322
27. Warwick	14	272	730,455	98	307	340	1,433	942	971	234	242	17	161	4,745
Totals	82	1,703	3,029,362	905	1,627	2,060	5,257	2,926	4,088	792	1,075	69	963	19,762
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.														
28. Leicester	11	351	326,006	107	175	178	476	218	380	66	67	5	57	1,729
29. Rutland	2	67	23,007	2	16	26	55	10	10	4	1	..	13	137
30. Lincoln	14	759	463,367	57	157	260	672	267	473	56	108	5	29	2,084
31. Nottingham	8	307	438,712	74	133	127	485	253	312	99	113	9	102	1,707
32. Derby	9	278	386,532	79	135	192	410	177	291	56	85	4	132	1,561
Totals	44	1,762	1,637,624	319	616	783	2,098	925	1,466	281	374	23	333	7,218
VIII. NORTH WESTERN.														
33. Chester	12	472	621,544	200	333	291	680	349	688	107	154	8	127	2,937
34. Lancaster	30	480	3,485,611	803	1,754	2,026	5,403	4,858	4,149	1,112	1,405	94	641	22,245
Totals	42	952	4,107,155	1,003	2,087	2,317	6,083	5,207	4,837	1,219	1,559	102	768	25,182
IX. YORK.														
35. West Riding	35	709	2,197,811	724	891	956	2,123	1,029	1,495	396	525	34	640	8,813
36. East Riding	10	375	362,390	36	150	227	618	372	522	73	112	6	113	2,229
37. North Riding	17	506	334,326	41	93	146	379	207	334	34	39	3	172	1,448
Totals	62	1,590	2,894,527	801	1,134	1,329	3,120	1,608	2,351	503	676	43	925	12,490
X. NORTHERN.														
38. Durham	15	301	875,507	119	311	379	823	443	861	78	123	12	215	3,364
39. Northumberland	12	541	434,024	30	140	203	448	342	433	72	87	2	132	1,889
40. Cumberland	9	209	250,630	29	126	137	254	164	311	43	48	2	37	1,151
41. Westmorland	3	110	64,307	8	19	26	99	36	98	17	18	..	40	361
Totals	39	1,161	1,624,468	186	596	745	1,624	985	1,703	210	276	16	424	6,765
XI. WELSH.														
42. Monmouth	6	164	234,440	30	90	133	370	176	369	27	45	2	13	1,255
43. South Wales	27	647	881,263	58	280	372	691	377	1,011	96	105	15	46	3,051
44. North Wales	19	374	461,315	31	188	294	417	198	385	89	128	4	89	1,823
Totals	52	1,185	1,577,018	119	558	799	1,478	751	1,765	212	278	21	148	6,129
TOTALS of Unions in England	647	14,926*	25,965,971	6,624	12,416	15,663	44,340	32,917	38,590	6,656	8,861	803	5,976	172,849
Residue of the Kingdom	..	5	2,315	No Return.			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS of England	..	14,931	25,968,286†	6,624	12,416	15,663	44,340	32,917	38,590	6,656	8,861	803	5,976	172,849

* Number of Parishes corrected up to 1st July 1881. † According to the Preliminary Report of Census, 1881.

n 647 Unions, having a Population of 25,965,971 Persons ; the entire Population of 25,968,286—*continued.*

OUT-DOOR.												DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.
ABLE-BODIED.			NOT ABLE-BODIED.			LUNATICS, INSANE PERSONS, AND IDIOTS.			Vagrants relieved out of the Workhouse.	TOTAL.	Deduct Persons Relieved both In-door and Out-door on the 1st July, &c.	Net Total of Persons Relieved.	
Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.					
													VI. WEST MIDLAND—*cont.*
,231	4,118	10,812	3,896	7,670	1,972	742	712	13	1	31,167	7	36,811	25. Stafford.
226	811	2,443	1,379	2,892	618	344	400	13	..	9,126	..	11,448	26. Worcester.
279	1,389	4,261	1,584	3,746	1,045	799	1,050	22	..	14,175	..	18 920	27. Warwick.
,334	8,662	23,811	10,763	23,009	5,507	2,789	3,309	72	3	80,289	7	100,044	- - Totals.
													VII. NORTH MIDLAND.
91	566	1,776	1,017	2,099	426	355	390	8	..	6,728	..	8,457	28. Leicester.
14	78	162	108	238	10	34	16	..	..	660	..	797	29. Rutland.
247	1,234	2,905	2,183	5,249	776	343	424	3	6	13,375	15	15,444	30. Lincoln.
116	723	2,138	1,258	2,588	531	348	433	3	..	8,138	..	9,845	31. Nottingham.
202	784	2,200	1,171	2,447	473	296	251	3	2	7,769	..	9,330	32. Derby.
670	3,385	9,181	5,742	12,621	2,156	1,376	1,514	17	8	36,670	15	43,873	- - Totals.
													VIII. NORTH WESTERN.
153	1,187	3,357	1,182	3,132	670	426	537	5	26	10,675	..	13,612	33. Chester.
,293	6,990	19,707	3,699	11,108	2,016	1,903	2,343	38	112	49,209	17	71,437	34. Lancaster.
,446	8,177	23,064	4,881	14,240	2,686	2,329	2,880	43	138	59,884	17	85,049	- - Totals.
													IX. YORK.
,368	6,223	17,125	4,539	11,162	1,873	1,290	1,465	21	59	45,125	..	53,938	35. West Riding.
116	708	1,987	1,060	2,716	542	237	245	14	..	7,625	..	9,854	36. East Riding.
142	848	2,290	995	2,374	422	254	281	3	3	7,612	..	9,060	37. North Riding.
,626	7,779	21,402	6,594	16,252	2,837	1,781	1,991	38	62	60,362	..	72,852	- - Totals.
													X. NORTHERN.
472	2,367	6,385	1,570	4,027	921	540	478	2	12	16,774	32	20,106	38. Durham.
137	1,078	2,954	863	2,763	441	368	353	4	1	8,962	..	10,851	39. Northumberland.
89	694	1,982	568	1,811	329	186	197	1	77	5,934	..	7,085	40. Cumberland.
7	110	323	192	354	107	62	64	..	17	1,236	..	1,597	41. Westmorland.
705	4,249	11,644	3,193	8,955	1,798	1,156	1,092	7	107	32,906	32	39,639	- - Totals.
													XI. WELSH.
161	789	2,274	1,280	2,830	853	268	339	3	9	8,806	..	10,061	42. Monmouth
549	3,844	9,264	4,018	11,224	2,632	827	1,011	28	66	33,463	22	36,492	43. South Wales.
227	1,525	3,774	2,733	8,128	2,037	367	468	8	..	19,267	9	21,081	44. North Wales.
937	6,158	15,312	8,031	22,182	5,522	1,462	1,818	39	75	61,536	31	67,634	- - Totals.
,468	64,629	172,607	76,636	189,961	34,526	20,577	26,231	392	485	600,512	163	773,198	TOTALS of Unions in England.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Residue of the Kingdom.
,468	64,629	172,607	76,636	189,961	34,526	20,577	26,231	392	485	600,512	163	773,198	TOTALS of England.

No. 58.—Paupers of all Classes.—Comparative Statement, **1st July 1880 and 1881,** in 647 Unions, having a Population of 25,965,971 Persons; the entire Population of England being 25,968,286 (Census 1881, Preliminary Report).

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	NUMBER OF PAUPERS OF ALL CLASSES RELIEVED						Difference between 1st July 1881 and 1880.		Difference per Cent.	
		ON 1ST JULY 1880.			ON 1ST JULY 1881.						
		In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.				
I. THE METROPOLIS.								Incr.	Decr.	Inc.	Dec.
1.*Middlesex (part)	22	33,791	30,168	63,959	34,512	30,031	64,543	584	—	0·9	—
2.*Surrey (part)	5	10,504	11,200	21,704	10,776	11,518	22,294	590	—	2·7	—
3.*Kent (part)	3	3,245	5,487	8,732	3,482	5,503	8,985	253	—	2·9	—
Totals	30	47,540	46,855	94,395	48,770	47,052	95,822	1,427	—	1·5	—
II. SOUTH EASTERN.											
2.*Surrey (part)	11	2,999	8,494	11,493	3,097	8,779	11,876	383	—	3·3	—
3.*Kent (part)	26	5,163	14,035	19,198	5,098	14,320	19,418	220	—	1·1	—
4. Sussex	23	3,379	13,103	16,482	3,523	13,434	16,966	484	—	2·9	—
5. Southampton	26	3,868	15,955	19,823	4,022	15,716	19,738	—	85	—	0·4
6. Berks	12	1,636	5,859	7,495	1,714	5,706	7,420	—	75	—	1·0
Totals	98	17,045	57,446	74,491	17,463	57,955	75,418	927	—	1·2	—
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.											
1.*Middlesex (part)	6	2,166	6,320	8,486	2,168	6,703	8,871	385	—	4·5	—
7. Hertford	12	1,572	7,326	8,898	1,504	7,331	8,835	—	63	—	0·7
8. Buckingham	7	917	5,210	6,127	887	5,288	6,175	48	—	0·8	—
9. Oxford	9	1,251	6,282	7,533	1,249	6,221	7,470	—	63	—	0·8
10. Northampton	12	1,388	8,202	9,590	1,452	8,173	9,625	35	—	0·4	—
11. Huntingdon	3	409	1,284	1,693	377	1,165	1,542	—	151	—	8·9
12. Bedford	6	816	5,425	6,241	742	5,376	6,118	—	123	—	2·0
13. Cambridge	9	1,362	7,167	8,529	1,330	7,320	8,650	121	—	1·4	—
Totals	64	9,881	47,216	57,097	9,709	47,577	57,286	189	—	0·3	—
IV. EASTERN.											
14. Essex	16	3,478	14,864	18,342	3,570	14,629	18,199	—	143	—	0·8
15. Suffolk	17	2,299	11,220	13,519	2,127	10,985	13,112	—	407	—	3·0
16. Norfolk	22	2,829	16,603	19,432	2,753	16,494	19,247	—	185	—	1·0
Totals	55	8,606	42,687	51,293	8,450	42,108	50,558	—	735	—	1·4
V. SOUTH WESTERN.											
17. Wilts	17	1,827	9,466	11,293	1,817	9,380	11,197	—	96	—	0·9
18. Dorset	12	983	8,015	8,998	1,028	8,171	9,199	201	—	2·2	—
19. Devon	20	3,441	23,142	26,583	3,392	23,214	26,606	23	—	0·1	—
20. Cornwall	13	1,649	12,797	14,446	1,500	12,305	13,805	—	641	—	4·4
21. Somerset	17	3,158	21,126	24,284	3,174	21,042	24,216	—	68	—	0·3
Totals	79	11,058	74,546	85,604	10,911	74,112	85,023	—	581	—	0·7
VI. WEST MIDLAND.											
22. Gloucester	17	4,248	17,241	21,489	4,169	17,285	21,454	—	35	—	0·2
23. Hereford	8	898	4,247	5,145	920	4,074	4,994	—	151	—	2·9
24. Salop	15	1,843	4,327	6,170	1,955	4,462	6,417	247	—	4·0	—

PAUPERS OF ALL CLASSES.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, **1st July 1880 and 1881**, &c. —*continued.*

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	NUMBER OF PAUPERS OF ALL CLASSES RELIEVED						Difference between 1st July 1881 and 1880.		Difference per Cent.	
		ON 1ST JULY 1880.			ON 1ST JULY 1881.						
		In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.				
VI. WEST MIDLAND—*continued.*								Incr.	Decr.	Inc.	Dec.
25. Stafford	17	5,605	30,297	35,902	5,651	31,160	36,811	909	—	2·5	—
26. Worcester	11	2,142	8,852	10,994	2,322	9,126	11,448	454	—	4·1	—
27. Warwick	14	4,878	14,211	19,089	4,745	14,175	18,920	—	169	—	0·9
Totals	82	19,614	79,175	98,789	19,762	80,282	100,044	1,255	—	1·3	—
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.											
28. Leicester	11	1,672	6,549	8,221	1,729	6,728	8,457	236	—	2·9	—
29. Rutland	2	145	583	728	137	660	797	69	—	9·5	—
30. Lincoln	14	1,999	13,348	15,347	2,084	13,360	15,444	97	—	0·6	—
31. Nottingham	8	1,732	8,292	10,024	1,707	8,138	9,845	—	179	—	1·8
32. Derby	9	1,638	7,940	9,578	1,561	7,769	9,330	—	248	—	2·6
Totals	44	7,186	36,712	43,898	7,218	36,655	43,873	—	25	—	0·1
VIII. NORTH WESTERN.											
33. Chester	12	3,046	11,130	14,176	2,937	10,675	13,612	—	564	—	4·0
34. Lancaster	30	22,558	50,329	72,887	22,245	49,192	71,437	—	1,450	—	2·0
Totals	42	25,604	61,459	87,063	25,182	59,867	85,049	—	2,014	—	2·3
IX. YORK.											
35. West Riding	35	8,722	42,452	51,174	8,813	45,125	53,938	2,764	—	5·4	—
36. East Riding	10	2,164	7,619	9,783	2,229	7,625	9,854	71	—	0·7	—
37. North Riding	17	1,476	7,549	9,025	1,448	7,612	9,060	35	—	0·4	—
Totals	62	12,362	57,620	69,982	12,490	60,362	72,852	2,870	—	4·1	—
X. NORTHERN.											
38. Durham	15	3,616	18,003	21,619	3,364	16,742	20,106	—	1,513	—	7·0
39. Northumberland	12	2,035	9,329	11,364	1,889	8,962	10,851	—	513	—	4·5
40. Cumberland	9	1,202	6,018	7,220	1,151	5,934	7,085	—	135	—	1·9
41. Westmorland	3	370	1,318	1,688	361	1,236	1,597	—	91	—	5·4
Totals	39	7,223	34,668	41,891	6,765	32,874	39,639	—	2,252	—	5·4
XI. WELSH.											
42. Monmouth	6	1,315	9,010	10,325	1,255	8,806	10,061	—	264	—	2·6
43. South Wales	27	3,188	33,347	36,535	3,051	33,441	36,492	—	43	—	0·1
44. North Wales	19	1,836	19,334	21,170	1,823	19,258	21,081	—	89	—	0·4
Totals	52	6,339	61,691	68,030	6,129	61,505	67,634	—	396	—	0·6
TOTALS of Unions in England	647	172,458	600,075	772,533	172,849	600,349	773,198	665	—	0·1	—
Residue of the Kingdom	No Return.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	
TOTALS of England	647	172,458	600,075	772,533	172,849	600,349	773,198	665	—	0·1	—

No. 59.—Adult Able-bodied Paupers (Male and Female, but exclusive of Vagrants).—Comparative Statement, **1st July 1880 and 1881,** in 647 Unions, having a Population of 25,965,971 Persons; the entire Population of England being 25,968,286 (Census 1881, Preliminary Report).

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	NUMBER OF *ADULT*† *ABLE-BODIED* PAUPERS RELIEVED						Difference between 1st July 1881 and 1880.		Difference per Cent.	
		ON 1st JULY 1880.			ON 1st JULY 1881.						
		In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Incr.	Decr.	Inc.	Dec.
I. THE METROPOLIS.											
1.*Middlesex (part) -	22	3,031	4,059	7,090	2,906	4,060	6,966	—	124	—	1·7
2.*Surrey (part) -	5	548	1,550	2,098	632	1,623	2,255	157	—	7·5	—
3.*Kent (part) - -	3	382	674	1,056	384	680	1,064	8	—	0·8	—
Totals - -	30	3,961	6,283	10,244	3,922	6,363	10,285	41	—	0·4	—
II. SOUTH EASTERN.											
2.*Surrey (part) -	11	113	1,199	1,312	122	1,203	1,325	13	—	1·0	—
3.*Kent (part) - -	26	647	1,740	2,387	637	1,783	2,420	33	—	1·4	—
4. Sussex - - -	23	341	1,779	2,120	355	1,921	2,276	156	—	7·4	—
5. Southampton -	26	529	2,111	2,640	572	2,105	2,677	37	—	1·4	—
6. Berks - - -	12	236	924	1,160	256	880	1,136	—	24	—	2·1
Totals - -	98	1,866	7,753	9,619	1,942	7,892	9,834	215	—	2·2	—
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.											
1.*Middlesex (part) -	6	191	1,022	1,213	210	1,195	1,405	192	—	15·8	—
7. Hertford - -	12	121	934	1,055	112	951	1,063	8	—	0·8	—
8. Buckingham -	7	75	598	673	65	606	671	—	2	—	0·3
9. Oxford - - -	9	113	696	809	122	646	768	—	41	—	5·1
10. Northampton -	12	124	889	1,013	136	905	1,041	28	—	2·8	—
11. Huntingdon -	3	40	140	180	35	94	129	—	51	—	28·3
12. Bedford - -	6	76	595	671	48	621	669	—	2	—	0·3
13. Cambridge - -	9	126	838	964	98	954	1,052	88	—	9·1	—
Totals - -	64	866	5,712	6,578	826	5,972	6,798	220	—	3·3	—
IV. EASTERN.											
14. Essex - - -	16	257	2,165	2,422	258	2,129	2,387	—	35	—	1·4
15. Suffolk - - -	17	373	1,480	1,853	393	1,366	1,759	—	94	—	5·1
16. Norfolk - -	22	511	2,038	2,549	507	1,913	2,420	—	129	—	5·1
Totals - -	55	1,141	5,683	6,824	1,158	5,408	6,566	—	258	—	3·8
V. SOUTH WESTERN.											
17. Wilts - - -	17	226	913	1,139	205	930	1,135	—	4	—	0·4
18. Dorset - - -	12	99	718	817	116	792	908	91	—	11·1	—
19. Devon - - -	20	438	2,122	2,560	385	2,115	2,500	—	60	—	2·3
20. Cornwall - -	13	212	1,520	1,732	187	1,385	1,572	—	160	—	9·2
21. Somerset - -	17	336	2,017	2,353	348	2,112	2,460	107	—	4·5	—
Totals - -	79	1,311	7,290	8,601	1,241	7,334	8,575	—	26	—	0·3
VI. WEST MIDLAND.											
22. Gloucester - -	17	704	2,024	2,728	673	2,083	2,756	28	—	1·0	—
23. Hereford - - -	8	115	562	677	132	375	507	—	170	—	25·1
24. Salop - - -	15	149	435	584	185	484	669	85	—	14·6	—

† The term "Adult" has, in the Tables of Pauperism, been always applied to Paupers aged 16 years and upwards.

ADULT ABLE-BODIED PAUPERS.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, **1st July 1880 and 1881,** &c. —*continued.*

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	NUMBER OF *ADULT ABLE-BODIED* PAUPERS RELIEVED						Difference between 1st July 1881 and 1880.		Difference per Cent.	
		ON 1ST JULY 1880.			ON 1ST JULY 1881.						
		In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.				
VI. WEST MIDLAND—*continued.*								Incr.	Decr.	Inc.	Dec.
25. Stafford	17	802	5,237	6,039	817	5,349	6,166	127	—	2·1	—
26. Worcester	11	258	1,049	1,307	320	1,037	1,357	50	—	—	3·8
27. Warwick	14	436	1,755	2,191	405	1,668	2,073	—	118	—	5·4
Totals	82	2,464	11,062	13,526	2,532	10,996	13,528	2	—	0·0	—
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.											
28. Leicester	11	295	676	971	282	657	939	—	32	—	3·3
29. Rutland	2	22	70	92	18	92	110	18	—	19·6	—
30. Lincoln	14	179	1,399	1,578	214	1,481	1,695	117	—	7·4	—
31. Nottingham	8	200	907	1,107	207	839	1,046	—	61	—	5·5
32. Derby	9	234	1,128	1,362	214	986	1,200	—	162	—	11·9
Totals	44	930	4,180	5,110	935	4,055	4,990	—	120	—	2·3
VIII. NORTH WESTERN.											
33. Chester	12	447	1,511	1,958	533	1,340	1,873	—	85	—	4·3
34. Lancaster	30	2,509	8,923	11,432	2,557	8,283	10,840	—	592	—	5·2
Totals	42	2,956	10,434	13,390	3,090	9,623	12,713	—	677	—	5·1
IX. YORK.											
35. West Riding	35	1,306	7,115	8,421	1,615	7,591	9,206	785	—	9·3	—
36. East Riding	10	146	867	1,013	186	824	1,010	—	3	—	0·3
37. North Riding	17	150	993	1,143	134	990	1,124	—	19	—	1·7
Totals	62	1,602	8,975	10,577	1,935	9,405	11,340	763	—	7·2	—
X. NORTHERN.											
38. Durham	15	417	3,151	3,568	430	2,839	3,269	—	299	—	8·4
39. Northumberland	12	212	1,318	1,530	170	1,215	1,385	—	145	—	9·5
40. Cumberland	9	176	831	1,007	155	783	938	—	69	—	6·9
41. Westmorland	3	28	127	155	27	117	144	—	11	—	7·1
Totals	39	833	5,427	6,260	782	4,954	5,736	—	524	—	8·4
XI. WELSH.											
42. Monmouth	6	140	1,022	1,162	120	950	1,070	—	92	—	7·9
43. South Wales	27	386	4,448	4,834	338	4,393	4,731	—	103	—	2·1
44. North Wales	19	217	1,889	2,106	219	1,752	1,971	—	135	—	6·4
Totals	52	743	7,359	8,102	677	7,095	7,772	—	330	—	4·1
TOTALS of Unions in England	647	18,673	80,158	98,831	19,040	79,097	98,137	—	694	—	0·7
Residue of the Kingdom	No Return.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	
TOTALS of England	647	18,673	80,158	98,831	19,040	79,097	98,137	—	694	—	0·7

No. 60.—Census of Paupers on the **1st January** and on the **1st July**.—

Number of Unions, &c.	Population comprised therein.	Census of Paupers on *First* Day of—	IN-DOOR.										
			Able-Bodied.			Not Able-Bodied.			Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots.			Vagrants.	Total.
			Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.		
645	19,460,000	January 1860 -	5,737	12,860	15,241	26,988	20,005	27,427	3,335	4,492	321	903	117,309
645	19,573,000	July 1860 -	3,260	9,848	12,142	23,047	18,927	25,544	3,344	4,646	319	1,146	102,223
646	19,900,000	January 1861 -	7,589	15,813	19,441	29,227	21,735	28,480	3,512	4,837	327	1,179	132,140
647	19,813,984	July 1861† -	4,274	12,537	15,679	24,554	20,121	27,840	3,547	5,010	652	1,798	116,012
649	19,813,984	January 1862 -	8,737	17,841	22,247	31,091	22,745	29,899	3,546	4,912	345	1,828	143,191
651	19,833,064	July 1862	4,706	13,388	16,664	26,321	21,241	29,014	3,778	5,245	649	2,426	123,432
653	19,874,530	January 1863 -	9,098	17,403	21,224	32,344	23,447	30,599	3,799	5,210	381	2,692	146,197
655	19,885,921	July 1863 -	4,967	13,044	16,434	27,186	21,390	29,721	3,898	5,441	543	2,744	125,368
655	19,885,921	January 1864 -	7,733	15,930	19,066	31,951	23,077	30,430	3,855	5,346	386	1,976	139,750
655	19,885,921	July 1864 -	4,285	11,595	14,419	27,041	21,332	29,003	4,038	5,648	377	2,348	120,086
655	19,885,921	January 1865 -	8,040	15,360	18,097	33,117	23,304	30,476	3,879	5,486	360	2,055	140,174
655	19,886,104	July 1865 -	4,390	11,596	13,829	27,427	21,806	29,501	4,099	5,803	385	2,864	121,700
655	19,886,104	January 1866 -	7,270	15,020	17,051	33,331	24,017	31,159	4,092	5,663	383	3,166	141,152
655	19,886,104	July 1866 -	4,275	11,417	14,149	28,064	22,481	29,735	4,242	5,941	356	3,047	123,707
655	19,886,104	January 1867 -	7,851	15,548	18,537	34,940	24,859	32,377	4,258	5,869	390	3,566	148,195
655	19,886,104	July 1867 -	5,019	13,234	16,334	29,626	23,213	31,668	4,394	6,280	429	3,854	134,051
655	19,886,104	January 1868 -	10,594	18,052	21,583	36,948	26,376	34,494	4,384	5,864	428	4,357	163,080
655	19,886,104	July 1868 -	5,688	13,973	16,800	32,121	24,053	34,728	4,471	5,945	411	6,033	144,233
655	19,886,104	January 1869 -	11,268	18,558	21,881	38,927	25,419	35,868	4,653	6,053	444	5,346	168,417
653	20,021,378	July 1869 -	5,973	13,927	16,377	32,660	24,018	34,650	4,480	5,995	461	5,104	143,645
649	20,053,676	January 1870 -	12,424	17,965	20,780	40,937	26,230	35,616	4,715	6,184	473	4,147	169,471
648	20,053,676	July 1870 -	6,833	13,271	15,849	34,269	23,879	33,648	4,634	6,225	473	5,513	144,594
648	20,055,305	January 1871 -	12,714	16,606	20,139	41,579	26,912	35,235	5,061	6,585	458	2,784	168,073
647	22,706,031	July 1871 -	6,277	12,662	14,223	34,159	24,694	33,024	5,429	7,101	543	3,440	141,552
647	22,706,031	January 1872 -	9,719	15,316	16,721	39,689	26,078	33,089	5,601	7,491	529	2,562	156,795
647	22,706,031	July 1872 -	5,068	11,541	13,379	32,837	24,694	31,189	5,691	7,563	557	1,987	134,506
647	22,706,031	January 1873 -	7,999	14,054	16,149	39,811	26,845	32,362	5,872	7,935	579	2,565	154,171
647	22,706,031	July 1873 -	4,641	11,210	13,211	33,126	25,582	30,910	5,822	7,910	569	2,154	135,135
647	22,706,031	January 1874 -	7,323	13,270	15,112	39,457	27,582	31,891	6,024	8,319	580	2,721	152,279
647	22,706,031	July 1874 -	4,841	10,937	12,882	33,948	26,121	31,001	6,139	8,508	561	3,006	137,944
647	22,706,031	January 1875 -	8,289	12,907	15,099	41,488	28,365	32,080	6,243	8,613	627	1,944	155,655
649	22,706,031	July 1875 -	4,483	9,581	11,657	33,277	26,127	31,089	6,056	8,474	644	2,850	134,238
649	22,706,031	January 1876 -	6,645	11,410	13,807	41,036	28,713	31,830	6,193	8,674	623	2,999	151,930
650	22,706,031	July 1876 -	4,370	9,530	11,929	35,147	27,764	30,875	6,160	8,752	646	3,028	138,201
650	22,706,031	January 1877 -	7,206	11,787	14,500	43,716	30,834	33,096	6,465	8,943	644	3,830	161,021
649	22,706,031	July 1877 -	4,566	10,077	12,947	37,680	29,539	33,268	6,416	8,888	696	2,940	147,017
649	22,706,031	January 1878 -	8,053	13,354	16,331	45,878	31,939	35,096	6,621	8,890	713	4,546	171,421
649	22,706,031	July 1878 -	4,839	10,730	13,967	39,347	30,793	35,156	6,505	8,800	719	3,306	154,162
649	22,706,302	January 1879 -	9,155	13,495	16,751	49,745	33,567	36,565	6,613	8,767	687	4,196	179,541
649	22,706 302	July 1879 -	6,376	11,801	14,719	42,969	31,716	36,617	6,433	8,637	777	6,938	166,983
649	22,706,302	January 1880 -	11,472	15,519	19,551	53,281	34,508	38,579	6,714	8,906	774	5,347	194,651
647	22,706,302	July 1880 -	6,406	12,267	16,057	44,098	32,571	37,642	6,655	8,882	839	7,041	172,458
647	22,706,302	January 1881 -	11,152	15,205	18,945	53,262	35,058	39,100	6,856	9,078	782	5,848	195,286
647	25,965,971	July 1881 -	6,624	12,416	15,663	44,340	32,917	38,590	6,656	8,864	803	5,976	172,849

Note.—The corresponding table to this, but with a more detailed classification, will be found at page 196 of the Eleventh Annual Report of the Poor Law Board, where the particulars are given in reference to twenty-one periods commencing with January 1849.

SERIAL STATEMENT from **1860** to **1881** in a given Number of Unions in England.

OUT-DOOR.													
ABLE-BODIED.			NOT ABLE-BODIED.			LUNATICS, INSANE PERSONS, AND IDIOTS.			Vagrants Relieved out of the Workhouse.	Total out of the Workhouse.	Deduct Persons Relieved, &c.*	Net Total of Persons Relieved.	Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief on the *First* Day of—
Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.					
27,120	88,409	211,497	100,460	228,180	48,757	10,041	12,651	331	639	728,085	519	844,875	January 1860.
25,107	85,357	202,783	97,351	225,597	48,469	10,228	12,896	330	591	710,290	674	811,839	July 1860.
32,654	94,470	224,734	101,900	230,673	49,957	10,516	13,333	362	762	760,224	496	891,868	January 1861.
28,679	91,487	212,754	99,161	229,797	48,375	10,567	13,521	363	907	736,058	496	851,574	July 1861.
38,247	102,821	243,073	103,898	236,580	51,876	10,996	14,087	329	1,002	803,657	682	946,166	January 1862.
36,812	104,961	242,804	103,827	236,877	51,610	10,840	13,867	371	1,180	803,706	880	926,258	July 1862.
73,211	153,787	323,623	111,570	248,379	57,470	11,484	14,789	355	1,542	997,021	594	1,142,624	January 1863.
46,566	122,131	267,433	109,319	246,545	55,150	11,420	14,520	390	1,384	875,199	593	999,974	July 1863.
44,606	118,485	265,890	110,684	249,052	54,211	12,063	15,401	367	1,162	872,644	641	1,011,753	January 1864.
31,229	100,911	230,075	106,374	242,883	51,983	11,876	14,954	319	1,021	792,328	537	911,877	July 1864.
38,226	108,510	248,153	109,877	246,610	53,416	12,465	15,781	371	1,284	835,490	892	974,772	January 1865.
27,921	95,720	219,709	105,397	241,005	50,551	12,320	15,529	370	947	770,046	455	891,291	July 1865.
29,746	97,284	225,515	106,213	242,232	51,960	12,883	16,279	395	1,303	784,170	509	924,813	January 1866.
26,601	93,312	217,081	103,428	239,034	48,880	12,694	15,825	372	1,028	758,610	869	881,448	July 1866.
33,878	101,031	239,465	107,253	247,005	54,690	13,331	16,824	418	1,461	815,815	810	963,200	January 1867.
29,083	97,329	230,532	105,762	244,825	52,901	13,355	16,676	379	1,394	792,252	759	925,544	July 1867.
42,893	114,091	269,956	111,145	252,014	53,041	14,133	17,645	473	1,772	877,872	849	1,040,103	January 1868.
32,019	103,528	244,429	108,953	251,394	51,750	14,399	17,906	555	1,913	828,095	941	971,387	July 1868.
40,427	112,909	268,146	112,985	257,145	51,415	14,818	18,431	418	1,674	878,991	839	1,046,569	January 1869.
31,277	103,798	246,454	110,389	255,879	50,557	14,995	18,577	446	1,588	834,475	420	977,700	July 1869.
44,810	118,890	281,746	116,515	264,014	53,058	15,368	19,151	453	1,283	915,727	377	1,084,821	January 1870.
31,196	103,655	246,563	112,483	260,600	52,392	15,927	19,312	418	1,117	843,663	385	987,872	July 1870.
44,112	116,407	282,087	117,681	265,638	54,784	15,952	19,772	506	951	917,890	302	1,085,661	January 1871.
28,801	100,328	242,779	112,013	259,962	51,592	15,747	19,553	423	853	832,051	309	973,294	July 1871.
29,793	98,925	238,683	111,098	257,535	51,385	15,895	19,936	534	816	824,600	353	981,042	January 1872.
20,990	84,553	206,792	102,159	244,876	46,382	15,922	20,143	562	385	742,764	265	877,005	July 1872.
22,044	83,600	204,683	100,662	242,605	45,523	16,068	20,338	461	462	736,446	245	890,372	January 1873.
17,597	76,198	189,506	93,828	231,932	41,235	16,095	20,457	407	331	687,586	198	822,523	July 1873.
18,245	75,486	187,798	92,241	228,557	40,290	16,426	20,656	422	368	680,483	392	832,370	January 1874.
15,633	70,190	174,981	88,301	221,640	37,227	16,752	21,012	375	293	646,404	342	784,006	July 1874.
20,166	73,847	182,055	88,949	221,010	37,318	17,122	21,370	429	291	662,557	390	817,822	January 1875.
14,460	66,445	164,987	82,118	210,078	34,524	17,239	21,684	381	352	612,268	441	746,065	July 1875.
14,940	64,070	161,942	80,686	206,099	33,610	17,424	22,017	336	295	601,419	462	752,887	January 1876.
12,441	59,649	151,746	75,802	197,706	31,780	17,602	22,198	378	339	569,641	467	707,375	July 1876.
13,680	60,733	153,798	75,607	195,979	31,726	17,874	22,482	360	343	571,982	480	732,523	January 1877.
12,814	59,188	152,168	73,774	191,569	31,614	18,224	23,044	380	383	563,158	242	709,933	July 1877.
14,971	61,549	160,162	73,856	191,275	31,841	18,483	23,509	375	562	576,583	193	747,811	January 1878.
14,153	61,286	160,158	72,421	188,585	31,582	19,037	23,941	390	326	571,879	211	725,830	July 1878.
24,480	71,803	185,895	75,470	190,847	33,197	18,969	24,135	437	458	625,691	152	805,080	January 1879.
18,834	68,331	178,675	73,900	187,752	33,071	19,261	24,456	381	727	605,388	165	772,206	July 1879.
24,734	74,503	197,636	78,168	193,456	35,422	19,514	24,981	406	567	649,387	184	843,854	January 1880.
15,187	64,971	173,876	75,933	189,740	34,478	19,732	25,230	401	701	600,249	174	772,543	July 1880.
17,816	66,996	178,699	77,281	191,642	35,193	20,178	25,605	395	367	614,232	177	809,341	January 1881.
14,468	64,629	172,607	76,636	189,961	34,526	20,577	26,231	392	485	600,512	163	773,198	July 1881.

* The figures placed in this column represent the number of persons relieved, both in-door and out-door, on the 1st January (or July), and therefore entered in the in-door and out-door totals on that day; also those non-settled paupers whose relief had been transferred to the accounts of the unions to which it was chargeable.

† The population at this date and subsequently up to July 1881 is given according to the actual census enumeration; the previous amounts were estimated.

No. 61.

Mean Number of Paupers of All Classes and of the Adult Able-bodied in England for 33 Years, 1849–81.

Years ended at Lady-day.	Population. *	The Mean Number of *Paupers of all Classes* (including Children) at one time in receipt of Relief in England.			Ratio per Cent. of Paupers relieved on the Population.	The Mean Number of *Adult Able-bodied Paupers* (exclusive of Vagrants) at one time in receipt of Relief in England.			Ratio per Cent. of Adult Able-bodied Paupers on the Total Number of Paupers of all Classes relieved.	Average Price of Wheat per Quarter.	
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.		*s.*	*d.*
1849	17,534,000	133,513	955,146	1,088,659	6·2	26,558	202,265	228,823	21·0	49	1
1850	17,765,000	123,004	885,696	1,008,700	5·7	24,095	167,815	191,910	19·0	42	7
1851	17,927,609	114,367	826,948	941,315	5·3	20,876	142,248	163,124	17·3	39	11
1852	18,205,000	111,323	804,352	915,675	5·0	18,455	130,705	149,160	16·3	39	4
1853	18,402,000	110,148	776,214	886,362	4·8	17,649	121,926	139,575	15·7	42	0
1854	18,617,000	111,635	752,982	864,617	4·6	18,237	116,954	135,191	15·6	61	7
1855	18,840,000	121,400	776,286	897,686	4·8	20,669	125,962	146,631	16·3	70	0
1856	19,043,000	124,879	792,205	917,084	4·8	21,359	132,869	154,228	16·8	75	4
1857	19,207,000	122,845	762,165	885,010	4·6	19,660	120,415	140,075	15·8	65	3
1858	19,444,000	122,613	786,273	908,886	4·7	19,931	133,838	153,769	16·9	53	10
1859	19,578,000	121,232	744,214	865,446	4·4	18,209	117,575	135,784	15·7	42	9
1860	19,837,000	113,507	731,126	844,633	4·3	16,268	115,852	132,120	15·6	44	9
1861	20,066,224	125,866	758,055	883,921	4·4	20,396	125,380	145,776	16·5	55	10
1862	20,228,000	132,236	784,906	917,142	4·5	22,136	133,166	155,302	16·9	56	7
1863	20,445,000	136,907	942,475	1,079,382	5·3	22,431	199,318	221,749	20·5	52	1
1864	20,663,000	133,761	881,217	1,014,978	4·9	21,026	167,396	188,422	18·6	43	2
1865	20,881,000	131,312	820,586	951,899	4·6	19,819	140,705	160,524	16·9	39	8
1866	21,100,000	132,776	783,376	916,152	4·3	19,363	126,460	145,823	15·9	43	6
1867	21,320,000	137,310	794,236	931,546	4·4	19,740	128,685	148,425	16·0	53	7½
1868	21,540,000	150,040	842,600	992,646	4·6	23,680	143,110	166,790	16·8	67	6½
1869	21,760,000	157,740	860,400	1,018,140	4·7	24,960	145,750	170,710	16·8	58	3
1870	21,980,000	156,800	876,000	1,032,800	4·7	25,200	149,600	174,800	16·9	46	2
1871	22,704,108	156,430	880,930	1,037,360	4·6	24,700	147,760	172,460	16·6	49	8½
1872	23,000,000	149,200	828,000	977,200	4·2	22,000	128,930	150,930	15·4	57	1
1873	23,300,000	144,338	739,350	883,688	3·8	19,331	105,594	124,925	14·1	57	2
1874	23,580,000	143,707	683,739	827,446	3·5	18,222	93,763	111,985	13·5	60	3
1875	23,860,000	146,800	654,114	800,914	3·4	18,487	89,918	108,405	13·5	50	11
1876	24,160,000	143,084	606,392	749,476	3·1	16,059	79,958	96,017	12·8	45	5
1877	24,460,000	149,611	570,338	719,949	2·9	16,446	72,952	89,398	12·4	48	2
1878	24,760,000	159,219	569,870	729,089	2·9	18,025	74,261	92,286	12·5	56	8
1879	25,160,000	166,852	598,603	765,455	3·0	19,109	85,861	104,970	13·7	43	7
1880	25,480,000	180,817	627,213	808,030	3·2	22,584	93,201	115,785	14·3	45	4½
1881	25,965,971	183,872	607,065	790,937	3·0	22,515	82,485	105,000	13·3	43	7

* The Population for 1851, 1861, 1871, and 1881, is that given in the Census; for the other years it is estimated.

No. 62.

METROPOLITAN PAUPERISM.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMBER of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants), on the last Day of the last Week of each Quarter in the Years 1880 and 1881.

No. 62.—Metropolitan Pauperism.—Comparative Statement of the Number of the last Week of each Quarter

DISTRICTS AND UNIONS.	Number of Paupers on the last Day					
	Lady-day Quarter.		Difference per Cent.	Midsummer Quarter.		Difference per Cent.
	1880.	1881.		1880.	1881.	
West District.			Incr. Decr.			Incr. Decr.
Kensington	1,623	1,899		1,547	1,658	
Fulham	1,576	1,751		1,541	1,603	
Paddington	1,371	1,275	4·7	1,241	1,192	0·9
Chelsea	1,816	2,023		1,691	1,864	
St. George's	3,411	3,266		3,033	2,806	
Westminster	1,051	1,146		1,015	1,035	
Totals	10,848	11,360		10,068	10,158	
North District.						
St. Marylebone	4,684	4,933		4,195	4,466	
Hampstead	375	459		355	465	
St. Pancras	7,341	7,720	9·7	6,760	6,321	3·2
Islington	4,769	5,572		4,417	4,753	
Hackney	4,025	4,560		3,678	4,022	
Totals	21,194	23,244		19,405	20,027	
Central District.						
St. Giles and St. George Bloomsbury	1,831	1,864		1,659	1,654	
Strand	1,192	1,188	1·7	1,150	1,118	0·7
Holborn	7,273	7,602		6,798	6,996	
City of London	4,533	4,434		4,124	4,060	
Totals	14,829	15,088		13,731	13,828	
East District.						
Shoreditch	2,645	2,783		2,351	2,795	
Bethnal Green	2,642	2,772		2,523	2,622	
Whitechapel	1,393	1,525		1,289	1,408	
St. George-in-the-East	1,588	1,554	2·9	1,453	1,341	4·0
Stepney	1,227	1,146		1,119	1,077	
Mile End Old Town	2,025	2,014		1,876	1,900	
Poplar	2,951	3,101		2,858	2,864	
Totals	14,471	14,895		13,469	14,007	
South District.						
St. Saviour Southwark	6,095	6,127		5,722	5,685	
St. Olave Southwark	3,330	3,485		3,140	3,411	
Lambeth	5,900	6,368		5,590	5,750	
Wandsworth and Clapham	2,544	2,673	4·7	2,180	2,535	3·4
Camberwell	2,643	2,957		2,533	2,620	
Greenwich	4,303	4,774		3,847	4,164	
Woolwich	3,798	3,468		3,389	3,017	
Lewisham	1,140	1,304		1,052	1,202	
Totals	29,753	31,156		27,453	28,384	
Total of the Metropolis	91,095	95,743	5·1	84,126	86,404	2·7

of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants), on the last Day in the Years **1880** and **1881**.

of the last Week in each Quarter.

MICHAELMAS QUARTER.		Difference per Cent.	CHRISTMAS QUARTER.		Difference per Cent.	DISTRICTS AND UNIONS.
1880.	1881.		1880.	1881.		
		Incr. Decr.			Incr. Decr.	WEST DISTRICT.
1,582	1,781		1,902	1,919		Kensington.
1,454	1,615		1,703	1,924		Fulham.
1,265	1,199		1,325	1,231		Paddington.
1,620	1,804	3·1 - -	1,908	2,053	0·7 - -	Chelsea.
3,031	2,805		3,349	3,095		St. George's.
1,026	1,079		1,116	1,155		Westminster.
9,978	10,283		11,303	11,377		
						NORTH DISTRICT.
4,419	4,591		4,835	4,763		St. Marylebone.
352	413		362	471		Hampstead.
6,775	6,391	0·9 - -	7,441	7,128	- - 1·7	St. Pancras.
4,536	4,836		5,378	5,190		Islington.
3,567	3,604		4,358	4,436		Hackney.
19,649	19,835		22,374	21,988		
						CENTRAL DISTRICT.
1,725	1,638		1,874	1,757		St. Giles and St. George Bloomsbury.
1,121	1,142		1,135	1,221		Strand.
6,564	6,901	0·9 - -	7,225	7,468	1·2 - -	Holborn.
4,115	3,966		4,309	4,276		City of London.
13,525	13,647		14,543	14,722		
						EAST DISTRICT.
2,456	2,656		2,617	2,900		Shoreditch.
2,542	2,747		2,637	2,894		Bethnal Green.
1,284	1,317		1,535	1,523		Whitechapel.
1,418	1,329	4·2 - -	1,641	1,546	5·7 - -	St. George-in-the-East.
1,103	1,060		1,156	1,144		Stepney.
1,962	2,029		1,976	2,099		Mile End Old Town.
2,701	2,887		3,037	3,327		Poplar.
13,466	14,025		14,599	15,433		
						SOUTH DISTRICT.
5,645	5,755		5,960	6,295		St. Saviour Southwark.
3,169	3,422		3,308	3,519		St. Olave Southwark.
5,459	5,819		6,172	6,458		Lambeth.
2,165	2,539		2,361	2,757		Wandsworth and Clapham.
2,515	2,659	5·1 - -	2,865	3,064	6·3 - -	Camberwell
3,711	3,929		4,260	4,422		Greenwich.
3,285	2,932		3,617	3,509		Woolwich.
1,030	1,298		1,292	1,693		Lewisham.
26,979	28,353		29,835	31,717		
83,597	86,143	3·0 - -	92,654	95,237	2·8 - -	

PUBLIC LIBRARY

No. 63.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.—AREA, POPULATION, PAUPERISM, COST of RELIEF, RATEABLE VALUE, and the RATE in the £ for the RELIEF of the POOR in the METROPOLIS, during the Parochial Year 1881.

Reference Number.	UNIONS.	Area in Acres.	POPULATION in 1881.	PAROCHIAL YEAR 1881.			RATEABLE VALUE in force at Lady-day 1880.	Rate in the £ for Relief.
				AVERAGE PAUPERISM.*		TOTAL RELIEF TO THE POOR.†		
				In-door.	Out-door.			
	WEST DISTRICT.					£	£	s. d.
1*a*	Kensington	2,190	162,924	1,479	512	91,660	1,516,617	1 2½
1*b*	Fulham	4,003	114,811	811	1,032	33,374	408,439	1 7½
1*c*	Paddington	1,251	107,098	943	632	69,945	1,121,616	1 3
2	Chelsea	796	88,101	1,303	612	33,142	423,851	1 6¾
3	St. George's	1,943	149,603	2,193	1,468	133,846	2,098,902	1 3¾
4	Westminster	216	46,456	867	351	45,193	685,039	1 3¾
	NORTH DISTRICT.							
5	St. Marylebone	1,506	155,004	3,061	1,914	94,275	1,328,144	1 5
6	Hampstead	2,248	45,436	272	186	20,625	374,461	1 1⅜
7	St. Pancras	2,672	236,209	3,428	4,349	105,359	1,336,890	1 7
8	Islington	3,107	282,628	1,857	3,517	91,462	1,316,588	1 4¾
9	Hackney	3,935	186,400	1,419	2,815	65,584	827,375	1 7
	CENTRAL DISTRICT.							
10	St. Giles and St. George Bloomsbury	245	45,257	1,224	679	35,271	334,300	2 1½
11	Strand	399	33,419	870	404	41,914	639,158	1 3¾
12	Holborn	784	151,716	3,768	4,221	104,645	850,054	2 5⅜
13	City of London	655	51,401	1,979	2,668	184,118	3,324,451	1 1¼
	EAST DISTRICT.							
14	Shoreditch	648	126,565	1,679	1,321	51,099	526,035	1 11½
15	Bethnal Green	755	127,006	1,841	1,171	34,509	327,691	2 1½
16	Whitechapel	378	71,350	1,365	439	33,675	353,466	1 10½
17	St. George-in-the-East	243	47,011	1,480	362	24,937	191,739	2 7¼
18	Stepney	462	58,500	1,056	387	30,336	298,519	2 0¼
19	Mile End Old Town	679	105,573	1,282	960	26,561	316,930	1 8
20	Poplar	2,335	156,525	1,564	1,550	58,565	587,268	2 0
	SOUTH DISTRICT.							
21	St. Saviour's Southwark	1,119	195,111	3,523	3,133	78,766	883,750	1 9¼
22	St. Olave's Southwark	1,503	134,586	2,906	1,696	68,426	773,564	1 9¼
23	Lambeth	3,941	253,569	2,495	3,953	97,161	1,174,903	1 7¾
24	Wandsworth and Clapham	11,488	210,397	1,342	1,447	71,342	1,028,111	1 4¾
25	Camberwell	4,450	186,555	1,642	1,256	56,227	696,304	1 7¾
26	Greenwich	3,426	131,264	1,842	2,442	51,350	523,498	1 11½
27	Lewisham	11,436	73,314	460	859	36,037	509,938	1 5
28	Woolwich	6,500	80,782	1,124	2,527	37,200	262,169	2 10
	TOTAL of the METROPOLITAN UNIONS	75,313	3,814,571	50,175	48,863	1,906,604	25,039,770	1 6½

* This is the average of all classes of paupers in receipt of relief on 1st July and 1st January.
† These are the adjusted amounts effected through payments to, and receipts from the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Statistical Department.

No. 64.

RETURN of HABITUAL* VAGRANTS IDENTIFIED by the VISITING OFFICERS of the METROPOLITAN CASUAL WARDS in each Week during the Year 1881.

Week ended	Adults.	Children.	TOTAL.
Jan. 1	27	1	28
„ 8	297	3	300
„ 15	307	7	314
„ 22	266	3	269
„ 29	237	5	242
Feb. 5	284	9	293
„ 12	321	11	332
„ 19	303	5	308
„ 26	294	5	299
Mar. 5	309	7	316
„ 12	237	5	242
„ 19	256	8	264
„ 26	261	9	270
April 2	273	7	280
„ 9	254	5	259
„ 16	216	2	218
„ 23	296	11	307
„ 30	250	5	255
May 7	271	6	277
„ 14	221	6	227
„ 21	244	6	250
„ 28	236	5	241
June 4	212	10	222
„ 11	244	6	250
„ 18	207	7	214
„ 25	178	7	185
July 2	160	2	162
„ 9	156	—	156
„ 16	168	5	173
„ 23	137	3	140
„ 30	152	6	158
Aug. 6	154	1	155
„ 13	117	2	119
„ 20	150	1	151
„ 27	110	1	111
Sept. 3	91	1	92
„ 10	148	2	150
„ 17	177	3	180
„ 24	214	2	216

* Admitted on more than two occasions during one month into any casual ward in the Metropolis; therefore liable to detention (34 & 35 Vict. c. 108).

RETURN of HABITUAL VAGRANTS IDENTIFIED by the VISITING OFFICERS of the METROPOLITAN CASUAL WARDS in each Week during the Year 1881—*continued.*

Week ended	Adults.	Children.	TOTAL.	Week ended	Adults.	Children.	TOTAL.
Oct. 1	220	2	222	Dec. 3	275	7	282
„ 8	302	5	307	„ 10	263	2	265
„ 15	310	6	316	„ 17	244	5	249
„ 22	353	8	361	„ 24	263	5	268
„ 29	378	4	382	„ 31	193	3	196
Nov. 5	360	13	373	TOTALS	12,237	271	12,508
„ 12	224	5	229				
„ 19	189	5	194				
„ 26	218	11	229				

	Adults.	Children.
Detained 3 days	10,548	218
Not detained	1,661*	53*
Convicted at Police Courts	27	—
Discharged	1	—
	12,237	271

The numbers identified during previous years were :—

	Adults.	Children.
1880	15,944	515
1879	13,635	500
1878	15,441	958
1877	16,291	1,059
1876	17,066	806
1875	13,322	538
1874	17,934	1,077
1873	15,347	851

* The identification of all the children not detained and also of 1,590 of the adults not detained took place at the St. Pancras and the Mile End Wards at which no accommodation existed for vagrants under detention.

No. 65.

NUMBER of CASUAL PAUPERS RELIEVED in the VAGRANT WARDS of the METROPOLIS on the last Day of each Week during the Years 1871 and 1881.

WEEK.	1871.				1881.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	TOTAL.	Men.	Women.	Children.	TOTAL.
January :								
1st week -	774	195	60	1,029	700	175	37	912
2nd „ -	797	199	57	1,053	568	117	15	700
3rd „ -	787	179	31	997	538	140	21	699
4th „ -	898	190	47	1,135	465	97	17	579
5th „ -	834	196	45	1,075	529	116	23	668
February :								
1st week -	855	163	38	1,056	603	111	29	743
2nd „ -	878	201	41	1,120	614	136	9	759
3rd „ -	881	210	47	1,138	576	140	33	749
4th „ -	887	190	55	1,132	604	145	21	770
March :								
1st week -	818	177	41	1,036	610	125	29	764
2nd „ -	891	206	43	1,140	607	143	26	776
3rd „ -	921	216	57	1,194	626	151	23	800
4th „ -	920	268	92	1,280	596	160	24	780
April :								
1st week -	905	224	49	1,178	598	171	32	801
2nd „ -	881	243	62	1,186	611	164	31	806
3rd „ -	890	257	68	1,215	597	178	46	821
4th „ -	855	275	77	1,207	661	207	41	909
5th „ -	814	293	88	1,195	609	189	33	831
May :								
1st week -	816	343	86	1,245	515	186	39	740
2nd „ -	861	346	99	1,306	537	191	37	765
3rd „ -	934	306	93	1,333	564	185	39	788
4th „ -	901	358	97	1,356	542	172	33	747
June :								
1st week -	1,029	365	94	1,488	436	158	46	640
2nd „ -	994	324	87	1,405	633	209	30	872
3rd „ -	937	301	85	1,323	649	195	33	877
4th „ -	939	325	114	1,378	491	164	38	693

Number of Casual Paupers relieved in the Vagrant Wards of the Metropolis, &c. —*continued.*

Week.	1871.				1881.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
July :								
1st week -	649	287	97	1,033	450	140	35	625
2nd „ -	604	267	88	959	562	181	43	786
3rd „ -	637	299	87	1,023	353	148	30	531
4th „ -	647	300	82	1,029	608	199	36	843
5th „ -	696	303	81	1,080	497	175	33	705
August :								
1st week -	695	335	90	1,120	441	172	33	646
2nd „ -	665	298	85	1,048	614	240	38	892
3rd „ -	670	320	85	1,075	650	190	38	878
4th „ -	620	319	124	1,063	583	184	38	805
September :								
1st week -	598	321	80	999	516	154	33	703
2nd „ -	658	289	69	1,016	440	135	31	606
3rd „ -	597	264	54	915	461	134	28	623
4th „ -	623	269	42	934	682	223	74	979
October :								
1st week -	796	300	52	1,148	738	267	70	1,075
2nd „ -	843	322	77	1,242	707	212	47	966
3rd „ -	812	364	86	1,262	736	278	42	1,056
4th „ -	837	333	76	1,246	711	228	47	986
5th „ -	848	313	103	1,264	653	231	48	932
November :								
1st week -	821	255	66	1,142	577	169	42	788
2nd „ -	825	226	68	1,119	663	164	31	858
3rd „ -	795	224	45	1,064	697	179	51	927
4th „ -	738	206	53	907	687	184	39	910
December :								
1st week -	727	198	54	979	666	185	32	883
2nd „ -	697	163	57	917	697	175	33	905
3rd „ -	636	129	35	800	733	171	28	932
4th „ -	623	118	27	768	689	137	29	855
Totals -	41,254	13,572	3,616	58,442	30,930	8,960	1,814	41,704

Average number relieved on the last day of each week during the year - - - - - - - - { 1871 - 1123·8 / 1881 - 802·

No. 66.—Return of Expenditure during the Year ended Lady-day 1881 at the Metropolitan Workhouses.

Union or Parish to which the Workhouse belongs. (*Arranged according to the number of Days Maintenance at the Workhouse.*)	Number of Days Maintenance during the Year.	Provisions (for Inmates).								Total.
		Flour and Bread.	Meat, including Bacon, Preserved Meat, and Extract of Meat.	Vegetables.	Grocery and Cheesemongery, including Butter, Eggs, Lard, &c.	Milk.	Beer.	Wine and Spirits.	Other Provisions.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. St. Marylebone	761,298	3,071	9,072	1,648	3,638	1,038	1,016	597	264	20,344
2. St. Pancras	636,055	2,147	6,309	1,057	3,324	851	812	392	51	14,943
3. Holborn, City Road	523,333	2,478	5,879	895	3,294	1,155	201	195	140	14,237
4. Islington (Workhouse and Infirmary) [a]	452,151	1,754	5,334	453	2,273	869	289	305	164	11,441
5. Bethnal Green	439,370	1,991	6,595	666	2,680	1,352	150	69	324	13,827
6. St. George's, Fulham Road	385,076	1,938	4,342	612	1,921	348	7	1	154	9,323
7. Strand	354,347	1,850	3,959	575	1,745	329	691	348	177	9,674
8. Greenwich	351,994	1,658	3,486	451	1,404	435	9	—	155	7,598
9. Stepney	266,823	1,052	1,901	499	1,328	288	40	5	50	5,163
10. Lambeth (New Workhouse), Renfrew Road	250,117	1,023	2,228	310	990	236	51	2	106	4,946
11. St. George-in-the-East	247,382	1,262	2,125	314	1,087	203	48	32	165	5,236
12. Mile End Old Town (Hamlet)	241,762	1,047	2,496	339	1,181	545	89	374	203	6,274
13. Poplar	236,954	1,066	1,806	273	679	233	46	8	47	4,158
14. Shoreditch	222,059	866	1,575	218	1,051	181	5	—	7	3,903
15. Kensington	221,238	913	1,622	270	980	353	8	18	47	4,211
16. Chelsea	213,712	1,184	2,029	280	889	185	91	2	196	4,856
17. Paddington	211,376	1,022	2,430	308	1,236	306	471	67	143	5,983
18. Westminster	202,542	902	2,202	349	986	477	333	145	21	5,415
19. St. Olave's, Bermondsey	202,036	895	1,888	368	1,177	278	19	17	24	4,666
20. St. Saviour's, St. George's	192,872	897	1,375	308	662	109	80	3	124	3,558
21. St. Saviour's, Christchurch	190,188	880	1,657	326	958	146	134	25	67	4,193
22. St. Giles	188,154	875	1,789	385	513	256	10	65	205	4,098
23. Holborn, Gray's Inn Road	165,087	913	1,688	288	588	275	22	107	225	4,106
24. Woolwich	160,362	788	1,643	337	825	337	10	—	55	3,995
25. City of London, Holloway	159,838	607	2,403	289	1,086	219	658	136	299	5,697
26. Hackney	158,697	656	1,329	234	684	153	153	46	139	3,394
27. Fulham	154,785	764	2,089	282	850	396	172	245	118	4,916
28. Camberwell, Gordon Road	138,368	737	1,413	210	756	299	3	1	48	3,467
29. Do. Havil Street	138,459	165	1,768	195	690	294	170	17	23	3,322
30. City of London, Homerton	135,842	537	1,339	199	792	255	220	122	135	3,599
31. Wandsworth and Clapham	116,983	703	1,127	104	108	174	8	1	721	2,946
32. Whitechapel	111,751	531	675	124	232	112	4	—	97	1,775
33. Lewisham	90,568	484	1,426	98	592	83	160	177	2	3,022
34. Lambeth (Old Workhouse), Princes Road	77,321	319	679	92	515	105	7	—	9	1,726
35. Hampstead	68,173	373	608	103	527	283	2	23	183	2,102
36. St. George's (Mount Street)	66,064	308	626	76	291	47	2	2	35	1,387
37. St. Olave's, Parish Street	61,339	283	436	99	176	79	17	4	36	1,130
38. Do. Rotherhithe	33,852	152	292	6	148	14	13	—	67	692
Total including Islington Infirmary. (See note [a])	8,828,328	39,091	91,640	13,640	42,856	13,298	6,221	3,551	5,026	215,323

[a] Accounts are not kept separately for the Workhouse and Infirmary except as regards In-maintenance.

RETURN of EXPENDITURE during the Year ended Lady-day 1881 at the Metropolitan Workhouses—*continued*.

UNION or PARISH to which the Workhouse belongs. (*Arranged according to the number of Days Maintenance at the Workhouse.*)	NECESSARIES.						CLOTHING.				
	Warming.	Cleansing.	Lighting.	Water.	Other Necessaries.	TOTAL.	Boots and Shoes.	Linen and Cotton.	Woollen and Flannel.	Other Clothing.	TOTAL.
	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. St. Marylebone	1,434	701	773	524	31	3,463	943	814	1,239	142	3,138
2. St. Pancras	1,607	407	507	32	27	2,580	380	347	793	182	1,702
3. Holborn, City Road	1,151	407	507	282	239	2,586	229	444	86	6	765
4. Islington (Workhouse and Infirmary) [a]	866	227	592	242	72	1,999	*	*	*	*	1,113
5. Bethnal Green	1,124	324	482	56	255	2,241	191	1,175	15	—	1,381
6. St. George's, Fulham Road	941	349	314	196	191	1,991	409	264	228	95	996
7. Strand	977	335	257	—	16	1,585	232	154	313	1	700
8. Greenwich	1,026	245	435	32	9	1,747	*	*	*	*	1,074
9. Stepney	500	175	166	154	81	1,076	513		917		1,430
10. Lambeth (New Workhouse), Renfrew Road	927	389	462	30	24	1,832	375	276	294	38	983
11. St. George-in-the-East	390	186	248	134	74	1,032	47	441	121	200	809
12. Mile End Old Town (Hamlet)	427	157	367	172	—	1,123	300	272	142	—	714
13. Poplar	752	157	445	90	46	1,490	218	132	170	200	720
14. Shoreditch	779	315	216	153	36	1,499	*	*	*	*	901
15. Kensington	589	293	306	221	93	1,502	288	772[b]	774[b]	156	1,990
16. Chelsea	296	110	82	61	116	665	102	199	310	51	662
17. Paddington	645	212	413	118	36	1,424	124		277		401
18. Westminster	479	135	392	167	50	1,223	146	264	94	—	504
19. St. Olave's, Bermondsey	410	188	242	38	27	905	71	337	166	223	797
20. St. Saviour's, St. George's	297	99	192	58	5	651	*	*	*	*	806
21. St. Saviour's, Christchurch	188	69	269	199	108	833	*	*	*	*	675
22. St. Giles	536	106	355	269	159	1,425	207	414	513	30	1,164
23. Holborn, Gray's Inn Road	407	233	298	45	27	1,010	233	96	58	84	471
24. Woolwich	522	288	267	157	22	1,256	98	66	28	311	503
25. City of London, Holloway	456	151	178	158	33	976	192		580		772
26. Hackney	354	164	167	80	52	817	99	202	223	74	598
27. Fulham	435	118	208	93	72	926	175	172	91	146	584
28. Camberwell, Gordon Road	468	186	205	82	60	1,001	146	110	89	292	637
29. Do. Havil Street	410	164	157	4	4	739	254	120	47	152	573
30. City of London, Homerton	394	182	202	168	58	1,004	222		561		783
31. Wandsworth and Clapham	293	94	229	8	—	624	51	159	36	7	253
32. Whitechapel	308	84	126	123	89	730	84	87	20	283	474
33. Lewisham	267	72	65	30	39	473	19	37	21	37	114
34. Lambeth (Old Workhouse), Princes Road	151	58	110	46	10	375	79	46	112	15	252
35. Hampstead	374	79	179	107	37	776	39	88	83	76	286
36. St. George's (Mount Street)	254	66	164	54	23	561	108	21	77	22	228
37. St. Olave's, Parish Street	184	70	82	41	38	415	35	96	31	18	180
38. Do. Rotherhithe	110	49	32	20	2	213	12	24	8	66	110
TOTAL including Islington Infirmary. (See note [a])	21,728	7,644	10,691	4,444	2,261	46,768	*	*	*	*	30,243

[a] Accounts are not kept separately for the Workhouse and Infirmary except as regards In-maintenance.
[b] Estimated proportion in respect of the Workhouse.
* The separate items cannot be given.

RETURN of EXPENDITURE during the Year ended Lady-day 1881 at the Metropolitan Workhouses—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH to which the Workhouse belongs. (*Arranged according to the number of Days Maintenance at the Workhouse.*)	OTHER CHARGES.							
	Drugs, Medical and Surgical Appliances.	Funerals.	Officers and Servants. Salaries, Wages, Gratuities, and Fees.	Officers and Servants. Rations.	Officers and Servants. Uniform.	Furniture and Property, and Repairs to Ditto.	Rent, Rates, Taxes, Tithes, and Insurance.	Building, and Repairs to Ditto.
	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. St. Marylebone	420	255	2,821	851	17	2,113	785	1,137
2. St. Pancras	552	116	2,563	1,904	143	1,568	87[b]	460
3. Holborn, City Road	255	129	1,255	559	3	860	1,068	1,441
4. Islington (Workhouse and Infirmary)[a]	318	304	1,529	960	85	1,192	51	1,124
5. Bethnal Green	399	332[c]	3,137	1,350	26	777	33	784
6. St. George's, Fulham Road	79	8	984	687	31	616	55	912
7. Strand	110	104	1,148	616	11	608	1,127[d]	525
8. Greenwich	—	4	869	554	—	559	420	716
9. Stepney	25[e]	30	946	433	12	567	597	331
10. Lambeth (New Workhouse), Renfrew Road	41	—	1,193	863	61	914	61	555
11. St. George-in-the-East	4	60	860	595	16	564	130	166
12. Mile End Old Town (Hamlet)	240	163	868	271	4	552	14	735
13. Poplar	47[e]	57	1,180	552	43	530	629	818
14. Shoreditch	2	—	569	331	18	782	45	865
15. Kensington	6	33	1,285	727	81	1,211[f]	49	578
16. Chelsea	34	—	798	378	35	97	26	299
17. Paddington	330	117	1,513	607	23	576	45[g]	843
18. Westminster	114	119	3,056	674	36	405	1,207	412
19. St. Olave's, Bermondsey	84	106	685	618	33	725	1,318	1,087
20. St. Saviour's, St. George's	3	—	484	331	40	462	1,015	233
21. St. Saviour's, Christchurch	12	—	520	418	22	586	343	329
22. St. Giles	134	176	2,605	533	46	1,824	27[b]	1,001
23. Holborn, Gray's Inn Road	64	6	932	346	14	511	395	332
24. Woolwich	—	—	1,836	582	—	597	367[c]	283
25. City of London, Holloway	90	51	760	288	14	251	323	459
26. Hackney	75	—	716	338	20	386	272	318
27. Fulham	163	103	2,534	815	33	704	376	903
28. Camberwell, Gordon Road	3	—	848	536	12	304	38	435
29. Do. Havil Street	5	76	782	397	7	353	20	364
30. City of London, Homerton	37	18	1,233	612	51	193	371	708
31. Wandsworth and Clapham	—	—	893	323	25	364	322	690
32. Whitechapel	—	—	500	281	19	402	19	566
33. Lewisham	56	77	583	206	6	253	173	179
34. Lambeth (Old Workhouse), Princes Road	16	—	230	224	—	166	24	89
35. Hampstead	176	89	1,353	348	—	268	14	218
36. St. George's (Mount Street)	13	16[h]	890	371	68	113	221	267
37. St. Olave's, Parish Street	10	30	343	228	8	262	687	208
38. Do. Rotherhithe	28	—	265	130	9	75	712	108
TOTAL including Islington Infirmary. (See note [a])	3,945	2,579	45,566	20,837	1,072	23,290	13,466	21,478

[a] Accounts are not kept separately for the Workhouse and Infirmary except as regards In-maintenance
[b] The Workhouse is assessed to the Poor rates, but no rates are actually paid.
[c] Including the burial expenses of Out-door poor.
[d] This consists of rates, taxes, and insurance. The building is assessed at 3,500*l.*, and the rates in the Parish in which the Workhouse is locally situated, amount to 6*s.* in the £ during the year.
[e] Estimated proportion in respect of the Workhouse.
[f] Exceptional in consequence of addition of 500 beds to accommodation during the year.
[g] The Workhouse is assessed at 110*l.* per annum only.

RETURN of EXPENDITURE during the Year ended Lady-day 1881 at the Metropolitan Workhouses—*continued.*

UNION or PARISH to which the Workhouse belongs. (*Arranged according to the number of Days Maintenance at the Workhouse.*)	OTHER CHARGES—*cont.*			TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year.	EXTRA RECEIPTS.	
	Repayment of Principal and Interest on Loans.	Other Expenditure on the Establt. not included in any of the foregoing.	TOTAL.		Workhouse Labour Profit.	From Sale of Stores and such recoupments of Expenses in the foregoing Columns.
	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. St. Marylebone	3,433	152	11,984	38,929	120	164
2. St. Pancras	1,160	262	8,815	28,040	—	179
3. Holborn, City Road	2,817	1	8,388	25,976	—	51
4. Islington (Workhouse and Infirmary) [a]	6,138	157	11,858	26,411	—	253
5. Bethnal Green	1,058	117	8,013	25,462	—	—
6. St. George's, Fulham Road	2,153[b]	131	5,656	17,966	—	209
7. Strand	2,076	293	6,618	18,577	442	99
8. Greenwich	—	95	3,217	13,636	—	114
9. Stepney	1,799	27	4,767	12,436	170	14
10. Lambeth (New Workhouse), Renfrew Road	5,585	129	9,402	17,163	199	30
11. St. George-in-the-East	61	44	2,500	9,577	109	104
12. Mile End Old Town (Hamlet)	169	29	3,045	11,156	287	55
13. Poplar	4,161	52	8,069	14,437	175	12
14. Shoreditch	756	78	3,446	9,749	51	31
15. Kensington	—	148	4,118	11,821	124	21
16. Chelsea	565	144	2,376	8,559	—	37
17. Paddington	1,083	—	5,137	12,945	446	70
18. Westminster	1,334	45	7,402	14,544	47	67
19. St. Olave's, Bermondsey	—	—	4,656	11,024	231	112
20. St. Saviour's, St. George's	685	13	3,266	8,281	515	55
21. St. Saviour's, Christchurch	253	18	2,501	8,202	—	46
22. St. Giles	3,374	74	9,794	16,481	15	375[c]
23. Holborn, Gray's Inn Road	—	138	2,738	8,325	110	17
24. Woolwich	1,893	71	5,629	11,383	75	155
25. City of London, Holloway	5,458[d]	542	8,236	15,681	—	64
26. Hackney	1,122	46	3,293	8,102	200	45
27. Fulham	990	20	6,641	13,067	46	88
28. Camberwell, Gordon Road	3,132	31	5,339	10,444	113	11
29. Do. Havil Street	—	46	2,050	6,684	—	42
30. City of London, Homerton	372[e]	698	4,293	9,679	—	24
31. Wandsworth and Clapham	227	—	2,844	6,667	79	16
32. Whitechapel	1,064	116	2,967	5,946	186	6
33. Lewisham	2,719	42	4,294	7,903	39	14
34. Lambeth (Old Workhouse), Princes Road	—	44	793	3,146	—	11
35. Hampstead	915	99	3,480	6,644	—	285
36. St. George's (Mount Street)	—	103	2,062	4,238	—	91
37. St. Olave's Parish Street	—	23	1,799	3,524	—	16
38. Do. Rotherhithe	—	23	1,350	2,365	267	14
TOTAL including Islington Infirmary. (See note [a])	56,552	4,051	192,836	485,170	4,046	2,997

[a] Accounts are not kept separately for the Workhouse and Infirmary except as regards In-maintenance.
[b] Estimated proportion in respect of the Workhouse.
[c] Including 366*l.* received for sale of old building materials.
[d] This sum includes Loans in respect of Homerton Workhouse.
[e] See Holloway Workhouse.

ANALYSIS of the RETURN of EXPENDITURE during the Year ended LADY-DAY 1881 at the METROPOLITAN WORKHOUSES.

UNION or PARISH to which the Workhouse belongs. (*Arranged according to the Total Cost per Head at the Workhouse.*)	Average Number of Inmates maintained daily during the Year.*	PROVISIONS.		NECESSARIES.		CLOTHING.		OTHER CHARGES.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year.	TOTAL Cost per Head per Annum.
		TOTAL.	Cost per Head.	Total.	Cost per Head.	Total.	Cost per Head.	Total.	Cost per Head.		
								Deducting Loans, Interest, and Extra Receipts.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
	£	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
1. Hampstead	186·8	2,102	11 5 1	776	4 3 1	286	1 10 7	2,280	12 4 1	5,444	29 2 10
2. Fulham	424·1	4,916	11 11 10	926	2 3 8	584	1 7 6	5,517	13 0 2	11,943	28 3 2
3. City of London, Homerton	372·2	3,599	9 13 5	1,004	2 13 11	783	2 2 1	3,897	10 9 5	9,283	24 18 10
4. St. Giles	515·5	4,098	7 19 0	1,425	2 15 4	1,164	2 5 2	6,030	11 13 11	12,717	24 13 5
5. Westminster	554·9	5,415	9 15 2	1,223	2 4 1	504	18 2	5,954	10 14 7	13,096	23 12 0
6. City of London, Holloway	437·9	5,697	13 0 2	976	2 4 7	772	1 15 3	2,714	6 4 0	10,159	23 4 0
7. St. George's, Mount Street	181·0	1,387	7 13 3	561	3 2 0	228	1 5 2	1,971	10 17 10	4,147	22 18 3
8 St. Olave's, Rotherhithe	92·7	692	7 9 3	213	2 5 11	110	1 3 9	1,069	11 10 8	2,084	22 9 7
9. Woolwich	439·3	3,995	9 1 11	1,256	2 17 2	503	1 2 11	3,506	7 19 7	9,260	21 1 7
10. St. Olave's, Parish Street	168·1	1,130	6 14 5	515	2 9 4	180	1 1 5	1,783	10 12 2	3,508	20 17 4
11. Lewisham	248·1	3,022	12 3 7	473	1 18 2	114	9 2	1,522	6 2 8	5,131	20 13 7
12. Bethnal Green	1,203·8	13,827	11 9 9	2,241	1 17 3	1,381	1 2 11	6,955	5 15 6	24,404	20 5 5
13. Wandsworth and Clapham	320·5	2,946	9 3 10	624	1 18 11	253	15 9	2,522	7 17 5	6,345	19 15 11
14. Paddington	579·1	5,983	10 6 8	1,424	2 9 2	401	13 10	3,538	6 2 2	11,346	19 11 10
15. St. Olave's, Bermondsey	553·5	4,666	8 8 7	905	1 12 8	797	1 8 10	4,313	7 15 10	10,681	19 5 11
16. Kensington	606·1	4,211	6 18 11	1,502	2 9 7	1,990	3 5 8	3,973	6 11 1	11,676	19 5 3
17. Camberwell, Gordon Road	379·1	3,467	9 2 11	1,001	2 12 10	637	1 13 7	2,083	5 9 10	7,188	18 19 2
18. Holborn, Gray's Inn Road	452·0	4,106	9 1 8	1,010	2 4 8	471	1 0 10	2,611	5 15 7	8,198	18 2 9
19. Camberwell, Havil Street	379·3	3,322	8 15 2	739	1 19 0	573	1 10 3	2,008	5 5 10	6,642	17 10 3
20. St. Marylebone	2,085·7	20,344	9 15 1	3,463	1 13 2	3,138	1 10 1	8,267	3 18 3	35,212	16 16 7

* Dividing Col. 2 of page by 365.

ANALYSIS of the RETURN of EXPENDITURE during the Year ended Lady-day 1881 at the Metropolitan Workhouses—*continued.*

UNION or PARISH to which the Workhouse belongs. (*Arranged according to the Total Cost per Head at the Workhouse.*)	Average Number of Inmates maintained daily during the Year.*	PROVISIONS.		NECESSARIES.		CLOTHING.		OTHER CHARGES.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year.	TOTAL Cost per Head per Annum.
		TOTAL.	Cost per Head.	Total.	Cost per Head.	Total.	Cost per Head.	Total.	Cost per Head.		
								Deducting Loans, Interest, and Extra Receipts.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12
	£	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
21. Lambeth, Renfrew Road	685·3	4,946	7 4 4	1,832	2 13 6	983	1 8 8	3,588	5 4 8	11,349	16 11 2
22. Strand	970·8	9,674	9 19 3	1,585	1 12 8	700	14 5	4,001	4 2 5	15,960	16 8 9
23. Islington (Workhouse and Infirmary)	1,238·8	11,441	9 4 8	1,999	1 12 3	1,113	18 0	5,467	4 8 3	20,020	16 3 2
24. Holborn, City Road	1,433·8	14,237	9 18 7	2,586	1 16 1	765	10 8	5,520	3 17 0	23,108	16 2 4
25. Mile End Old Town (Hamlet)	662·4	6,274	9 9 5	1,123	1 1 7	714	1 13 11	2,534	3 16 6	10,645	16 1 5
26. Poplar	649·2	4,158	6 8 1	1,490	2 5 11	720	1 2 2	3,721	5 14 8	10,089	15 10 10
27. Hackney	434·8	3,394	7 16 2	817	1 17 7	598	1 7 6	1,926	4 8 7	6,735	15 9 10
28. St. Pancras	1,742·6	14,943	8 11 6	2,580	1 9 7	1,702	19 6	7,476	4 5 10	26,701	15 6 5
29. Whitechapel	306·2	1,775	5 15 11	730	2 7 8	474	1 11 0	1,711	5 11 9	4,690	15 6 4
30. St. Saviour's, Christchurch	521·1	4,193	8 0 11	833	1 12 0	675	1 5 11	2,202	4 4 6	7,903	15 3 4
31. Lambeth, Princes Road	211·8	1,726	8 3 0	375	1 15 5	252	1 3 9	782	3 13 10	3,135	14 16 0
32. St. George's, Fulham Road	1,055·0	9,323	8 16 9	1,991	1 17 9	996	18 11	3,294	3 2 5	15,604	14 15 10
33. Shoreditch	608·4	3,903	6 8 4	1,499	2 9 3	901	1 9 7	2,608	4 5 9	8,911	14 12 11
34. Stepney	731·0	5,163	7 1 3	1,076	1 9 5	1,430	1 19 1	2,784	3 16 2	10,453	14 5 11
35. Greenwich	964·4	7,598	7 17 7	1,747	1 16 3	1,074	1 2 3	3,103	3 4 4	13,522	14 0 5
36. St. George-in-the-East	677·8	5,236	7 14 6	1,032	1 10 5	809	1 3 11	2,226	3 5 8	9,303	13 14 6
37. Chelsea	585·5	4,856	8 5 11	665	1 2 9	662	1 2 7	1,774	3 0 7	7,957	13 11 10
38. St. Saviour's, St. George's	528·4	3,558	6 14 8	651	1 4 8	806	1 10 6	2,011	3 16 1	7,026	13 5 11
TOTAL or AVERAGE including Islington Infirmary	24,187·2*	215,323	8 18 1	46,768	1 18 8	30,243	1 5 0	129,241	5 6 10	421,575	17 8 7

* Dividing Col. 2 of page by 365.

No. 67.—Return of Expenditure during the Year ended Lady-day 1881 at the Metropolitan Infirmaries, Asylums and Hospitals.

Union or Parish to which the Infirmary belongs, or District to which the Asylum or Hospital belongs. (*Arranged according to the number of Days Maintenance.*)	Number of Days Maintenance during the Year.	PROVISIONS (for Inmates only).								Total.
		Flour and Bread.	Meat, including Bacon, Preserved Meat, and Extract of Meat.	Vegetables.	Grocery and Cheesemongery, including Butter, Eggs, Lard, &c.	Milk.	Beer.	Wine and Spirits.	Other Provisions.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Infirmaries and Sick Asylums.		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. St. Saviour's	367,345	1,722	4,327	553	1,901	954	308	400	353	10,518
2. Holborn	231,157	995	2,867	372	1,971	1,049	110	330	312	8,006
3. Lambeth	214,521	768	2,420	193	1,414	901	266	330	403	6,695
4. Whitechapel	213,411	1,053	2,244	273	1,190	972	72	139	447	6,390
5. St. George's	197,164	900	3,093	207	1,540	1,107	4	5	229	7,085
6. City of London	181,531	569	2,404	167	1,138	294	513	102	252	5,439
7. Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum District	165,063	718	2,981	185	1,009	876	279	104	249	6,401
8. Shoreditch	159,292	592	2,766	224	991	558	162	312	55	5,660
9. Central London Sick Asylum District, Highgate	155,625	662	3,075	281	1,143	829	258	146	491	6,885
10. Kensington	143,575	533	1,979	257	1,014	771	47	437	246	5,284
11. Wandsworth and Clapham	139,967	665	1,900	165	780	471	2	59	367	4,409
12. Hackney	132,760	542	2,032	133	951	699	7	112	141	4,617
13. St. George-in-the-East	117,453	523	1,531	167	538	436	111	155	69	3,530
14. St. Olave's	102,336	505	1,687	94	702	611	54	292	106	4,051
15. Chelsea	99,881	473	1,690	104	673	600	103	138	102	3,823
16. Central London Sick Asylum District, Cleveland Street	83,465	346	1,747	171	590	447	15	65	272	3,653
17. Greenwich	77,807	317	1,382	88	562	407	111	168	118	3,153
18. Camberwell	77,724	348	1,330	107	516	429	9	295	25	3,059
19. Woolwich	63,075	259	755	64	455	393	25	54	193	2,198
Total (excluding Islington Infirmary, see note [a])	2,922,552	12,490	42,210	3,805	19,018	12,804	2,456	3,643	4,430	100,856
Imbecile Asylums.										
20. Metropolitan Asylum District, Caterham	740,048	3,815	9,147	1,072	4,678	1,091	1,787	359	566	22,515
21. Do. Leavesden	723,790	3,452	7,297	1,334	5,165	601	2,211	377	304	20,741
22. Do. Darenth Asylums for Adults and Children	227,706	1,226	2,471	379	1,325	960	235	67	559	7,222
Total	1,691,544	8,493	18,915	2,785	11,168	2,652	4,233	803	1,429	50,478
Hospitals [b].										
23. Metropolitan Asylum District, Deptford Small-pox	59,911	281	1,195	52	550	546	71	380	311	3,386
24. Do. Homerton Fever	59,061	215	798	52	686	836	131	181	489	3,388
25. Do. Stockwell Fever	40,693	126	421	18	627	454	11	70	28	1,755
26. Do. Homerton Small-pox	35,962	179	702	85	461	396	105	93	244	2,265
27. Do. Stockwell Small-pox	22,525	90	526	49	316	194	11	39	245	1,470
28. Do. Fulham Small-pox	19,516	112	212	31	148	169	28	56	32	788
Total	237,668	1,003	3,854	287	2,788	2,595	357	819	1,349	13,052

[a] The items in respect of the infirmary and the workhouse at Islington cannot be given separately. As to the amounts for the two establishments see the Return similar to this relating to Metropolitan Workhouses.

[b] Hampstead Hospital was closed during the whole of the year.

RETURN of EXPENDITURE during the Year ended Lady-day 1881 at the Metropolitan Infirmaries, Asylums, and Hospitals—*continued*.

UNION or PARISH to which the Infirmary belongs, or DISTRICT to which the Asylum or Hospital belongs. (*Arranged according to the number of Days Maintenance.*)	NECESSARIES.						CLOTHING.				
	Warming.	Cleansing.	Lighting.	Water.	Other Necessaries.	TOTAL.	Boots and Shoes.	Linen and Cotton.	Woollen and Flannel.	Other Clothing.	TOTAL.
	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.
INFIRMARIES AND SICK ASYLUMS.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. St. Saviour's	1,069	329	526	84	43	2,051	*	*	*	*	941
2. Holborn	900	455	629	462	61	2,507	124	220	23	87	454
3. Lambeth	771	327	792	–	18	1,908	52	66	114	14	246
4. Whitechapel	704	316	579	123	46	1,768	158	225	89	286	758
5. St. George's	1,180	312	506	188	210	2,396	116	144	81	32	373
6. City of London	953	204	303	14	44	1,518	166		348		514
7. Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum District	747	296	433	338	178	1,992	84	128	120	213	545
8. Shoreditch	412	290	552	–	51	1,305	*	*	*	*	435
9. Central London Sick Asylum District, Highgate	1,154	305	378	259	44	2,140	*	*	*	*	374
10. Kensington	755	260	363	239	20	1,637	78	350[a]	425[a]	37	890
11. Wandsworth and Clapham	765	168	242	–	16	1,191	51	38	68	21	178
12. Hackney	346	117	259	42	251	1,015	77	186	94	133	490
13. St. George-in-the-East	391	126	257	120	130	1,024	90	53	149	39	331
14. St. Olave's	574	163	341	82	50	1,210	70	77	56	10	213
15. Chelsea	483	175	290	87	70	1,105	74	124	14	62	274
16. Central London Sick Asylum District, Cleveland Street	406	100	308	75	25	914	*	*	*	*	207
17. Greenwich	549	115	295	–	86	1,045	*	*	*	*	225
18. Camberwell	392	107	193	23	20	735	46	22	49	68	185
19. Woolwich	465	80	230	57	118	950	39	84	69	10	202
TOTAL (excluding Islington Infirmary, see note [b])	13,016	4,245	7,476	2,193	1,481	28,411	*	*	*	*	7,835
IMBECILE ASYLUMS.											
20. Metropolitan Asylum District, Caterham	2,425	744	758		1,021	4,948	*	*	*	*	6,137
21. Do. Leavesden	2,217	993	649		632	4,491	*	*	*	*	4,876
22. Do. Darenth Asylums for Adults and Children	2,313	446	542		382	3,683	*	*	*	*	2,977
TOTAL	6,955	2,183	1,949		2,035	13,122	*	*	*	*	13,990
HOSPITALS [c].											
23. Metropolitan Asylum District, Deptford Small-pox	1,303	240	400	210	137	2,290	*	*	*	*	531
24. Do. Homerton Fever	870	226	440	291	50	1,877	*	*	*	*	475
25. Do. Stockwell Fever	684	130	245	95	–	1,154	*	*	*	*	118
26. Do. Homerton Small-pox	579	20	363	145	42	1,330	*	*	*	*	310
27. Do. Stockwell Small-pox	474	210	192	41	–	917	*	*	*	*	180
28. Do. Fulham Small-pox	523	102	298	106	24	1,053	*	*	*	*	315
TOTAL	4,433	1,109	1,938	888	253	8,621	*	*	*	*	1,929

[a] Exceptional in consequence of an addition of 100 beds to accommodation during the year.
[b] The items in respect of the infirmary and the workhouse at Islington cannot be given separately. As to the amounts for the two establishments see the Return similar to this relating to Metropolitan Workhouses.
[c] Hampstead Hospital was closed during the whole of the year.
* The separate items cannot be given.

RETURN of EXPENDITURE during the Year ended Lady-day 1881 at the Metropolitan Infirmaries, Asylums, and Hospitals—*continued.*

UNION or PARISH to which the Infirmary belongs, or DISTRICT to which the Asylum or Hospital belongs. (*Arranged according to the number of Days Maintenance.*)	OTHER CHARGES.							
	Drugs, Medical and Surgical Appliances.	Funerals.	Officers and Servants (excluding Farm Account). Salaries, Wages, Gratuities, and Fees.	Officers and Servants (excluding Farm Account). Rations.	Officers and Servants (excluding Farm Account). Uniform.	Furniture and Property, and Repairs to ditto.	Rent, Rates, Taxes, Tithes, and Insurance.	Building and Repairs to ditto.
	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
INFIRMARIES AND SICK ASYLUMS.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. St. Saviour's	736	133	1,648	1,246	80	768	2,244	683
2. Holborn	792	151	2,812	1,486	86	1,162	704	332
3. Lambeth	674	302	3,381	2,112	70	946	20	529
4. Whitechapel	318[a]	247[a]	2,759	1,229	60	824	537	1,907
5. St. George's	357	269	3,662	2,220	30	758	179	672
6. City of London	196	180	3,726	1,784	89	719	945	479
7. Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum District	337	257	3,821	2,193	–	835	684	715
8. Shoreditch	488	223	2,441	1,270	53	584	44	818
9. Central London Sick Asylum, District, Highgate	670	122[b]	3,266	2,290	213	711	275	545
10. Kensington	401	190	2,896	1,652	168	1,640[c]	126	1,223
11. Wandsworth and Clapham	351	206	2,336	1,058	63	496	322	2,996
12. Hackney	277	206	1,922	779	74	437	198	52
13. St. George-in-the-East	5	71	2,392	1,543	88	468	19	171
14. St. Olave's	491	80	1,853	1,605	78	1,080	573[a]	2,156
15. Chelsea	439	204	2,256	1,092	20	536	217	481
16. Central London Sick Asylum District, Cleveland Street	226	82[b]	1,878	1,032	114	256	661	195
17. Greenwich	280	167	1,882	902	50	213	362	247
18. Camberwell	166	156	1,773	954	38	232	23	132
19. Woolwich	268	110	1,476	891	21	510	367[d]	162
TOTAL (excluding Islington Infirmary, see note (d))	7,472	3,416	48,180	27,338	1,395	13,115	8,560	14,495
IMBECILE ASYLUMS.								
20. Metropolitan Asylum District, Caterham	215	169	5,358	3,479	576	3,436	1,037	4,063
21. Do. Leavesden	376	123	5,450	3,187	517	2,449	524	3,694
22. Do. Darenth Asylum for Adults and Children	225	38	3,465	4,300	585	950	430	1,419
TOTAL	816	330	14,273	10,966	1,678	6,835	1,991	9,176
HOSPITALS. [e]								
23. Metropolitan Asylum District, Deptford Small-pox	280	179	3,369	3,125	226	1,462	515	8,427
24. Do. Homerton Fever	199	64	3,067	3,092	313	856	370	2,939
25. Do. Stockwell Fever	65	85	2,433	1,531	151	258	379	1,745
26. Do. Homerton Small-pox	162	193	2,322	2,137	301	376	242	1,490
27. Do. Stockwell Small-pox	112	116	2,142	1,447	152	317	295	548
28. Do. Fulham Small-pox	123	112	1,925	1,371	200	618	333	2,321
TOTAL	941	749	15,258	12,703	1,343	3,887	2,134	17,470

[a] Estimated proportion in respect of the infirmary.
[b] Funerals in respect of St. Pancras only.
[c] Exceptional in consequence of an addition of 100 beds to accommodation during the year.
[d] The items in respect of the infirmary and the workhouse at Islington cannot be given separately. As to the amounts for the two establishments see the Return, similar to this, relating to Metropolitan Workhouses.
[e] Hampstead Hospital was closed during the whole of the year.

RETURN of EXPENDITURE during the Year ended Lady-day 1881 at the Metropolitan Infirmaries, Asylums, and Hospitals—*continued.*

UNION or PARISH to which the Infirmary belongs, or DISTRICT to which the Asylum or Hospital belongs. (*Arranged according to the number of Days Maintenance.*)	OTHER CHARGES.			TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year.	EXTRA RECEIPTS.	
	Repayment of Principal and Interest on Loans.	Other Expenditure on the Establishment not included in any of the foregoing.	TOTAL.		Net Farm Profit.	From Sale of Stores and such recoupments of Expenses in the foregoing columns.
	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.
INFIRMARIES AND SICK ASYLUMS.	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. St. Saviour's	1,088	139	8,765	22,275	–	41
2. Holborn	5,249	75	12,909	23,876	–	30
3. Lambeth	4,723	109	12,926	21,775	–	69
4. Whitechapel	76	119	8,076	16,992	–	40
5. St. George's	6,328[a]	136	14,611	24,465	–	25
6. City of London	193	360	8,671	16,142	–	124
7. Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum District	4,113	472	13,427	22,365	–	81
8. Shoreditch	714	92	6,727	14,127	–	62
9. Central London Sick Asylum District, Highgate	3,823	260	12,175	21,574	–	50
10. Kensington	2,919	169	11,384	19,195	–	35
11. Wandsworth and Clapham	2,337	–	10,165	15,943	–	46
12. Hackney	370	34	4,349	10,471	–	126
13. St. George-in-the-East	2,253	86	7,036	11,921	–	171
14. St. Olave's	2,162	78	10,156	15,630	–	32
15. Chelsea	1,985	115	7,345	12,547	–	76
16. Central London Sick Asylum District, Cleveland Street	1,526	257	6,227	11,001	–	8
17. Greenwich	2,673	39	6,815	11,238	–	83
18. Camberwell	1,354	42	4,870	8,849	–	47
19. Woolwich	1,745	45	5,595	8,945	–	21
TOTAL (excluding Islington Infirmary, see note (b))	45,631	2,627	172,229	309,331	–	1,167
IMBECILE ASYLUMS.						
20. Metropolitan Asylum District, Caterham	8,925	776	28,034	61,634	847	395
21. Do. Leavesden	8,276	642	25,238	55,346	299	49
22. Do. Darenth Asylum for Adults and Children	12,097	787	24,296	38,178	–	13
TOTAL	29,298	2,205	77,568	155,158	1,146	457
HOSPITALS. (c)						
23. Metropolitan Asylum District, Deptford Small-pox	3,533	488	21,604	27,811	–	43
24. Do. Homerton Fever	4,224[d]	304	15,428	21,168	–	114
25. Do. Stockwell Fever	4,700[d]	134	11,481	14,508	–	46
26. Do. Homerton Small-pox	– [e]	275	7,498	11,403	–	52
27. Do. Stockwell Small-pox	– [e]	116	5,245	7,812	–	79
28. Do. Fulham Small-pox	3,966	117	11,086	13,242	–	–
TOTAL	16,423	1,434	72,342	95,944	–	334

* The separate items cannot be given.

[a] Estimated proportion in respect of the infirmary.

[b] The items in respect of the infirmary and the workhouse at Islington cannot be given separately. As to the amounts for the two establishments see the Return similar to this relating to Metropolitan Workhouses.

[c] Hampstead Hospital was closed during the whole of the year.

[d] Including the amount for the Small-pox Hospital.

[e] Included in the amount for the Fever Hospital.

ANALYSIS of the RETURN of EXPENDITURE during the Year ended LADY-DAY 1881 at the METROPOLITAN INFIRMARIES, ASYLUMS, and HOSPITALS.

UNION or PARISH to which the Infirmary belongs, or DISTRICT to which the Asylum or Hospital belongs. (*Arranged according to the Total Cost per head.*)	Average Number of Paupers maintained daily during the Year.*	PROVISIONS.		NECESSARIES.		CLOTHING.		OTHER CHARGES.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year.	TOTAL COST per Head per Annum.
		Total.	Cost per Head.	Total.	Cost per Head.	Total.	Cost per Head.	Total	Cost per Head.	(Deducting Loans, Interest, and Extra Receipts.)	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
INFIRMARIES AND SICK ASYLUMS.		£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
1. St. Olave's	280·4	4,051	14 8 11	1,210	4 6 4	213	- 15 2	7,962	28 7 11	13,436	47 18 4
2. Central London Sick Asylum District, Highgate	424·7	6,885	16 4 3	2,140	5 0 9	374	- 17 7	8,302	19 10 11	17,701	41 13 6
3. Woolwich	172·8	2,198	12 14 5	950	5 9 11	202	1 3 4	3,829	22 3 2	7,179	41 10 10
4. Central London Sick Asylum District, Cleveland Street	228·7	3,653	15 19 5	914	3 19 11	207	- 18 1	4,693	20 10 5	9,467	41 7 10
5. Kensington	393·4	5,284	13 8 7	1,637	4 3 3	890	2 5 3	8,430	21 8 7	16,241	41 5 8
6. Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum District	452·2	6,401	14 3 1	1,992	4 8 1	545	1 4 1	9,233	20 8 5	18,171	40 3 8
7. Greenwich	213·2	3,153	14 15 9	1,045	4 18 1	225	1 1 1	4,059	19 0 9	8,482	39 15 8
8. Chelsea	273·6	3,823	13 19 6	1,105	4 0 9	274	1 0 0	5,284	19 6 3	10,486	38 6 6
9. Wandsworth and Clapham	383·5	4,409	11 9 11	1,191	3 2 1	178	- 9 4	7,782	20 5 10	13,560	35 7 2
10. Camberwell	212·9	3,059	14 7 4	735	3 9 1	185	- 17 4	3,469	16 5 11	7,448	34 19 8
11. St. George's	540·2	7,085	13 2 3	2,396	4 8 8	373	- 13 10	8,258	15 5 9	18,112	33 10 6
12. City of London	497·3	5,439	10 18 9	1,518	3 1 0	514	1 0 9	8,354	16 15 11	15,825	31 16 5
13. Shoreditch	436·4	5,660	12 19 5	1,305	2 19 9	435	- 19 11	5,951	13 12 9	13,351	30 11 10
14. St. George-in-the-East	321·8	3,530	10 19 5	1,024	3 3 8	331	1 0 7	4,612	14 6 7	9,497	29 10 3
15. Holborn	633·3	8,006	12 12 10	2,507	3 19 2	454	- 14 4	7,630	12 0 11	18,597	29 7 3
16. Lambeth	587·7	6,695	11 7 10	1,908	3 4 11	246	- 8 4	8,134	13 16 10	16,983	28 17 11
17. Whitechapel	584·7	6,390	10 18 7	1,768	3 0 6	758	1 5 11	7,960	13 12 3	16,876	28 17 3
18. Hackney	363·7	4,617	12 13 11	1,015	2 15 10	490	1 6 11	3,853	10 11 10	9,975	27 7 6
19. St. Saviour's	1,006·4	10,518	10 9 0	2,051	2 0 9	941	- 18 8	7,636	7 11 9	21,146	21 0 2
TOTAL or AVERAGE (excluding Islington Infirmary)	*8,006·9	100,856	12 11 11½	28,411	3 10 11	7,835	- 19 6	125,431	15 13 3	262,533	32 15 9

* Dividing the numbers in column 2 of page 289 by 365.

ANALYSIS of the RETURN of EXPENDITURE during the Year ended Lady-day 1881 at the Metropolitan Infirmaries, Asylums, and Hospitals—*continued.*

UNION or PARISH to which the Infirmary belongs, or DISTRICT to which the Asylum or Hospital belongs. (*Arranged according to the Total Cost per Head.*)	Average Number of Paupers maintained daily during the Year.*	PROVISIONS.		NECESSARIES.		CLOTHING.		OTHER CHARGES.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year.	TOTAL Cost per Head per Annum.
		Total.	Cost per Head.	Total.	Cost per Head.	Total.	Cost per Head.	Total.	Cost per Head.		
								(Deducting Loans, Interest, and Extra Receipts.)			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
IMBECILE ASYLUMS.		£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
20. Metropolitan Asylum District, Darenth Asylum for Adults and Children	623·9	7,222	11 11 6	3,683	5 18 1	2,977	4 15 5	12,186	19 10 7	26,068	41 15 7
21. Metropolitan Asylum District, Caterham	2,027·5	22,515	11 2 1	4,948	2 8 10	6,137	3 0 6	17,867	8 16 3	51,467	25 7 8
22. Do. do. Leavesden	1,983·0	20,741	10 9 2	4,491	2 5 3	4,876	2 9 2	16,614	8 7 7	46,722	23 11 2
TOTAL or AVERAGE	*4,634·4	50,478	10 17 10	13,122	2 16 8	13,990	3 0 4	46,667	10 1 5	124,257	26 16 2
HOSPITALS.											
23. Metropolitan Asylum District, Fulham Small-pox	53·5	788	14 14 7	1,053	19 13 8	315	5 17 9	7,120	133 1 8	9,276	173 7 8
24. Do. do. Deptford Small-pox	164·1	3,386	20 12 8	2,290	13 19 1	531	3 4 9	18,028	109 17 2	24,235	147 13 8
25. Do. do. Stockwell Small-pox	61·7	1,470	23 16 6	917	14 17 3	180	2 18 4	5,166	83 14 6	7,733	125 6 7
26. Do. do. Homerton Small-pox	98·5	2,265	22 19 11	1,330	13 10 1	310	3 2 11	7,446	75 11 10	11,351	115 4 9
27. Do. do. Homerton Fever	161·8	3,388	20 18 9	1,877	11 12 0	475	2 18 9	11,090	68 10 10	16,830	104 0 4
28. Do. do. Stockwell Fever	111·5	1,755	15 14 9	1,154	10 7 0	118	1 1 2	6,735	60 8 1	9,762	87 11 0
TOTAL or AVERAGE	*651·1	13,052	20 0 11	8,621	13 4 10	1,929	2 19 3	55,585	85 7 5	79,187	121 12 5

* Dividing the numbers in column 2 of page 289 by 365.

Appendix E.

Education of Pauper Children. Expenditure in Metropolitan District and Separate Schools.

Page

No. 68. Daily Average Attendance at School during the Half-year ended Lady-day 1881 - - - - - - - - - 296

No. 69. Schools certified for the reception of Children under the Act 25 & 26 Vict. cap. 43. - - - - - - 319

No. 70. Expenditure during the Year ended at Lady-day 1881, at the Metropolitan District and Separate Schools - 320

No. 68.

STATEMENT showing the daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses &c. in England and Wales during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1881, the Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of the Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses for the year ended at Lady-day 1881, and also the Population of each Union in 1881.

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1881.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1881.							Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1881.	OBSERVATIONS.
			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.		
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.			
	I. THE METROPOLIS.									£ s. d.	
	1.* MIDDLESEX (part of).										
1*a*	Kensington	162,924	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In Kensington and Chelsea District School.
1*b*	Fulham	114,811	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In West London District School.
1*c*	Paddington	107,098	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
2	Chelsea	88,101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In Kensington and Chelsea District School.
3	St. George's	149,603	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In West London District School.
4	Westminster	46,456	34	64	98	28	47	75	173	223 18 3	In a separate School at Tooting.
5	St. Marylebone	155,004	116	112	228	75	84	159	387	583 7 9	In a separate School at Southall.
6	Hampstead	45,436	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In separate Schools.
7	St. Pancras	236,209	98	225	323	73	181	254	577	599 0 0	Children at Leavesden.
8	Islington	282,628	102	96	198	79	93	172	370	343 7 2	In a separate School at Holloway.
9	Hackney	186,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In Brentwood District School.
10	St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury.	45,257	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In School at Edmonton.
11	Strand	33,419	78	69	147	63	60	123	270	542 5 7	In School at Edmonton.
12	Holborn	151,716	169	126	295	108	103	211	506	463 17 4	In School at Mitcham.
13	City of London	51,401	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In Central London District School.
14	Shoreditch	126,565	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In Brentwood District School.
15	Bethnal Green	127,006	50	100	150	35	78	113	263	405 13 7	In Schools at Mitcham and Leytonstone.
16	Whitechapel	71,350	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In Forest Gate District School.
17	St. George-in-the-East	47,011	71	60	131	27	70	97	228	440 6 0	In a separate School at Plashet.

NOTE.—Places marked in the Table thus * are single parishes under the Poor Law Amendment Act; ‖ are single parishes under Local Acts; † are incorporations under Local Acts.

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1881.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1881.							Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1881.	OBSERVATIONS.]
			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.		
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.			
	I. THE METROPOLIS—*cont.*									£ s. d.	
	1.* MIDDLESEX (pt. of)—*cont.*										
18	Stepney	58,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In South Metropolitan District School.
19	Mile End Old Town	105,573	61	67	128	81	38	119	247	306 2 8	In a separate School.
20	Poplar	156,525	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In Forest Gate District School.
	2.* SURREY (part of).										
21	St. Saviour, Southwark	195,111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In Central London District School.
22	St. Olave, Southwark	134,586	29	15	44	41	14	55	99	64 5 0	In temporary School. Other children in South Metropolitan District School.
23	Lambeth	253,569	175	164	339	128	151	279	618	513 10 7	In a separate School at Norwood.
24	Wandsworth and Clapham	210,397	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In North Surrey District School.
25	Camberwell	186,555	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In South Metropolitan District School.
	3.* KENT (part of).										
26	Greenwich	131,264	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In South Metropolitan District School.
27	Lewisham	73,314	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In North Surrey District School.
28	Woolwich	80,782	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In South Metropolitan District School.
	II. SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.										
	2.* SURREY (extra-metropolitan).										
29	Epsom	41,101	9	14	23	18	10	28	51	28 8 0	
30	Chertsey	27,046	12	15	27	12	4	16	43	71 18 8	
31	Guildford	42,670	..	..	..	12	..	12	12	17 16 0	Boys and elder girls sent to National School.
32	Farnham	40,275	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In Farnham and Hartley Wintney District School.
33	Hambledon	16,353	6	4	10	5	3	8	18	16 8 11	
34	Dorking	15,460	14	11	25	10	6	16	41	60 0 0	
35	Reigate	30,352	7	7	14	8	7	15	29	28 8 0	
36	Godstone	17,692	9	8	17	9	4	13	30	20 0 0	
37	Croydon	119,161	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In North Surrey District School.
38	Kingston	77,059	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In School at Cowley.
39	Richmond	33,630	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In North Surrey District School.

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1881.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1881.							Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1881.	Observations.
			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.		
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.			
	II. SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*										
	3.* KENT (extra-metropolitan).									£ s. d.	
40	Bromley	48,924	13	10	23	12	7	19	42	39 1 5	
41	Dartford	53,428	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent out to School.
42	Gravesend and Milton	23,375	11	11	22	6	6	12	34	35 4 0	
43	North Aylesford	27,193	11	10	21	11	9	20	41	49 15 0	
44	Hoo	3,397	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
45	Medway	61,676	40	35	75	58	41	99	174	129 8 0	
46	Malling	26,002	5	14	19	3	15	18	37	23 15 8	
47	Seven Oaks	27,199	25	13	38	8	13	21	59	37 9 0	
48	Tonbridge	51,532	29	17	46	44	19	63	109	94 0 0	In a separate Building.
49	Maidstone	45,105	15	47	62	34	32	66	128	147 10 0	Ditto.
50	Hollingbourn	14,040	3	15	18	15	5	20	38	54 12 0	
51	Cranbrook	13,773	9	11	20	7	6	13	33	48 13 4	
52	Tenterden	10,461	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
53	West Ashford	18,126	7	12	19	9	7	16	35	22 2 0	
54	East Ashford	13,690	5	7	12	10	4	14	26	40 12 0	
55	Bridge	12,404	9	8	17	6	6	12	29	26 12 0	
56	Canterbury†	17,058	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
57	Blean	18,855	5	12	17	8	6	14	31	42 10 4	
58	Faversham	24,974	12	15	27	21	14	35	62	73 5 5	
59	Milton	23,265	9	15	24	9	11	20	44	48 6 8	
60	Sheppey	18,185	6	20	26	20	19	39	65	72 16 0	
61	Thanet	50,646	12	15	27	26	11	37	64	64 8 0	
62	Eastry	27,994	8	20	28	20	10	30	58	63 4 0	
63	Dover	36,990	28	41	69	38	33	71	140	96 10 0	
64	Elham	33,684	11	13	24	23	12	35	59	41 6 8	
65	Romney Marsh	5,960	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
	4. SUSSEX.										
66	Rye	12,056	5	6	11	6	7	13	24	34 10 0	
67	Hastings	50,126	9	14	23	39	17	56	79	49 3 6	
68	Battle	14,508	2	5	7	11	3	14	21	19 8 0	
69	Eastbourne	27,617	8	5	13	9	7	16	29	26 10 0	
70	Hailsham	13,413	6	5	11	8	7	15	26	46 0 0	
71	Ticehurst	17,219	9	8	17	6	6	12	2	36 2 8	

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1881.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1881.							Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1881.	Observations.
			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.		
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.			
	II. SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*									£ s. d.	
	4. SUSSEX—*continued.*										
72	Uckfield	20,099	6	5	11	6	5	11	22	28 8 0	
73	East Grinstead	18,581	6	10	16	16	10	26	42	38 0 0	In a separate Building.
74	Cuckfield	23,248	14	24	38	5	8	13	51	44 13 4	
75*a*	Chailey	10,373	3	6	9	3	2	5	14	18 7 0	
75*b*	Lewes	11,547	7	10	17	6	7	13	30	37 0 0	In a separate Building.
75*c*	West Firle	2,369	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent out to School.
75*d*	Newhaven	8,635	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
76	Brighton ‖	99,074	87	63	150	57	18	75	225	300 2 11	In a separate School at Warren Farm.
77	Steyning	49,078	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41 0 0	Children now sent to Board School.
78	Horsham	22,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 0 0	Sent out to School. This sum paid for Industrial Teaching.
79	Petworth	9,563	4	8	12	5	3	8	20	32 17 4	In separate Schools at Wisborough Green.
80	Thakeham	8,295	1	4	5	9	2	11	16	43 3 0	
81	East Preston	26,364	8	3	11	3	3	6	17	23 10 0	In a separate Building.
82	West Hampnett	19,638	9	6	15	12	7	19	34	75 0 0	
83	Chichester †	8,547	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent out to School.
84	Midhurst	13,964	8	5	13	10	5	15	28	48 16 8	
85	Westbourne	7,413	6	..	6	3	3	6	12	25 19 0	
	5. SOUTHAMPTON.										
86	Havant	8,672	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
87	Portsea Island	127,986	86	120	206	81	65	146	352	362 2 8	
88	Alverstoke §	21,571	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to Portsea Island Union School.
89	Fareham	16,807	2	..	2	8	3	11	13	17 19 0	
90	Isle of Wight	73,652	29	27	56	30	20	50	106	206 0 6	
91	Lymington	12,625	1	4	5	..	1	1	6	24 11 0	
92	Christchurch	29,457	7	11	18	9	3	12	30	36 10 0	
93	Ringwood	5,488	2	3	5	5	3	8	13	17 19 0	
94	Fordingbridge	6,234	3	2	5	4	4	8	13	33 0 0	
95	New Forest	13,210	7	6	13	10	4	14	27	28 2 0	
96	Southampton †	53,173	13	30	43	21	18	39	82	173 2 1	In a separate Building.
97	South Stoneham	41,262	16	14	30	8	15	23	53	88 1 5	
98	Romsey	10,600	7	6	13	10	3	13	26	19 8 0	
99	Stockbridge	6,972	4	1	5	6	4	10	15	24 10 0	
100*a*	New Winchester	28,398	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25 15 0	Now sent to Portsea Island Union School.
100*b*	Hursley	2,753	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to Village Schools.

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1881.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1881.						Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and School-mistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1881.	Observations.
			Boys.			Girls.				
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Total Boys and Girls.	
	II. SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*								£ s. d.	
	5. SOUTHAMPTON—*cont.*									
101	Droxford	11,167	3	12	15	2	5	7	22	46 0 8	
102	Catherington	2,747	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
103	Petersfield	10,256	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to Board School.
104	Alresford	6,967	3	9	12	5	3	8	20	23 5 0	
105	Alton	15,199	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In Farnham and Hartley Wintney District School.
106	Hartley Wintney	21,324	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
107	Basingstoke	19,249	17	14	31	21	3	24	55	66 13 4	
108	Whitchurch	5,458	2	7	9	4	4	8	17	23 9 11	
109	Andover	15,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14 0 0	Sent to National Schools. These sums paid for Industrial Teaching.
110	Kingsclere	8,525	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 17 9	
	6. BERKS.									
111	Newbury	21,326	6	9	15	24	16	40	55	53 6 8	
112	Hungerford	17,795	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13 6 8	Sent to National Schools. These sums paid for Industrial Teachers.
113	Faringdon	13,676	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 0 0	
114	Abingdon	20,354	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50 0 0	
115	Wantage	17,161	7	8	15	9	6	15	30	28 8 0	
116	Wallingford	14,493	6	14	20	12	7	19	39	34 0 0	
117	Bradfield	17,972	10	9	19	8	3	11	30	75 7 4	
118	Reading	43,485	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In Reading and Wokingham District School.
119	Wokingham	20,015	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
120	Cookham	16,934	7	10	17	12	9	21	38	57 2 0	Now in a separate building.
121	Easthampstead	12,663	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
122	Windsor	32,064	6	..	6	19	7	26	32	19 3 0	Boys above 10 now go to National School.
	III. SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.									
	1.* MIDDLESEX (extra-metropolitan).									
123	Staines	23,782	17	12	29	31	26	57	86	84 16 0	
124	Uxbridge	27,550	5	..	5	2	1	3	8	19 4 0	Elder children and orphans sent out to School.
125	Brentford	101,679	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to West London District School.
126	Hendon	54,412	29	34	63	23	17	40	103	105 0 0	In a separate School at Edgware.
127	Barnet	34,074	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to Edgware in the Hendon Union.
128	Edmonton	139,188	40	42	82	48	38	86	168	257 0 0	In a separate School at Enfield.

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1881.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1881.						Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1881.	Observations.
			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.	
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.		
III. SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—*cont.*										£ s. d.	
	7. HERTFORD.										
129	Ware	18,624	6	14	20	12	12	24	44	43 16 0	
130	Bishop's Stortford	21,799	8	6	14	9	25	34	48	52 0 0	
131*a*	Buntingford	6,032	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
131*b*	Royston	18,621	11	22	33	20	6	26	59	54 4 0	
132	Hitchin	27,417	17	18	35	6	12	18	53	31 11 0	
133	Hertford	16,754	9	9	18	11	6	17	35	26 13 0	
134*a*	Hatfield	6,502	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
134*b*	Welwyn	2,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
135	St. Albans	23,294	14	9	23	4	2	6	29	30 10 0	
136	Watford	31,276	8	16	24	28	12	40	64	63 2 0	
137	Hemel Hempstead	14,606	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National and Board Schools.
138	Berkhampstead	15,090	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
	8. BUCKINGHAM.										
139	Amersham	18,314	5	11	16	12	13	25	41	58 6 0	
140	Eton	27,738	5	..	5	8	..	8	13	19 12 0	
141	Wycombe	40,284	15	14	29	13	19	32	61	54 13 4	In a separate School at Bledlow.
142	Aylesbury	24,606	13	9	22	6	5	11	33	38 9 4	
143	Winslow	7,942	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No repayment.
144	Newport Pagnell	24,582	..	..	..	21	10	31	31	22 10 0	Boys sent out to School.
145	Buckingham	12,419	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
	9. OXFORD.										
146	Henley	19,996	24	28	52	25	25	50	102	96 6 9	
147	Thame	13,862	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
148	Headington	28,717	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent out to School.
149	Oxford†	21,900	66	38	104	16	28	44	148	115 0 0	In a separate School at Cowley.
150	Bicester	14,156	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
151	Woodstock	13,320	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to Schools in Town.
152	Witney	21,534	11	10	21	17	7	24	45	64 1 4	
153	Chipping Norton	17,958	9	12	21	9	5	14	35	28 0 0	
154	Banbury	30,121	..	..	..	13	15	28	28	82 17 2	Boys sent out to School.

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1881.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1881.							Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1881.	Observations.
			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.		
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.			
III. SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—*cont.*										£ s. d.	
	10. NORTHAMPTON.										
155	Brackley	12,338	8	10	18	4	10	14	32	20 12 0	
156	Towcester	12,584	10	10	20	9	10	19	39	21 16 0	
157	Potterspury	12,230	7	6	13	5	6	11	24	19 0 0	
158	Hardingstone	10,481	9	1	10	2	4	6	16	19 12 0	
159	Northampton	64,244	26	25	51	32	16	48	99	84 0 0	In a separate Building.
160	Daventry	18,511	15	1	16	13	4	17	33	21 12 0	
161	Brixworth	13,336	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent out to School.
162	Wellingborough	36,944	8	7	15	8	6	14	29	40 8 0	
163	Kettering	25,651	14	14	28	10	8	18	46	19 7 6	
164	Thrapston	15,117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No repayment.
165	Oundle	14,081	4	14	18	8	13	21	39	28 0 0	
166	Peterborough	41,485	15	14	29	16	6	22	51	59 9 0	
	11. HUNTINGDON.										
167	Huntingdon	19,560	12	6	18	20	16	36	54	48 0 0	In a detached Building.
168	St. Ives	16,752	7	7	14	14	5	19	33	28 2 0	In a detached Building.
169	St. Neot's	16,906	14	8	22	21	10	31	53	48 0 0	
	12. BEDFORD.										
170	Bedford	42,931	6	28	34	36	19	55	89	148 12 0	
171	Biggleswade	27,375	7	5	12	3	5	8	20	25 5 0	
172	Ampthill	16,254	13	6	19	12	4	16	35	27 5 0	
173	Woburn	9,878	7	5	12	7	7	14	26	21 13 0	
174	Leighton Buzzard	18,316	7	13	20	8	4	12	32	34 7 0	
175	Luton	39,495	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
	13. CAMBRIDGE.										
176	Caxton and Arrington	10,357	10	13	23	8	12	20	43	32 0 0	In a detached Building.
177	Chesterton	29,043	16	16	32	22	13	35	67	96 12 0	
178	Cambridge	35,372	16	18	34	28	14	42	76	75 10 0	
179	Linton	13,014	6	12	18	9	9	18	36	32 12 0	
180	Newmarket	28,254	9	18	27	16	11	27	54	56 8 8	
181	Ely	20,703	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
182	North Witchford	15,464	17	12	29	6	17	23	52	44 9 0	
183	Whittlesey *	6,454	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
184	Wisbeach	32,462	13	15	28	25	20	45	73	94 10 4	

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION-COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1881.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1881.							Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1881.	Observations.
			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.		
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.			
	IV. EASTERN COUNTIES.									£ s. d.	
	14. ESSEX.										
185	West Ham	200,752	80	100	180	76	57	133	313	287 5 2	In a separate building.
186	Epping	21,755	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School & Chelmsford Workhouse School.
187	Ongar	10,669	16	7	23	5	3	8	31	29 2 0	
188	Romford	36,889	..	..	..	13	20	33	33	39 0 0	Boys sent to Board Schools.
189	Orsett	16,356	..	..	..	6	..	6	6	17 8 0	Orphans, &c. boarded out.
190	Billericay	18,437	7	5	12	3	..	3	15	22 12 0	
191	Chelmsford	32,972	18	16	34	9	6	15	49	73 10 7	
192	Rochford	24,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Now sent to Board Schools.
193	Maldon	23,809	10	7	17	18	11	29	46	73 6 0	
194	Tendring	33,382	10	13	23	8	6	14	37	20 0 0	
195	Colchester	28,395	22	25	47	25	29	54	101	45 1 0	
196	Lexden and Winstree	21,808	15	20	35	14	11	25	60	57 4 0	
197 198	Halstead	17,005	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent out to School.
199	Braintree	28,629	9	20	29	22	11	33	62	55 10 6	
200	Dunmow	17,990	7	18	25	10	18	28	53	90 0 0	
201	Saffron Walden	18,588	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23 13 7	Now sent out to School.
	15. SUFFOLK.										
202	Risbridge	17,234	7	3	10	10	8	18	28	28 2 0	
203	Sudbury	30,151	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No School.
204	Cosford	15,820	7	13	20	15	7	22	42	57 7 0	
205	Thingoe	16,382	8	18	26	19	8	27	53	43 18 0	
206	Bury St. Edmund's†	16,211	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No School.
207	Mildenhall	8,948	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent out to School.
208	Stow	20,181	8	13	21	3	17	20	41	31 2 0	
209	Hartismere	15,790	18	27	45	16	29	45	90	134 10 8	In School at Wortham.
210	Hoxne	12,601	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No School.
211	Bosmere and Claydon	15,401	8	6	14	10	8	18	32	28 14 0	
212	Samford	11,596	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent out to School.
213	Ipswich	50,323	50	66	116	34	16	50	166	151 19 8	In school at St. John's Workhouse.
214	Woodbridge	22,748	6	5	11	5	4	9	20	25 0 0	
215	Plomesgate	20,414	13	15	28	13	5	18	46	40 0 0	
216	Blything	25,805	7	11	18	13	9	22	40	39 14 0	

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1881.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1881.						Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant, in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1881.	Observations.
			Boys.			Girls.				
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Total Boys and Girls.	
IV. EASTERN COUNTIES—*continued.*									£ s. d.	
	15. SUFFOLK—*continued.*									
217	Wangford	14,456	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No School.
218	Mutford and Lothingland†	39,448	12	17	29	12	10	22	51	36 0 0	
	16. NORFOLK.									
219	Yarmouth *	37,213	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32 10 0	No School. This sum paid for Industrial Teachers.
220	Flegg, East and West †	9,700	3	4	7	2	3	5	12	24 10 0	
221	Smallburgh	14,328	14	10	24	8	7	15	39	30 17 0	
222	Erpingham	20,232	6	10	16	13	4	17	33	54 7 0	
223	Aylsham	18,056	18	14	32	16	8	24	56	37 2 1	
224	St. Faith's	11,414	7	15	22	5	4	9	31	29 0 0	
225	Norwich	87,843	14	41	55	27	12	39	94	108 14 8	Partly in separate Schools and partly in Workhouse School.
226	Forehoe †	11,970	..	..	..	18	6	24	24	20 16 0	
227	Henstead	10,636	13	8	21	9	5	14	35	21 4 0	
228	Blofield	11,622	9	1	10	10	5	15	25	28 15 0	
229	Loddon and Clavering	13,702	14	17	31	5	14	19	50	54 18 0	
230	Depwade	23,583	13	15	28	12	15	27	55	35 3 0	
231	Guiltcross	10,563	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent out to School.
232	Wayland	10,708	4	4	8	2	2	4	12	18 8 0	
233	Mitford and Launditch	27,367	11	10	21	19	15	34	55	54 7 0	
234	Walsingham	19,940	5	10	15	9	5	14	29	30 3 0	
235	Docking	17,509	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent out to School.
236	Freebridge Lynn	12,234	2	2	4	1	4	5	9	19 4 0	
237	King's Lynn	19,143	8	12	20	10	6	16	36	39 5 0	
238	Downham	19,398	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 0 0	Sent out to School. This sum paid for Industrial Teaching.
239	Swaffham	12,859	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent out to School.
240	Thetford	17,629	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 14 9	Ditto.
V. SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.										
	17. WILTS.									
241	Highworth and Swindon	35,736	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16 13 4	Sent to National School. This sum paid for an Industrial Trainer.
242	Cricklade and Wootton Bassett.	11,283	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
243	Malmesbury	13,951	8	4	12	5	2	7	19	19 16 0	
244	Chippenham	21,226	..	..	..	13	9	22	22	39 9 0	Boys sent to National School.
245	Calne	8,616	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1881.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1881.							Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1881.	Observations.
			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.		
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.			
	V. SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*									£ s. d.	
	17. WILTS—*continued.*										
246	Marlborough	9,733	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Now sent out to School.
247	Devizes	20,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
248	Melksham	18,079	17	7	24	9	19	28	52	50 12 2	
249	Bradford	10,860	12	8	20	3	7	10	30	60 7 8	In a separate Building.
250	Westbury and Whorwelsdown.	10,651	3	10	13	10	4	14	27	29 6 0	
251	Warminster	13,840	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
252	Pewsey	12,404	5	5	10	5	8	13	23	20 0 0	
253	Amesbury	7,622	4	3	7	11	2	13	20	57 8 0	
254	Alderbury	27,225	19	15	34	11	7	18	52	64 13 4	In a separate Building.
255	Wilton	10,244	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
256	Tisbury	9,306	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
257	Mere	7,348	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
	18. DORSET.										
258	Shaftesbury	12,663	15	6	21	9	4	13	34	48 0 0	
259	Sturminster	10,052	4	3	7	3	5	8	15	26 13 0	
260	Blandford	13,735	11	5	16	4	5	9	25	28 15 0	
261	Wimborne and Cranborne	16,990	10	6	16	6	6	12	28	26 15 0	
262	Poole	18,695	6	14	20	4	3	7	27	27 0 0	
263	Wareham and Purbeck	16,946	8	7	15	8	6	14	29	22 0 0	
264	Weymouth	31,995	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent out to School.
265*a*	Dorchester	18,395	7	8	15	8	7	15	30	42 0 0	
265*b*	Cerne	6,496	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
266	Sherborne	12,696	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 18 6	Sent out to School.
267	Beaminster	11,474	3	2	5	3	2	5	10	30 4 5	
268	Bridport	14,799	4	12	16	13	..	13	29	23 4 0	
	19. DEVON.										
269	Axminster	18,764	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Now sent to Board School.
270	Honiton	21,081	11	1	12	17	7	24	36	29 16 0	
271	St. Thomas	48,221	9	15	24	10	9	19	43	77 1 1	
272	Exeter	37,608	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent out to School.
273	Newton Abbot	74,989	20	19	39	29	9	38	77	64 8 0	
274	Totnes	36,675	19	16	35	22	12	34	69	59 12 0	
275	Kingsbridge	18,542	11	8	19	7	4	11	30	41 7 4	

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION-COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1881.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1881.						Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the 2nd Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1881.	Observations.
			Boys.			Girls.				
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Total Boys and Girls.	
	V. SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*								£ s. d.	
	19. DEVON—*continued.*									
276	Plympton St. Mary	24,181	16	8	24	9	7	16	40	24 0 0	
277	Plymouth †	75,096	17	42	59	32	23	55	114	111 18 4	
278	East Stonehouse *	15,125	6	5	11	5	1	6	17	19 0 0	
279	Stoke Damerel ‖	48,745	16	12	28	14	13	27	55	77 18 6	
280	Tavistock	29,139	10	8	18	11	4	15	33	36 8 0	
281	Okehampton	16,962	15	3	18	19	2	21	39	31 18 0	
282	Crediton	17,929	16	4	20	14	3	17	37	27 5 0	
283	Tiverton	28,512	15	11	26	18	5	23	49	28 0 0	
284	South Molton	16,818	9	12	21	9	5	14	35	52 5 0	
285	Barnstaple	38,193	13	12	25	15	8	23	48	57 2 0	The Boys School is in a separate Building.
286	Torrington	14,818	8	5	13	12	6	18	31	16 0 0	
287	Bideford	18,752	13	3	16	12	5	17	33	20 12 0	
288	Holsworthy	9,007	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
	20. CORNWALL.									
289	Stratton	7,442	7	5	12	5	2	7	19	19 3 0	
290	Camelford	7,605	6	7	13	7	..	7	20	18 11 0	
291	Launceston	16,126	16	5	21	12	4	16	37	13 0 0	The School is in a separate Building.
292	St. Germans	16,717	7	2	9	14	5	19	28	19 9 0	
293	Liskeard	28,786	22	11	33	16	7	23	56	71 6 8	
294	Bodmin	19,199	14	13	27	11	6	17	44	62 18 9	
295	St. Columb	16,377	13	7	20	17	5	22	42	46 4 0	
296	St. Austell	30,187	17	13	30	20	13	33	63	93 0 0	
297	Truro	35,873	6	17	23	12	14	26	49	74 0 0	
298	Falmouth	25,147	4	6	10	11	13	24	34	40 0 0	
299	Helston	23,688	16	2	18	19	7	26	44	20 0 0	
300	Redruth	46,121	18	10	28	21	17	38	66	74 4 0	
301	Penzance	49,622	5	4	9	7	5	12	21	19 14 0	
	21. SOMERSET.									
303	Williton	18,684	11	17	28	18	7	25	53	67 8 0	
304	Dulverton	5,453	7	6	13	4	2	6	19	19 12 0	
305	Wellington	19,194	11	16	27	23	6	29	56	72 2 8	
306	Taunton	35,978	8	4	12	7	6	13	25	27 0 0	
307	Bridgwater	33,652	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 0 0	Sent to Board School. This sum paid for Industrial Teaching.
308	Langport	15,574		5	13	9	6	15	28	19 0 0	

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1831.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1881.						Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1881.	Observations.
			Boys.			Girls.				
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Total Boys and Girls.	
	V. SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*								£ s. d.	
	21. SOMERSET—*continued.*									
309	Chard	25,349	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent out to School.
310	Yeovil	27,695	15	14	29	7	9	16	45	32 8 6	
311	Wincanton	19,770	10	13	23	24	19	43	66	67 16 5	
312	Frome	23,161	16	21	37	20	6	26	63	68 16 0	The Schools are in a separate Building.
313	Shepton Mallet	15,779	8	6	14	28	9	37	51	28 0 0	
314	Wells	22,009	8	9	17	13	10	23	40	50 0 0	
315	Axbridge	40,844	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent out to School.
316	Clutton	23,646	10	11	21	11	8	19	40	32 12 0	
317	Bath	70,603	67	32	99	29	17	46	145	192 8 0	
318	Keynsham	25,782	7	4	11	7	6	13	24	60 6 8	
319	Bedminster	67,331	20	36	56	49	25	74	130	132 6 2	
	VI. WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.									
	22. GLOUCESTER.									
320	Bristol†	57,499	34	62	96	36	14	50	146	231 6 10	In a separate School.
321	Barton Regis	166,068	104	55	159	65	27	92	251	257 14 1	In a separate Building.
322	Chipping Sodbury	17,519	9	1	10	12	2	14	24	25 15 0	
323	Thornbury	17,096	19	6	25	8	4	12	37	26 11 6	
324	Dursley	12,550	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent out to School.
325	Westbury-on-Severn	23,552	29	19	48	20	23	43	91	96 5 5	
326	Newent	11,030	9	4	13	6	5	11	24	20 8 0	
327	Gloucester	46,880	..	..	..	13	6	19	19	22 13 4	Boys sent to National School.
328	Wheatenhurst	7,349	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
329	Stroud	41,331	21	17	38	28	19	47	85	95 12 0	
330	Tetbury	5,894	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
331	Cirencester	21,310	8	7	15	12	12	24	39	10 0 0	
332	Northleach	9,884	4	9	13	4	10	14	27	46 6 8	
333	Stow-on-the-Wold	9,129	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent out to School.
334	Winchcomb	9,533	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
335	Cheltenham	55,506	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
336	Tewkesbury	12,993	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
	23. HEREFORD.									
337	Ledbury	12,605	9	9	18	7	4	11	29	16 0 0	
338	Ross	16,369	10	10	20	10	14	24	44	28 13 4	
339*a*	Hereford	34,526	33	43	76	28	18	46	122	217 3 5	

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1881.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1881.							Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1881.	OBSERVATIONS.
			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.		
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.			
	VI. WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES—*cont.*									£ s. d.	
	23. HEREFORD—*continued.*										
339*b*	Dore	8,567	14	5	19	9	6	15	34	26 0 0	
340	Weobley	8,178	9	11	20	5	5	10	30	33 15 0	
341	Bromyard	11,054	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
342	Leominster	14,644	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
343	Kington	12,205	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
	24. SALOP.										
344	Ludlow	18,584	11	9	20	9	4	13	33	28 0 0	
345	Clun	10,166	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent out to School.
346	Church Stretton	5,663	10	7	17	7	5	12	29	33 18 0	
347	Cleobury Mortimer	7,967	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In South-east Shropshire District School.
348	Bridgnorth	15,270	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
349	Shifnal	12,821	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
350	Madeley	27,313	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
351 } 352 }	Atcham	48,640	20	27	47	37	14	51	98	102 1 0	In a separate School
353	Oswestry	27,077	28	9	37	14	5	19	56	43 12 3	
354	Ellesmere	13,716	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent out to School.
355	Wem	10,565	7	6	13	4	4	8	21	33 4 0	
356	Whitchurch	11,246	11	3	14	7	3	10	24	40 9 0	
357	Drayton	14,849	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
358	Wellington	26,484	10	13	23	16	9	25	48	51 4 0	In a separate School at Waters Upton.
359	Newport	15,346	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to South-east Shropshire District School.
	25. STAFFORD.										
360	Stafford	30,544	18	12	30	16	9	25	55	66 0 0	
361	Stone	29,126	14	5	19	10	3	13	32	19 8 0	
362	Newcastle-under-Lyme	34,648	13	11	24	14	8	22	46	36 0 0	
363	Wolstanton and Burslem	75,463	17	25	42	24	16	40	82	109 8 8	
364	Stoke-upon-Trent*	104,299	62	82	144	45	38	83	227	285 3 0	In a separate Building.
365	Leek	31,233	5	12	17	11	4	15	32	30 3 0	
366	Cheadle	22,724	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 13 4	Sent out to School.
367	Uttoxeter	14,098	5	9	14	6	2	8	22	25 0 0	This sum paid for an Industrial Trainer.
368	Burton-on-Trent	73,878	..	..	..	33	20	53	53	48 0 0	
369	Tamworth	19,397	4	21	25	17	6	23	48	24 0 0	

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION-COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1881.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1881.						Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1881.	Observations.
			Boys.			Girls.				
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Total Boys and Girls.	
	VI. WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES—*cont.*								£ s. d.	
	25. STAFFORD—*continued.*									
370	Lichfield	39,261	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Now sent to National Schools.
371	Cannock	36,111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
372a	Seisdon	17,712	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In South East Shropshire District School.
372b	Wolverhampton	127,728	47	55	102	28	45	73	175	233 4 8
373	Walsall	84,126	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In Walsall and West Bromwich District School.
374	West Bromwich	126,168	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
375	Dudley	140,225	32	40	72	51	14	65	137	108 0 0
	26. WORCESTER.									
376	Stourbridge	79,593	29	27	56	40	30	70	126	78 0 0
377	Kidderminster	41,116	10	32	42	13	37	50	92	70 15 7
378	Tenbury	7,587	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
379	Martley	16,398	3	3	6	12	2	14	20	15 17 10
380	Worcester	32,294	10	20	30	19	10	29	59	55 16 0
381	Upton-on-Severn	23,235	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
382	Evesham	15,270	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Now sent out to School.
383	Pershore	13,559	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
384	Droitwich	26,091	15	9	24	12	4	16	40	23 4 0
385	Bromsgrove	31,902	27	15	42	34	7	41	83	16 0 0
386	King's Norton	96,143	22	29	51	16	9	25	76	70 11 0
	27. WARWICK.									
387	Birmingham	246,352	148	61	209	45	56	101	310	442 6 5
388	Aston	209,869	54	54	108	75	32	107	215	155 10 0
389	Meriden	11,025	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent out to School.
390	Atherstone	14,390	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
391	Nuneaton	13,701	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
392	Foleshill	18,498	7	10	17	18	8	26	43	22 8 0
393	Coventry †	45,116	21	23	44	26	17	43	87	93 1 0
394	Rugby	27,197	9	6	15	6	5	11	26	26 6 0
395	Solihull	21,365	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to Village School.
396	Warwick	52,861	..	..	..	34	11	45	45	59 8 0
397	Stratford-on-Avon	22,493	10	17	27	6	14	20	47	Boys sent out to School.
398	Alcester	19,426	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28 12 5
399	Shipston-on-Stour	17,881	8	7	15	15	6	21	36	Sent to National School.
400	Southam	10,281	10	3	13	5	7	12	25	31 18 0
										25 0 0

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1881.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1881.							Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1881.	Observations.
			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.		
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.			
	VII. NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.										
	28. LEICESTER.									£ s. d.	
401	Lutterworth	13,356	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
402	Market Harborough	16,195	8	8	16	10	8	18	34	30 4 0	
403	Billesdon	10,073	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent out to School.
404	Blaby	21,274	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to School at Leicester.
405	Hinckley	17,402	12	4	16	9	2	11	27	19 6 0	
406	Market Bosworth	14,649	5	2	7	17	5	22	29	25 0 0	
407	Ashby-de-la-Zouch	33,529	4	7	11	8	6	14	25	27 0 0	
408	Loughborough	27,814	13	14	27	14	3	17	44	29 16 0	
409	Barrow-on-Soar	28,863	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
410	Leicester	122,351	65	67	132	63	45	108	240	252 8 8	In a separate Building.
411	Melton Mowbray	20,500	13	9	22	14	7	21	43	44 4 0	
	29. RUTLAND.										
412	Oakham	10,978	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent out to School.
413	Uppingham	12,029	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
	30. LINCOLN.										
414	Stamford	18,346	7	8	15	9	4	13	28	15 15 0	
415	Bourn	18,918	10	7	17	11	8	19	36	23 4 0	
416	Spalding	22,962	10	10	20	10	7	17	37	58 1 0	
417	Holbeach	19,251	1	5	6	16	4	20	26	20 12 0	
418	Boston	39,406	14	29	43	52	9	61	104	80 11 2	
419	Sleaford	25,725	..	..	..	20	5	25	25	20 12 0	Boys sent to National School.
420	Grantham	33,679	..	..	..	20	7	27	27	18 11 0	
421	Lincoln	64,512	17	22	39	19	13	32	71	67 1 6	
422	Horncastle	21,839	..	..	..	18	8	26	26	20 0 0	Boys and Girls.
423	Spilsby	27,881	6	7	13	11	6	17	30	42 16 0	
424	Louth	33,835	10	7	17	8	8	16	33	21 16 0	
425	Caistor	66,904	5	10	15	9	10	19	34	46 14 0	
426	Glanford Brigg	40,181	12	11	23	5	8	13	36	22 12 0	
427	Gainsborough	29,928	14	17	31	9	4	13	44	52 4 0	
	31. NOTTINGHAM.										
428	East Retford	23,271	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
429	Worksop	28,522	10	6	16	2	4	6	22	32 2 5	

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1881.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1881.							Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1881.	Observations.
			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.		
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.			
	VII. NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—*cont.*										
	31. NOTTINGHAM—*continued.*									£ s. d.	
430	Mansfield	44,951	17	7	24	17	3	20	44	26 8 0	
431	Basford	116,937	15	23	38	23	12	35	73	93 1 0	
432, 433	Nottingham	159,346	21	30	51	33	13	46	97	136 19 4	
434	Southwell	20,351	13	5	18	7	1	8	26	22 10 6	
435	Newark	30,617	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 1 0	School discontinued.
436	Bingham	14,716	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to Board School.
	32. DERBY.										
437	Shardlow	44,672	10	7	17	5	6	11	28	22 16 0	
438	Derby	78,631	17	41	58	43	29	72	130	177 4 0	In a separate building.
439	Belper	58,184	19	..	19	18	14	32	51	46 8 0	
440	Ashbourne	20,016	5	10	15	4	3	7	22	18 17 0	
441	Chesterfield	98,740	..	..	..	49	13	62	62	36 0 0	
442	Bakewell	30,523	7	4	11	9	3	12	23	53 8 0	
443	Chapel-en-le-Frith	19,480	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
444*a*	Glossop	23,550	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent out to School.
444*b*	Hayfield	12,736	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
	VIII. NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.										
	33. CHESTER.										
445	Stockport	117,153	30	20	50	17	5	22	72	73 2 0	
446	Macclesfield	62,013	16	29	45	25	12	37	82	98 6 0	
447	Altrincham	58,898	..	..	..	18	8	26	26	22 17 6	Boys sent out to School.
448	Runcorn	34,022	7	17	24	14	15	29	53	62 2 0	
449	Northwich	44,045	7	7	14	2	4	6	20	30 11 6	Since sent out to School.
450	Congleton	38,010	10	12	22	5	7	12	34	56 18 10	
451	Nantwich	61,561	27	14	41	11	8	19	60	41 8 4	
452*a*	Tarvin	11,185	7	2	9	10	1	11	20	36 12 0	
452*b*	Chester†	48,410	34	30	64	36	18	54	118	102 8 11	In a separate Building.
452*c*	Hawarden	15,695	5	3	8	1	2	3	11	12 16 3	In a separate School.
453	Wirrall	27,372	8	5	13	10	5	15	28	22 4 0	
454	Birkenhead	103,180	45	44	89	46	28	74	163	239 8 11	In a separate School.

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION-COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1881.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1881.						Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1881.	Observations.
			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.	
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.		
									£ s. d.	
VIII. NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*										
	34. LANCASTER.									
455	Liverpool ‖	210,161	276	155	431	100	67	167	598	882 13 4	In the Industrial Schools at Kirkdale.
456*a*	West Derby	359,114	89	..	89	115	11	126	215	36 0 0	
456*b*	Toxteth Park *	117,028	22	34	56	30	19	49	105	146 8 6	
457	Prescot	117,939	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71 14 4	Removed to Schools at Kirkdale.
458	Ormskirk	83,179	21	16	37	9	7	16	53	65 0 0	
459	Wigan	139,867	20	25	45	6	16	22	67	87 4 0	
460	Warrington	70,222	50	47	97	48	27	75	172	202 13 7	
461	Leigh	56,315	20	18	38	20	9	29	67	57 16 0	
462	Bolton	192,413	56	37	93	46	16	62	155	139 8 5	
463	Bury	129,649	39	13	52	23	6	29	81	44 0 0	
464	Barton-upon-Irwell	72,825	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In the Swinton Industrial School.
465	Chorlton	260,257	68	73	141	89	54	143	284	350 5 11	
466	Salford	181,525	85	91	176	78	58	136	312	268 2 11	
467*a*	Manchester *	148,805	290	260	550	232	169	401	951	795 4 7	In the Swinton Industrial School.
467*b*	Prestwich	119,218	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
468	Ashton-under-Lyne	154,501	31	23	54	14	19	33	87	24 0 0	
469	Oldham	168,459	37	41	78	24	14	38	116	64 13 4	
470	Rochdale	121,910	48	12	60	30	15	45	105	35 10 10	
471	Haslingden	95,293	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
472	Burnley	118,391	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
473	Clitheroe	23,493	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
474	Blackburn	175,948	26	23	49	37	7	44	93	86 0 0	
475	Chorley	47,726	17	11	28	12	5	17	45	36 5 0	
476	Preston	129,155	37	43	80	43	20	63	143	213 17 5	
477	Fylde	40,908	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
478	Garstang	12,375	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent out to School.
479	Lancaster	40,842	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
480	Lunesdale	7,132	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
481	Ulverstone	43,685	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Now sent out to School.
481*a*	Barrow-in-Furness	47,276	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to Board School.
	IX. YORK.									
	35. WEST RIDING.									
482	Sedbergh	4,079	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
483	Settle	13,892	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1881.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1881.							Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1881.	Observations.
			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.		
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.			
	IX. YORK—*continued.*									£ s. d.	
	35. WEST RIDING—*continued.*										
484	Skipton	37,094	6	10	16	6	6	12	28	19 15 0	
485	Pateley Bridge	8,944	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to Board School.
486	Ripon	16,447	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13 6 8	Sent out to School.
487	Great Ouseburn	11,955	10	6	16	7	3	10	26	18 14 0	This sum paid for an Industrial Trainer.
488	Knaresborough	22,634	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
489	Wetherby	16,193	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
490	Wharfedale	46,702	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
491	Keighley	61,116	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
492	Todmorden	35,526	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No School.
493	Saddleworth*	22,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
494	Huddersfield	156,504	..	..	..	12	41	53	53	34 0 0	In a separate Building.
495	Halifax	170,421	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13 6 8	Sent out to School. This sum paid for an Industrial Trainer.
496*a*	North Bierley	128,557	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to Clayton National School.
496*b*	Bradford	183,022	22	44	66	70	14	84	150	74 0 0	
497	Hunslet	58,216	17	11	28	11	8	19	47	59 0 0	In a separate Building.
498	Holbeck	24,051	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
499	Bramley	54,391	5	7	12	3	2	5	17	21 0 0	
500	Leeds	190,863	68	67	135	42	32	74	209	332 6 11	In a separate Building.
501	Dewsbury	153,696	17	29	46	30	12	42	88	67 18 0	In a separate Building.
502	Wakefield	89,114	23	..	23	17	4	21	44	20 0 0	
503	Pontefract	47,862	21	19	40	17	10	27	67	44 0 0	
504	Hemsworth	11,106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
505	Barnsley	78,603	32	13	45	34	18	52	97	52 18 8	
506*a*	Penistone	16,680	10	6	16	5	3	8	24	26 0 0	
506*b*	Wortley	35,587	10	10	20	6	4	10	30	32 5 0	
507	Ecclesall Bierlow	114,318	35	14	49	29	12	41	90	63 0 0	
508	Sheffield	183,138	74	53	127	48	38	86	213	139 7 1	In a separate Building.
509	Rotherham	75,494	21	11	32	17	10	27	59	28 8 10	
510	Doncaster	53,843	12	19	31	28	6	34	65	57 13 8	
511	Thorne	16,192	11	16	27	5	14	19	46	40 0 0	
512	Goole	19,580	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to Board School.
513	Selby	15,816	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
514	Tadcaster	23,955	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent out to School.

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1881.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1881.						Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1881.	Observations.
			Boys.			Girls.				
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Total Boys and Girls.	
	IX. YORK—*continued.*									£ s. d.	
	36. EAST RIDING.										
515	York	76,719	27	30	57	24	29	53	110	74 0 0	
516	Pocklington	15,462	5	4	9	8	6	14	23	31 12 0	
517	Howden	13,287	6	3	9	6	2	8	17	18 17 0	
518	Beverley	23,452	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
519	Sculcoates	99,871	29	30	59	38	27	65	124	69 0 0	
520	Kingston-on-Hull ‖	78,236	34	40	74	37	39	76	150	133 0 0	
521	Patrington	8,748	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
522	Skirlaugh	9,791	11	6	17	4	9	13	30	12 0 0	
523	Driffield	20,067	5	2	7	4	4	8	15	16 4 10	
524	Bridlington	16,757	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
	37. NORTH RIDING.										
525	Scarborough	43,265	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to Board School.
526	Malton	23,027	5	11	16	9	6	15	31	18 8 0	
527	Easingwold	9,533	4	4	8	3	4	7	15	19 0 0	
528	Thirsk	12,840	8	1	9	9	7	16	25	20 12 0	
529*a*	Helmsley	5,919	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
529*b*	Kirkby Moorside	5,514	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
530	Pickering	10,678	2	7	9	3	..	3	12	22 10 4	
531	Whitby	26,409	11	3	14	9	3	12	26	21 3 10	
532	Guisborough	43,127	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19 18 8	Now sent out to School.
532*a*	Middlesbrough	89,871	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to Board School.
533	Stokesley	12,009	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 0 0	Ditto. This sum paid for an Industrial Teacher.
534	Northallerton	11,884	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
535	Bedale	8,270	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
536	Leyburn	8,323	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
537	Aysgarth	5,482	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
538	Reeth	4,717	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent out to School.
539	Richmond	13,458	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
	X. NORTHERN COUNTIES.										
	38. DURHAM.										
540	Darlington	47,673	10	18	28	7	8	15	43	46 4 0	
541*a*	Stockton	51,245	23	18	46	24	18	42	88	78 0 0	In a separate Building.
541*b*	Sedgefield	17,103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
542	Hartlepool	48,642	14	14	28	12	12	24	52	40 0 0	
543	Auckland	83,572	14	29	43	25	17	42	85	40 14 6	

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1881.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1881.							Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1881.	Observations.
			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.		
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.			
	X. NORTHERN COUNTIES—*cont.*									£ s. d.	
	38. DURHAM—*continued.*										
544	Teesdale	20,778	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
545	Weardale	17,542	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
546*a*	Lanchester	57,872	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
546*b*	Durham	64,564	15	16	31	15	10	25	56	51 0 0	
547	Easington	41,102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
548	Houghton-le-Spring	33,927	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent out to School.
549	Chester-le-Street	43,329	2	..	2	12	..	12	14	20 12 0	Elder Children sent out to School.
550	Sunderland	139,376	42	68	110	38	26	64	174	169 6 8	In a separate Building.
551	South Shields	103,303	24	..	24	38	24	62	86	52 13 4	In a separate Building.
552	Gateshead	105,479	38	26	64	30	24	54	118	82 0 0	
	39. NORTHUMBERLAND.										
553	Newcastle-on-Tyne	150,121	70	80	150	55	40	95	245	354 11 8	In a separate Building.
554	Tynemouth	114,306	42	32	74	42	36	78	152	116 14 8	In a separate Building.
555	Castle Ward	19,719	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to Parish School.
556	Hexham	34,086	10	13	23	7	16	23	46	43 8 0	In a separate Building.
557	Haltwhistle	7,903	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent out to School.
558	Bellingham	6,107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
559	Morpeth	36,074	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
560	Alnwick	21,315	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
561	Belford	5,704	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
562	Berwick-on-Tweed	21,048	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
563	Glendale	10,933	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
564	Rothbury	6,708	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent out to School.
	40. CUMBERLAND.										
565	Alston-with-Garrigill*	4,621	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to Schools in the Town.
566	Penrith	23,242	12	9	21	6	3	9	30	12 0 0	
567	Brampton	10,563	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to Board School.
568	Longtown	7,710	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent out to School,
569	Carlisle	52,743	..	..	..	31	16	47	47	24 0 0	Boys sent to National School.
570	Wigton	23,434	4	..	4	..	15	15	19	19 4 0	
571	Cockermouth	56,790	23	23	46	16	10	26	72	71 0 0	
572	Whitehaven	59,303	24	28	52	21	15	36	88	81 4 0	
573	Bootle	12,224	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1881.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1881.							Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1881.	Observations.
			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.		
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.			
	X. NORTHERN COUNTIES—*cont.*									£ s. d.	
	41. WESTMORELAND.										
574	East Ward	14,515	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to Board School.
575	West Ward	8,218	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
576	Kendal	41,574	32	28	60	..	..	..	60	75 6 8	Boys and girls.
	XI. MONMOUTH AND WALES.										
	42. MONMOUTH.										
577	Chepstow	18,701*	10	12	22	1	4	5	27	28 0 0	
578	Monmouth	30,338	10	6	16	11	3	14	30	16 0 0	
579	Abergavenny	23,569	17	4	21	17	8	25	46	20 15 0	
580	Bedwellty	55,824	18	20	38	11	12	23	61	68 6 8	
581	Pontypool	35,335	13	11	24	9	10	19	43	24 0 0	
582	Newport	70,673	42	64	106	28	51	79	185	250 7 11	In a separate School at Caerleon.
	43. SOUTH WALES.										
	(A.) GLAMORGAN.										
583	Cardiff	106,356	52	48	100	25	38	63	163	294 8 0	In a separate School at Ely.
584	Pontypridd	93,479	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent out to School.
585	Merthyr Tydfil	101,421	34	20	54	28	21	49	103	153 6 8	In a separate School at Aberdare.
586	Bridgend and Cowbridge	38,912	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112 10 6	Now in Cottage Homes.
587	Neath	52,090	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22 0 0	Ditto.
587*a*	Pontardawe	20,178	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to Parish Schools.
588	Swansea	95,068	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19 12 0	Now in Cottage Homes.
589	Gower	11,097	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National Schools at Penmaen.
	(B.) CARMARTHEN.										
590	Llanelly	44,616	9	9	18	9	5	14	32	39 12 0	
591	Llandovery	14,240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to British School.
592	Llandilo-fawr	17,324	10	2	12	4	2	6	18	18 12 0	
593	Carmarthen	35,071	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to School in Town.
	(C.) PEMBROKE.										
594	Narberth	19,523	8	6	14	9	2	11	25	26 15 0	
595	Pembroke	30,392	3	15	18	19	4	23	41	23 12 0	
596	Haverfordwest	33,762	10	17	27	19	16	35	62	40 13 4	

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1881.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1881.							Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1881.	OBSERVATIONS.
			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.		
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.			
	XI. MONMOUTH AND WALES—*cont.*										
	43. SOUTH WALES—*cont.*										
	(D.) CARDIGAN.									£ s. d.	
597	Cardigan	17,581	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
598	Newcastle-in-Emlyn	19,015	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
599	Lampeter	10,076	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
600	Aberayron	12,537	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
601	Aberystwith	25,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to Board Schools.
602	Tregaron	10,271	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to neighbouring Schools.
	(E.) BRECKNOCK.										
603	Builth	8,182	13	10	23	9	4	13	36	35 3 0	
604	Brecknock	17,178	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Now sent out to School.
605	Crickhowell	18,554	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
606	Hay	10,217	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
	(F.) RADNOR.										
608	Knighton	11,782	6	8	14	4	9	13	27	27 10 0	
609	Rhayader	6,741	4	3	7	9	5	14	21	19 0 0	
	44. NORTH WALES.										
	(A.) MONTGOMERY.										
610	Machynlleth	12,576	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to Board School.
611	Newtown and Llanidloes	25,440	14	14	28	10	7	17	45	34 14 0	
612	Forden	18,274	11	4	15	10	2	12	27	14 5 0	
613	Llanfyllin	19,955	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to Board School.
	(B.) FLINT.										
614	Holywell	45,536	17	15	32	25	11	36	68	48 0 0	
	(C.) DENBIGH.										
615	Wrexham	55,172	23	17	40	28	14	42	82	66 8 0	In a separate building.
616	Ruthin	14,215	4	11	15	8	7	15	30	44 6 0	Since sent out to School.
617	St. Asaph	29,456	16	6	22	10	6	16	38	39 16 0	
618	Llanrwst	14,109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1881.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1881.							Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1881.	Observations.
			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.		
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.			
XI. MONMOUTH AND WALES—*cont.*											
	44. NORTH WALES—*cont.*									£ s. d.	
	(D.) MERIONETH.										
619	Corwen	16,829	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent out to School.
620	Bala	6,740	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
621	Dolgelly	15,108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
622	Festiniog	29,528	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
	(E.) CARNARVON.										
623	Pwllheli	22,837	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent to National School.
624	Carnarvon	43,996	10	9	19	9	7	16	35	22 0 0	
625	Bangor	38,240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent out to School.
626	Conway	18,289	5	10	15	8	2	10	25	20 8 0	
	(F.) ANGLESEY.										
627*a*	Anglesey	15,113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent out to School.
627*b*	Holyhead	19,902	9	5	14	8	2	10	24	22 16 0	
	TOTAL	..	7,649	7,428	15,077	7,673	5,437	13,110	28,187	30,289 18 6	
	DISTRICT SCHOOLS.										
	Central London	..	294	386	680	235	338	573	1,253	964 1 10	
	South Metropolitan	..	484	448	932	292	342	634	1,566	1,337 15 9	
	North Surrey	..	181	291	472	108	237	345	817	1,047 8 9	
	Farnham and Hartley Wintney.	..	25	64	89	28	41	69	158	149 0 0	
	South-east Shropshire	..	54	64	118	37	41	78	196	186 6 8	
	Reading and Wokingham	..	49	48	97	31	41	72	169	296 9 6	
	West London	..	217	242	459	140	155	295	754	585 5 8	
	Forest Gate	..	220	152	372	135	128	263	635	748 2 3	
	Walsall and West Bromwich.	..	128	127	255	157	103	260	515	386 11 1	
	Brentwood	..	272	104	376	199	93	292	668	531 8 9	
	Kensington and Chelsea	..	128	147	275	102	81	183	458	495 13 10	
	TOTAL	..	2,052	2,073	4,125	1,464	1,600	3,064	7,189	6,728 4 1	
	Metropolitan Asylum District.	..	..	497	497	..	..	..	497	1,119 0 0	In Training Ship "Exmouth."
	TOTAL in Union Workhouse Schools and District Schools	..	9,701	9,998	19,699	9,137	7,037	16,174	35,873	38,137 2 7	

No. 69.

Schools certified for the Reception of Children under the Act 25 & 26 Vict. cap. 43. during the Year 1881.

(In continuation of Tenth Report of L. G. B., page 387.)

Description of School.	Where situated.	County.	Date of Certificate.
			1881.
Barbrook Mill Orphanage	Lynton	Devon	1 January.
Saint Theresa's Roman Catholic School.	No. 20, Gasking Street, Plymouth.	Devon	28 February.
Home for the reception and maintenance of destitute Orphan Girls.	Saint Jude's Road, Wolverhampton.	Stafford	3 March.
The Orphanage	Walton near Wakefield	York, West Riding	22 March.
The South Devon and Cornwall Institution for the Instruction and Employment of the Blind.	North Hill, Plymouth	Devon	19 May.
Devonport and Western Counties Association for promoting the general welfare of the Blind.	Saint Aubyn Street, Devonport.	Devon	31 May.
School for the Training of Girls for domestic service.	Harrow Cottage, Hampstead.	Middlesex	25 July.
Industrial School and Orphanage for Girls.	No. 133, St. Owen Street, Hereford.	Hereford	5 October.
Saint Vincent's Orphanage*	Berrington Street, Hereford.	Hereford	7 November.
Southam Roman Catholic Girls' Orphanage.	Southam	Warwick	8 December.

* This school was originally certified on the 15th December 1879 and was then adapted for the reception of female children only; the school has now been certified as fitted for the reception of children of either sex.

Certificates cancelled during the Year 1881.

Description of School.	Where situated.	County.	Date of Certificate.	When cancelled.
For the Training of destitute Orphan Girls.	Clarendon Street, Wolverhampton.	Stafford	25 Apr. 1870	2 Mar. 1881.
The South Devon and Cornwall Institution for the Instruction and Employment of the Blind.	Plymouth	Devon	15 Oct. 1863	18 May 1881.
Devonport and Western Counties Association for promoting the general Welfare of the Blind.	Fore Street, Devonport.	Devon	17 Mar. 1866	30 May 1881.

No. 70.—Return of Expenditure during the Year ended Lady-day 1881 at the Metropolitan Pauper Schools.

Union, Parish, or District to which the School belongs. (*Arranged according to the number of Days Maintenance at the School.*)	Number of Days Maintenance during the Year.	Provisions (for Inmates only).								
		Flour and Bread.	Meat, including Bacon, Preserved Meat, and Extract of Meat.	Vegetables.	Grocery and Cheesemongery, including Butter, Eggs, Lard, &c.	Milk.	Beer.	Wine and Spirits.	Other Provisions.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. South Metropolitan District, Sutton	574,062	3,050	3,072	390	2,243	1,642	9	99	123	10,627
2. Central London District	452,339	2,585	4,478	633	1,556	1,376	–	28	353	11,009
3. North Surrey District	308,351	1,407	1,785	338	1,298	1,271	–	7	—	6,107
4. West London District	275,702	1,734	2,084	333	777	1,624	3	12	–	6,568
5. Brentwood District	235,994	1,411	1,174	165	476	810	–	74	16	4,126
6. Forest Gate District	225,305	1,425	1,352	147	528	1,073	8	14	145	4,692
7. Metropolitan Asylum District Training Ship "Exmouth"	214,933	1,692	3,702	461	1,903	34	–	19	200	8,011
8. Lambeth	213,055	979	2,019	238	808	831	–	15	61	4,951
9. St. Pancras	208,338	910	1,622	385	594	516	1	2	8	4,038
10. Holborn	180,574	1,058	1,136	197	461	529	–	11	95	3,487
11. Strand	157,342	967	1,084	159	69	876	16	23	71	3,266
12. Bethnal Green	154,242	740	1,107	183	553	392	–	6	197	3,178
13. St. Marylebone	151,653	831	1,038	160	555	844	–	3	102	3,533
14. Islington	135,213	737	900	116	146	500	–	–	3	2,403
15. Mile End Old Town (Hamlet)	123,717	509	783	116	270	475	3	26	17	2,200
16. St. George-in-the-East	96,349	569	617	123	132	613	8	13	49	2,124
17. Kensington and Chelsea District (Temporary School, Kensington)	84,623 (27 wks.)	510	733	91	305	315	–	6	–	1,960
18. Kensington and Chelsea District (Banstead)	80,148 (25 wks.)	369	656	69	273	445	–	–	34	1,846
19. Westminster	62,260	480	671	61	275	368	–	4	11	1,871
20. South Metropolitan District (Branch School, Herne Bay)	41,121	254	279	73	146	143	38	48	15	996
Total	3,975,321	22,217	30,292	4,438	13,368	14,677	86	410	1,500	86,993

Note.—Fractions of a £ under 10*s.* are disregarded in the above entries; 10*s.* or above are entered as a £. The totals therefore, will not in all cases be exactly equivalent to the amount of the items of which they are stated to be composed.

RETURN of EXPENDITURE during the Year ended Lady-day 1881 at the Metropolitan Pauper Schools—*continued.*

UNION, PARISH, or DISTRICT to which the School belongs. (*Arranged according to the number of Days Maintenance at the School.*)	NECESSARIES.						CLOTHING.				
	Warming.	Cleansing.	Lighting.	Water.	Other Necessaries.	TOTAL.	Boots and Shoes.	Linen and Cotton.	Woollen and Flannel.	Other Clothing.	TOTAL.
	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. South Metropolitan District, Sutton	1,578	706	719	335	73	3,410	1,017	660	776	871	3,324
2. Central London District	1,345	977	525	–	310	3,157	1,554	710	1,086	137	3,487
3. North Surrey District	1,193	438	417	394	–	2,441	*	*	*	*	1,742
4. West London District	1,645	344	355	–	304	2,648	513	294	759	43	1,610
5. Brentwood District	593	252	219	211	114	1,389	*	*	*	*	1,739
6. Forest Gate District	500	318	223	127	32	1,200	305	136	290	186	917
7. Metropolitan Asylum District Training Ship "Exmouth"	293	360	387	114	434	1,588	*	*	*	*	2,859
8. Lambeth	412	225	191	186	20	1,034	465	323	245	96	1,129
9. St. Pancras	656	369	246	—	—	1,270	235	164	406	3	807
10. Holborn	532	159	202	19	40	952	365	158	268	166	957
11. Strand	290	138	193	—	28	649	273	121	242	5	642
12. Bethnal Green	294	107	186	113	66	766	145	91	279	149	664
13. St. Marylebone	411	177	225	–	40	853	301	296	441	122	1,160
14. Islington	290	155	156	141	64	806	*	*	*	*	851
15. Mile End Old Town (Hamlet)	225	133	136	108	9	611	119	62	236	38	556
16. St. George-in-the-East	306	115	173	18	62	674	187	225	370	14	796
17. Kensington and Chelsea District (Temporary School, Kensington)	202	140	97	182	11	632	206	45	65	45	361
18. Kensington and Chelsea District (Banstead)	444	179	236	122	40	1,021	296	116	253	429	1,094
19. Westminster	137	70	42	55	32	335	232	238	175	4	649
20. South Metropolitan District Branch School, Herne Bay	171	95	69	65	2	403	157	75	160	—	392
TOTAL	11,517	5,457	4,997	2,190	1,681	25,839	6,470	3,714	6,051	2,308	25,736

Note.—Fractions of a £ under 10*s.* are disregarded in the above entries; 10*s.* or above are entered as a £. The totals therefore, will not in all cases be exactly equivalent to the amount of the items of which they are stated to be composed.

* The asterisk denotes that the separate items cannot be given.

[a] This being the first half year after the opening of the new school on the "detached house" system, there was necessarily a large expense incurred for clothing, linen, and bedding, exceptional to this period.

RETURN of EXPENDITURE during the Year ended Lady-day 1881 at the Metropolitan Pauper Schools—*continued.*

UNION, PARISH, or DISTRICT to which the School belongs. (*Arranged according to the number of Days Maintenance the School.*)	OTHER CHARGES.							
	Drugs, Medical and Surgical Appliances.	Funerals.	Officers and Servants (excluding Farm account).			Furniture and Property, and Repairs to ditto.	Rent, Rates, Taxes, Tithes, and Insurance.	Building and Repairs to ditto.
			Salaries, Wages, Gratuities, and Fees.	Rations.	Uniform.			
	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. South Metropolitan District, Sutton	76	13	5,898	3,373	54	1,716	653	1,468
2. Central London District	194	9	5,293	2,881	84	1,660	373	1,685
3. North Surrey District	112	27	5,071	1,732	–	1,489	578	706
4. West London District	66	–	2,537	1,659	31	1,030	221	2,651
5. Brentwood District	36	8	3,047	1,257	4	1,555	251	1,186
6. Forest Gate District	45	9	3,477	1,298	–	992	185	884
7. Metropolitan Asylum District, Training Ship "Exmouth"	113	3	2,712	1,487	216	715	266	1,495
8. Lambeth	15	2	1,500	1,056	62	1,189	19	525
9. St. Pancras	14	15	2,452	1,568	83	416	224	897
10. Holborn	24	4	1,535	1,195	11	782	233	329
11. Strand	22	12	1,359	993	20	379	224	346
12. Bethnal Green	66	–	1,417	925	–	667	279	110
13. St. Marylebone	30	5	1,515	959	6	549	215	404
14. Islington	19	–	1,013	594	26	493	62	676
15. Mile End Old Town (Hamlet)	2	1	738	544	5	257	9	394
16. St. George-in-the-East	36	2	1,205	945	11	449	148	369
17. Kensington and Chelsea District (Temporary School, Kensington)	6	1	1,059	732	11	104	972[a]	62
18. Kensington and Chelsea District (Banstead)	59	2	1,274	992	133	981[b]	157	142
19. Westminster	10	1	575	488	10	258	148	256
20. South Metropolitan District, (Branch School, Herne Bay)	40	–	783	439	5	174	87	243
TOTAL	985	114	43,459	25,117	772	15,855	5,304	14,828

Note.—Fractions of a £ under 10*s.* are disregarded in the above entries; 10*s.* or above are entered as a £. The totals therefore, will not in all cases be exactly equivalent to the amount of the items of which they are stated to be composed.

[a] The payment of rent for premises was exceptional, the sum of 900*l.* was so paid during the half year.

[b] This being the first half year after the opening of the new school on the "detached house" system there was necessarily a large expense incurred for clothing, linen, and bedding, exceptional to this period.

RETURN of EXPENDITURE during the Year ended Lady-day 1881 at the Metropolitan Pauper Schools—*continued.*

UNION, PARISH, or DISTRICT to which the School belongs. (*Arranged according to the number of Days Maintenance at the School.*)	OTHER CHARGES—*cont.*				TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year.	EXTRA RECEIPTS.	
	Net Farm Expenses, *i.e.*, Loss on Farm.	Repayment of Principal and Interest on Loans.	Other Expenditure on the Establishment not included in any of the foregoing.	TOTAL.		Net Farm Profit.	From Sale of Stores and such Recoupments of Expenses in the foregoing Cols.
	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. South Metropolitan District, Sutton	–	3,563	480	17,292	34,653	155	171
2. Central London District	–	2,010	464	14,653	32,306	326	45
3. North Surrey District	183	3,096	594	13,588	23,878	–	11
4. West London District	–	5,869	741	14,804	25,630	949	85
5. Brentwood District	–	3,205	140	9,689	16,943	267	19
6. Forest Gate District	–	2,177	462	9,529	16,338	163	20
7. Metropolitan Asylum District, Training Ship "Exmouth"	–	1,619	1,129	9,755	22,213	–	275
8. Lambeth	–	1,641	233	6,242	13,356	123	2
9. St. Pancras	–	3,026	400	9,024	15,209	338	12
10. Holborn	–	1,798	141	6,052	11,448	21	9
11. Strand	–	1,025	130	4,510	9,067	432	1
12. Bethnal Green	–	514	99	4,077	8,685	40	160
13. St. Marylebone	–	625	385	4,693	10,239	–	30
14. Islington	–	804	284	3,972	8,032	–	39
15. Mile End Old Town (Hamlet)	–	122	43	2,116	5,483	–	12
16. St. George-in-the-East	–	–	71	3,236	6,830	270	15
17. Kensington and Chelsea District (Temporary School, Kensington)	–	160	84	3,191	6,144[a]	–	2
18. Kensington and Chelsea District (Banstead)	109	2,566	196	6,610	10,572[b]	–	1
19. Westminster	–	171	96	2,014	4,869	41	–
20. South Metropolitan District (Branch School, Herne Bay)	–	523	53	2,348	4,138	7	23
TOTAL	292	34,514	6,225	147,465	286,033	3,132	932

Note.—Fractions of a £ under 10*s.* are disregarded in the above entries; 10*s.* or above are entered as a £. The totals therefore, will not in all cases be exactly equivalent to the amount of the items of which they are stated to be composed.

[a] The payment of rent for premises was exceptional, the sum of 900*l.* was so paid during the half year.

[b] This being the first half year after the opening of the new schools on the "detached house" system, there was necessarily a large expense incurred for clothing, linen, and bedding, exceptional to this period.

ANALYSIS of the RETURN of EXPENDITURE during the Year ended LADY-DAY 1881 at the METROPOLITAN PAUPER SCHOOLS.

UNION, PARISH, or DISTRICT to which the School belongs. (*Arranged according to the Total Cost per head at the School.*)	Average Number of Inmates maintained daily.*	PROVISIONS.		NECESSARIES.		CLOTHING.		OTHER CHARGES.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year.	TOTAL. Cost per Head per annum.
		Total.	Cost per Head per annum.	Total.	Cost per Head per annum.	Total.	Cost per Head per annum.	Total.	Cost per Head per annum.		
								Deducting Loans, Interest, and Extra Receipts.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
		£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
1. Kensington and Chelsea District (*Banstead School*)	458·0†	1,846	8 8 2	1,021	4 13 0	1,094	4 19 7	4,043	18 8 3	8,005	36 9 1
2. Metropolitan Asylum District, Training Ship "Exmouth"	*25 weeks* 588·8	8,011	13 12 1	1,588	2 13 11	2,859	4 17 1	7,861	13 7 0	20,319	34 10 2
3. South Metropolitan Distt, Herne Bay	112·6	996	8 16 11	403	3 11 7	392	3 9 7	1,795	15 18 10	3,585	31 16 9
4. Westminster	170·6	1,871	10 19 4	335	1 19 3	649	3 16 1	1,802	10 11 3	4,657	27 5 11
5. Kensington and Chelsea District (*Temporary School, Kensington*)	447·7† *27 weeks*	1,960	8 9 1	632	2 14 6	361	1 11 1	3,029	13 1 3	5,982	25 16 0
6. West London District	755·3	6,568	8 13 11	2,648	3 10 1	1,610	2 2 7	7,901	10 9 2	18,727	24 15 10
7. St. George-in-the-East	264·0	2,124	8 0 11	674	2 11 1	796	3 0 3	2,951	11 3 7	6,545	24 15 10
8. North Surrey District	844·8	6,107	7 4 7	2,441	2 17 9	1,742	2 1 3	10,481	12 8 1	20,771	24 11 8
9. Central London District	1,239·3	11,009	8 17 8	3,157	2 10 11	3,487	2 16 3	12,272	9 18 0	29,925	24 2 11
10. St. Marylebone	415·5	3,533	8 10 1	853	2 1 0	1,160	2 15 10	4,038	9 14 4	9,584	23 1 4
11. Forest Gate District	617·3	4,692	7 12 0	1,200	1 18 10	917	1 9 9	7,169	11 12 3	13,978	22 12 10
12. Brentwood District	646·5	4,126	6 7 7	1,389	2 2 11	1,739	2 13 9	6,198	9 11 9	13,452	20 16 2
13. St. Pancras	570·8	4,038	7 1 6	1,270	2 4 6	807	1 8 3	5,718	10 0 4	11,833	20 14 7
14. Lambeth	583·7	4,951	8 9 8	1,034	1 15 5	1,129	1 18 8	4,476	7 13 4	11,590	19 17 1
15. South Metropolitan District, Sutton	1,572·8	10,627	6 15 2	3,410	2 3 4	3,324	2 2 3	13,403	8 10 5	30,764	19 11 2
16. Holborn	494·7	3,487	7 0 11	952	1 18 6	957	1 18 8	4,224	8 10 9	9,620	19 8 11
17. Islington	379·4	2,403	6 9 9	806	2 3 6	851	2 5 11	3,129	8 9 0	7,189	19 8 2
18. Bethnal Green	422·6	3,178	7 10 5	766	1 16 3	664	1 11 5	3,363	7 19 2	7,971	18 17 3
19. Strand	431·0	3,266	7 11 7	649	1 10 1	642	1 9 9	3,052	7 1 7	7,609	17 13 1
20. Mile End Old Town	338·9	2,200	6 9 10	611	1 16 1	556	1 12 10	1,982	5 16 11	5,349	15 15 8
TOTAL	10,891·3*	86,993	—	25,839	—	25,736	—	108,887	—	247,455	—
or AVERAGE	—	—	7 19 9	—	2 7 5	—	2 7 3	—	9 19 11	—	22 14 4

* Dividing the number in Column 2 of page 392 by 365.

† In respect of Kensington and Chelsea District, the number to be cast is 451·4, *i.e.*, the average for the year.

Appendix F.

Expenditure authorised by the Board for purchasing Land and for erecting, altering, or enlarging Workhouses, &c. in accordance with Plans approved by the Board.

Ditto District Schools and Asylums.

Sale of Property of Unions, Parishes, and District Schools, and Appropriation of Produce.

Deeds Approved, Sealed, and Registered.

		Page
No. 71.	Workhouses, &c., Expenditure in purchasing, building, altering, or enlarging, &c., Year 1881	326
No. 72.	District Asylums and Schools ditto, Year 1881	334
No. 73.	Sale of Union and Parish Property and Appropriation of Produce, Year 1881	336
No. 74.	List of Deeds Approved, Sealed, and Registered, Year 1881	342

No. 71.

WORKHOUSES, SEPARATE WORKHOUSE SCHOOLS, DISPENSARIES, RELIEF OFFICES, &c.—EXPENDITURE authorised to be incurred by Guardians in the purchase or erection of Buildings, or in additions or alterations thereto in accordance with Plans approved by the Local Government Board, and in the purchase of Land for Sites or other purposes, during the Year 1881.

(*In continuation of Report X., page* 397.)

Unions or Parishes.	Expenditure authorised. By Order.	Expenditure authorised. By Letter.	For what particular purpose incurred.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aberystwyth	..	30 0 0	Construction of drain at workhouse.
Altrincham	1,377 0 0	..	Purchase of land.
Ditto	7,000 0 0	..	Erection of infirmary.
Andover	..	275 0 0	Re-arrangement of drains at workhouse.
Aston	8,695 0 0	..	Erection of additional infirmary buildings at workhouse.
Ditto	2,036 0 0	..	Alterations and additions at workhouse for adults.
Atcham	..	50 0 0	Additions at casual wards.
Axbridge	..	400 0 0	Adaptation of premises as casual wards.
Barrow-in-Furness	285 0 0	..	Purchase of land.
Ditto	1,000 0 0	..	Erection of board room and offices.
Barton-upon-Irwell	1,294 0 0	..	Completion of board room and offices.
Basford	..	..	Alterations at workhouse.
Bedford	..	350 0 0	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Bedminster	1,850 0 0	..	Completion of school buildings and fitting up and furnishing.
Bedwellty	..	160 0 0	Additions at workhouse.
Bellingham	..	46 0 0	Addition at workhouse.
Belper	750 0 0	..	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Berwick-upon-Tweed	160 16 7	..	Completion of alteration at workhouse.
Bideford	450 0 0	..	Purchase of land.
Birmingham	8,000 0 0	..	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Ditto	1,000 0 0	..	Ditto.
Ditto	1,350 0 0	..	Erection of entrance lodge at school buildings.
Ditto	250 0 0	..	Alterations and additions at branch workhouse.
Birkenhead	..	120 0 0	Alteration at workhouse.
Blackburn	1,200 0 0	..	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Bolton	..	80 0 0	Additions to casual wards.
Bootle	600 0 0	..	Erection of casual wards.
Ditto	150 0 0	..	Purchase of land.
Ditto	50 0 0	..	Fencing land.
Bradford	1,000 0 0	..	Erection of workshed at workhouse.
Carried forward	38,497 16 7	1,511 0 0	

Workhouses, Separate Workhouse Schools, Dispensaries, Relief Offices, &c.—*cont.*

Unions or Parishes.	Expenditure authorised. By Order.	Expenditure authorised. By Letter.	For what particular purpose incurred.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Brought forward -	38,497 16 7	1,511 0 0	
Brentford - - -	22,000 0 0	..	Erection of school buildings at workhouse.
Ditto - - -	250 0 0	..	Alterations at casual wards.
Ditto - - -	7,750 0 0	..	Erection of board room and relief offices.
Bridgend and Cowbridge -	..	63 17 6	Alterations at workhouse.
Bridgnorth - - -	..	156 0 0	Erection of steam apparatus at workhouse.
Brighton - - -	2,400 0 0	..	Purchase of land.
Bristol - - -	1,200 0 0	..	Erection of casual wards.
Burton-on-Trent - -	* ..	..	Purchase of land.
Ditto - - -	42,500 0 0	..	Erection of workhouse.
Bury - - - -	..	350 0 0	Erection of mortuary at workhouse.
Caistor - - -	..	95 0 0	Additions at workhouse.
Ditto - - -	95 0 0	..	Purchase of land.
Ditto - - -	1,300 0 0	..	Erection of casual wards.
Cambridge - - -	..	63 10 0	Enlargment of board room.
Cardiff - - -	..	35 0 0	Addition at Ely Industrial Schools.
Carlisle - - -	..	44 0 0	Alterations at workhouse.
Ditto - - -	1,000 0 0	..	Erection of steam apparatus at workhouse.
Carnarvon - - -	2,500 0 0	..	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Castle Ward - - -	..	15 18 4	Alterations at workhouse.
Chepstow - - -	..	4 0 0	Alteration at workhouse.
Chesterfield - - -	1,700 0 0	..	Completion of school buildings.
Ditto - - -	1,200 0 0	..	Fitting up and furnishing school buildings at workhouse.
Chippenham - - -	..	138 0 0	Alterations at casual wards.
Chorlton - - -	..	150 0 0	Erection of iron palisading at workhouse schools.
Ditto - - -	8,000 0 0	..	Completion of school buildings.
Ditto - - -	9,000 0 0	..	Erection of union offices.
Christchurch - -	1,100 0 0	..	Completion of workhouse.
Clitheroe - - -	..	20 0 0	Alterations at workhouse.
Conway - - -	200 0 0	..	Purchase of premises.
Coventry - - -	850 0 0	..	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Croydon - - -	54,352 0 0	..	Erection of infirmary.
Cuckfield - - -	..	265 0 0	Erection of additional casual wards.
Dartford - - -	1,500 0 0	..	Alterations at workhouse.
Derby - - -	494 0 0	..	Additions at workhouse.
Carried forward -	197,988 16 7	2,911 5 10	

* Perpetual yearly rentcharge of 20*l.*

Workhouses, Separate Workhouse Schools, Dispensaries, Relief Offices, &c.—*cont.*

Unions or Parishes.	Expenditure authorised. By Order.	Expenditure authorised. By Letter.	For what particular purpose incurred.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Brought forward -	197,988 16 7	2,911 5 10	
Derby - - -	..	65 0 0	Alterations at workhouse.
Ditto - - -	..	82 0 0	Alterations at Union offices.
Dewsbury - - -	..	273 10 9	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Doncaster - - -	6,500 0 0	..	Ditto.
Droitwich - - -	..	145 0 0	Works of drainage and water supply at workhouse.
Durham - - -	..	220 2 6	Alterations at workhouse.
Eastry - - -	..	49 17 6	Earth closets at workhouse.
Ecclesall Bierlow - -	3,000 0 0	..	Additions at workhouse.
Edmonton - - -	..	150 0 0	Alterations at workhouse.
Ditto - - -	2,000 0 0	..	Construction of artesian well at workhouse.
Ditto - - -	..	103 10 0	Addition at Enfield schools.
Eton - - - -	..	266 2 0½	Works of drainage at workhouse.
Faversham - - -	..	134 5 0	Additions and alterations at workhouse.
Glossop - - -	..	50 0 0	Addition at workhouse.
Greenwich - - -	1,300 0 0	..	Erection of relief offices.
Grantham - - -	600 0 0	..	Alterations and additions at hospital at workhouse.
Hackney - - -	6,400 0 0	..	Erection of laundry at workhouse.
Hailsham - - -	..	150 0 0	Sinking well at workhouse.
Hartlepool - - -	..	65 0 0	Alterations at workhouse.
Haslingden - - -	..	150 0 0	Additions at workhouse.
Haverfordwest - -	..	59 10 0	Erection of mortuary at workhouse.
Hitchin - - -	..	150 0 0	Additions at workhouse.
Holbeck - - -	9,500 0 0	..	Erection of infirmary and alterations and additions at workhouse.
Holborn - - -	..	198 0 0	Additions at Mitcham schools.
Ditto - - -	2,500 0 0	..	Additions at Highgate.
Ditto - - -	13,000 0 0	..	Erection of infirmary and additions and alterations at Mitcham schools.
Huddersfield - -	2,000 0 0	..	Completion of union offices and furnishing and fitting up.
Ditto - - -	220 0 0	..	Purchase of land.
Ditto - - -	230 0 0	..	Erection of wall, construction of reservoir, &c.
Ditto - - -	1,210 0 0	..	Alterations and additions at Dean House workhouse.
Isle of Thanet - -	..	280 0 0	Works of drainage at workhouse.
Isle of Wight - -	7,000 0 0	..	Erection of sick wards at workhouse.
Carried forward -	253,448 16 7	5,503 3 6½	

Workhouses, Separate Workhouse Schools, Dispensaries, Relief Offices, &c.—*cont.*

Unions or Parishes.	Expenditure authorised. By Order.	Expenditure authorised. By Letter.	For what particular purpose incurred.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Brought forward	253,448 16 7	5,503 3 6½	
Kendal	..	251 2 10	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Keighley	..	45 0 0	Addition at workhouse.
King's Lynn	1,200 0 0	..	Erection of casual and receiving wards and provision of heating apparatus.
Kington	..	1 5 0	Completion of alteration at workhouse.
Leeds	2,500 0 0	..	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Leicester	107 18 10	..	Erection of temporary sick wards at workhouse.
Ditto	..	130 0 0	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Leigh	1,000 0 0	..	Purchase of land.
Leek	135 0 0	..	Ditto.
Ditto	..	87 7 0	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Lewes	..	237 15 0	Construction of rain-water tanks, &c. at workhouse.
Lewisham	11,000 0 0	..	Purchase of land and premises.
Ditto	839 0 0	..	Erection of temporary iron building at workhouse.
Lexden and Winstree	..	14 0 0	Conversion of Mill House, &c. into casual ward.
Liverpool	2,000 0 0	..	Alterations and additions to the hospital at Brownlow Hill workhouse.
Lunesdale	..	34 0 0	Drainage improvements at workhouse.
Lutterworth	..	41 17 8	Additions at workhouse.
Macclesfield	..	126 1 10½	Alterations at workhouse.
Manchester	..	165 0 0	Erection of cooking apparatus at New Bridge Street workhouse.
Ditto	..	150 0 0	Heating apparatus at General and Relief offices.
Ditto	..	280 0 0	Alterations and additions at Crumpsall workhouse.
Ditto	..	220 0 0	Erection of chimney at Swinton schools.
Ditto	210 0 0	..	Additional boiler and fittings.
Ditto	4,770 0 0	..	Additions at Swinton schools.
Ditto	925 0 0	..	Erection of porter's lodge, boundary wall, &c. at Crumpsall workhouse.
Merthyr Tydfil	..	497 0 0	Erection of farm buildings at Aberdare schools.
Ditto	..	241 10 0	Alterations at Aberdare schools.
Ditto	..	28 0 0	Erection of shed at School farm.
Middlesbrough	2,000 0 0	..	Completion of workhouse.
Mile End Old Town	..	52 14 4	Completion of alterations and additions at school buildings.
Ditto	5,000 0 0	..	Erection of boiler house, and alterations and additions at workhouse.
Mutford and Lothingland	4,000 0 0	..	Erection of infirmary at workhouse.
Nantwich	640 0 0	..	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Neath	..	40 0 0	Additions at workhouse.
Carried forward	289,775 15 5	8,146 17 3	

Workhouses, Separate Workhouse Schools, Dispensaries, Relief Offices, &c.—*cont.*

Unions or Parishes.	Expenditure authorised. By Order.	Expenditure authorised. By Letter.	For what particular purpose incurred.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Brought forward	289,775 15 5	8,146 17 3	
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	..	125 0 0	Alterations at workhouse.
North Aylesford	..	131 0 0	Addition at workhouse.
North Bierley	..	100 0 0	Ditto.
Northwich	500 0 0	..	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Norwich	1,800 0 0	..	Ditto.
Nottingham	6,344 0 0	..	Purchase of land and premises (Radford workhouse).
Ditto	3,500 0 0	..	Alterations at Radford workhouse.
Oldham	..	188 0 0	Alterations at workhouse.
Ditto	4,000 0 0	..	Additions at workhouse.
Oxford	850 0 0	..	Erection of casual ward.
Ditto	250 0 0	..	Alterations to water supply at Cowley Field school.
Paddington	..	180 0 0	Additions at workhouse.
Ditto	40,000 0 0	..	Erection of infirmary.
Ditto	765 6 11	..	Erection of wooden huts for small-pox cases.
Penistone	..	440 0 0	Additions to infirmary at workhouse.
Pontardawe	..	99 19 6	Addition at workhouse.
Prescot	600 0 0	..	Alterations at workhouse.
Ditto	1,000 0 0	..	Erection of chapel at workhouse.
Preston	12,100 0 0	..	Erection of additional infirmary buildings at Fulwood workhouse.
Portsea Island	3,500 0 0	..	Erection of casual wards.
Pontypridd	..	15 0 0	Addition to board room.
Reading	..	500 0 0	Erection of infectious hut hospital.
Rochford	..	99 19 6	Erection of rain-water tank at workhouse.
Rugby	400 0 0	..	Alterations at workhouse.
Runcorn	2,400 0 0	..	Alterations and additions to infirmary at workhouse.
Ruthin	100 0 0	..	Purchase of land and premises.
Saint Alban's	87 0 0	..	Purchase of land.
Ditto	..	58 15 0	Erection of fence at workhouse.
Saint Asaph	..	145 0 0	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Saint Giles, Camberwell	1,900 0 0	..	Alterations and additions at Havil Street workhouse.
Saint Ives	..	215 0 0	Provision of Pulsometer engine at workhouse.
Saint Luke, Chelsea	32,018 0 0	..	Purchase of land and premises adjoining workhouse.
Ditto	275 0 0	..	Completion of additions at infirmary.
Carried forward	402,165 2 4	10,444 11 3	

Workhouses, Separate Workhouse Schools, Dispensaries, Relief Offices, &c.—*cont.*

Unions or Parishes.	Expenditure authorised. By Order.	Expenditure authorised. By Letter.	For what particular purpose incurred.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Brought forward -	402,165 2 4	10,444 11 3	
Saint Luke, Chelsea -	450 0 0	..	Purchase of leasehold interests in houses and premises in Robert Street and Cale Street, Chelsea.
Ditto - - -	17,350 0 0	..	Additions at workhouse.
Saint Mary Abbotts, Kensington.	55,000 0 0	..	Purchase of premises in Marloes Road.
Ditto - - -	2,500 0 0	..	Furnishing premises in Marloes Road.
Saint Mary, Islington -	775 0 0	..	Purchase of land.
Ditto - - -	975 0 0	..	Works in connexion with hot-water supply, &c. at workhouse and separate infirmary.
Ditto - - -	275 0 0	..	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Saint Mary, Lambeth -	15,000 0 0	..	Alterations and additions at Lower Kennington Lane workhouse.
Ditto - - -	..	3 17 2	Completion of erection of infirmary and probationary wards at Norwood schools.
Saint Marylebone - -	..	25 4 10	Completion of laundry and swimming bath at schools.
Ditto - - -	10,000 0 0	..	Furnishing infirmary.
Ditto - - -	4,500 0 0	..	Purchase of land.
Saint Matthew, Bethnal Green.	800 0 0	..	Additions at workhouse.
Ditto - - -	380 9 9	..	Redemption of land tax on land at Leytonstone.
Saint Olaves - -	..	300 0 0	Provision of additional steam-power at Bermondsey workhouse.
Saint Saviour's - -	16,000 0 0	..	Purchase of land.
Saint Pancras - -	1,200 0 0	..	Provision of warming apparatus at schools.
Salford - - -	..	84 14 8½	Completion of alterations to board room and offices.
Ditto - - -	..	30 0 0	Heightening boundary wall at workhouse.
Ditto - - -	..	18 10 0	Alteration at workhouse.
Sculcoates - - -	12,000 0 0	..	Erection of school buildings.
Selby - - - -	..	120 0 0	Alterations at workhouse.
Settle - - - -	..	100 0 0	Drainage works at workhouse.
Ditto - - -	..	60 0 0	Alterations at workhouse.
Shaftesbury - - -	450 0 0	..	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Shardlow - - -	..	155 0 0	Addition at workhouse.
Sheffield - - -	17,500 0 0	..	Completion of Brightside Bierlow workhouse.
Ditto - - -	1,100 0 0	..	Sewage works, and additions at Brightside Bierlow workhouse.
Shiffnal - - -	..	180 0 0	Addition at workhouse.
Southam - - -	..	3 15 0	Alterations at workhouse.
Southampton - -	..	150 0 0	Additions at workhouse.
Carried forward -	558,420 12 1	11,675 12 11½	

Workhouses, Separate Workhouse Schools, Dispensaries, Relief Offices, &c.—*cont.*

Unions or Parishes.	Expenditure authorised. By Order.	Expenditure authorised. By Letter.	For what particular purpose incurred.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Brought forward -	358,420 12 1	11,675 12 11½	
Southampton - -	1,000 0 0	..	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Ditto - - -	220 0 0	..	Purchase of land.
South Shields - -	1,950 0 0	..	Erection of board room and offices.
Ditto - - -	*..	..	Purchase of land.
Ditto - - -	650 0 0	..	Erection of relief offices and committee rooms.
Ditto - - -	2,100 0 0	..	Completion of Harton workhouse.
Ditto - - -	550 0 0	..	Purchase of land and premises.
Stockport - - -	587 17 4	..	Alterations at workhouse.
Stafford - - -	..	180 0 0	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Steyning - - -	9,600 0 0	..	Erection of infirmary.
Ditto - - -	..	†50 0 0	Enfranchisement of land recently purchased, adjoining workhouse.
Stoke-upon-Trent - -	1,200 0 0	..	Purchase of land.
Ditto - - -	..	65 0 0	Completion of board room alterations.
Ditto - - -	..	200 0 0	Sinking a bore-hole to increase water supply at workhouse.
Strand - - -	..	79 0 0	New drying machine at workhouse.
Ditto - - -	..	65 0 0	Alterations at workhouse.
Ditto - - -	536 13 6	..	Alterations and additions at Edmonton schools.
Stratton - - -	..	60 0 0	Additions at workhouse.
Sturminster - - -	..	320 2 0	Erection of casual wards.
Thornbury - - -	1,200 0 0	..	Ditto.
Thrapston - - -	..	78 12 7	Addition at workhouse.
Todmorden - - -	..	180 0 0	Ditto.
Uttoxeter - - -	..	14 10 0	Erection of wall at workhouse.
Ulverstone - - -	785 0 0	..	Erection of additional casual wards.
Uxbridge - - -	3,000 0 0	..	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Wakefield - - -	1,600 0 0	..	Alterations at workhouse hospital.
Walsall - - -	..	379 11 0	Alterations at workhouse.
Wandsworth and Clapham	501 3 6	..	Completion of boiler house and engine house at infirmary.
West Ashford - -	..	61 0 0	Additions at workhouse.
West Bromwich - -	1,100 0 0	..	Purchase of land.
West Derby - - -	5,000 0 0	..	Erection of wooden huts at Walton-on-the-Hill workhouse.
Carried forward -	590,001 6 5	13,408 8 6½	

* Perpetual rentcharge of 4*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*
† Sanctioned in 1880.

Workhouses, Separate Workhouse Schools, Dispensaries, Relief Offices, &c.—*cont.*

Unions or Parishes.	Expenditure authorised. By Order.	Expenditure authorised. By Letter.	For what particular purpose incurred.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Brought forward -	590,001 6 5	13,408 8 6½	
West Derby - - -	2,165 0 0	..	Purchase of premises for offices.
Ditto - - -	3,350 0 0	..	Alteration of premises for offices and fitting up and furnishing.
West Ham - - -	7,550 0 0	..	Completion of alterations and additions at workhouse.
Ditto - - -	4,646 0 0	..	Execution of engineering works in connexion with alterations and additions at worknouse.
West Hampnett - -	500 0 0	..	Erection of infectious hospital and fence or boundary wall at workhouse.
Weymouth - - -	..	235 0 0	Conversion of fever wards into casual wards.
Ditto - - -	..	330 0 0	Erection of cooking and hot-water apparatus at workhouse.
Warrington - - -	..	500 0 0	Extension of fever hospital at workhouse.
Whitchurch (Salop) -	..	80 18 1	Alterations at workhouse.
Whitechapel - -	..	70 0 0	Alterations and additions at infirmary.
Wolstanton and Burslem -	1,800 0 0	..	Erection of board room and offices.
Woolwich - - -	..	135 0 0	Alterations at workhouse.
Worcester - - -	1,300 0 0	..	Completion of additions, and fitting up and furnishing at workhouse.
Wolverhampton - -	2,190 0 0	..	Additions and alterations at workhouse.
Wortley - - - -	..	180 0 0	Addition at workhouse.
Worksop - - -	..	47 0 0	Ditto.
Wirrall - - -	1,150 0 0	..	Purchase of land.
Totals - -	614,652 6 5	14,986 6 7½	
	£629,630 13 8½		
Amount expended in previous years, brought forward - - -	£12,040,198 13 5½		
Total amount authorised to be expended - -	£12,669,837 6 6		

No. 72.

DISTRICT ASYLUMS AND DISTRICT SCHOOLS.—EXPENDITURE authorised to be incurred by Managers in the purchase or erection of Buildings, or in additions or alterations thereto, in accordance with Plans approved by the Local Government Board, and in the purchase of Land for Sites or other purposes, during the Year 1881.

(*In continuation of Report X., page* 404.)

DISTRICTS.	Expenditure authorised. By Order.	Expenditure authorised. By Letter.	For what particular purpose incurred.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Metropolitan Asylum District	..	96 0 0	Additions at laundry at Stockwell Asylum.
Ditto ditto -	6,643 0 0	..	Purchase of land at Caterham Asylum.
Ditto ditto -	..	250 0 0	Laundry Machinery at Caterham Asylum.
Ditto ditto -	700 0 0	..	Completion of Pavilion for typhus cases at Stockwell Fever Asylum.
Ditto ditto -	1,050 0 0	..	Erection of two temporary wooden huts for the nursing staff at Fulham Small-pox Asylum.
Ditto ditto -	4,580 0 0	..	Erection of wooden huts at Deptford Asylum.
Ditto ditto -	550 0 0	..	Enlargement of boiler house, additional boiler, and construction of new disinfecting room at Deptford Asylum.
Ditto ditto -	690 0 0	..	Erection of boiler house and additional boiler at Homerton Asylum.
Ditto ditto -	2,200 0 0	..	Alterations and additions to gasworks at Leavesden Asylum.
Ditto ditto -	5,500 0 0	..	Completion of infirmaries at Darenth Asylum.
Ditto ditto -	11,000 0 0	..	Fitting up and furnishing and adapting the "Atlas" and "Endymion" for the purpose of an asylum.
Brentwood School District -	..	127 12 9	Alterations at schools.
Ditto ditto -	1,960 0 0	..	Completion of infirmary, contagious wards, and probationary wards, and additions at school premises.
Forest Gate School District -	4,200 0 0	..	Erection of receiving wards and alterations and additions at schools.
Carried forward -	39,073 0 0	473 12 9	

DISTRICT ASYLUMS AND DISTRICT SCHOOLS—*continued.*

DISTRICTS.	Expenditure authorised. By Order.	Expenditure authorised. By Letter.	For what particular purpose incurred.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Brought forward -	39,073 0 0	473 12 9	
Kensington and Chelsea School District.	3,250 0 0	..	Completion of erection of school buildings and fitting up and furnishing.
Ditto ditto -	4,250 0 0	..	Erection of laundry, swimming bath, and coal store at school buildings.
Ditto ditto -	500 0 0	..	Additions at officer's house at school buildings.
North Surrey School District	..	275 0 0	Additions at schools.
Ditto ditto -	5,158 0 0	..	Alterations and additions at schools.
Diito ditto -	1,660 0 0	..	Alterations to well at schools and provision of machinery.
Ditto ditto -	340 0 0	..	Erection of shed in boy's yard at schools.
Reading and Wokingham School District.	160 0 0	..	Purchase of land adjoining school farm.
South Metropolitan School District.	80,000 0 0	..	Erection of establishment for infants at Sutton and fitting up and furnishing.
Ditto ditto -	3,000 0 0	..	Purchase of land and buildings at Witham.
Ditto ditto -	1,200 0 0	..	Alterations at Herne Bay establishment.
Totals - - -	138,591 0 0	748 12 9	
	£139,339 12 9		
Amount brought from last Report, page 404 - -	£1,803,455 10 0		
Total amount authorised to be expended - -	£1,942,795 2 9		

No. 73.—Sale of Union and Parish Property and Investment or Appropriation of Produce, during the Year 1881.

(*In continuation of Report X., page 405.*)

Unions.	Parishes.	Amount of Purchase Money.		Investment.		Appropriation.	
		Sales previously reported, with reference to the Number of the Report.	Sales completed during the Year 1881.	Investments previously reported, with reference to the Number of the Report.	Sums directed to be invested in Consols until further Order.	Sums directed to be Appropriated.	Nature of Appropriation.
			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Alresford	New Alresford	—	65 0 0	—	61 12 2	—	Dividends in aid of poor rates.
Barton Regis	Saint Philip and Saint Jacob without.	—	—	£561 18*s.* 9*d.* Vide Report VIII. (L.G.B.)	—	—	Towards cost of completing a building for holding vestry or other meetings.
Barton-upon-Irwell	—	—	962 3 0	—	—	1,208 10 3	Towards cost of board room and offices.
Basford	—	£33 Vide Report IX. (L.G.B.)	—	—	—	1,508 9 10	Cost of land.
						616 3 2	Cost of boundary wall.
		£2,731 10*s.* Vide Report X. (L.G.B.)*				377 0 0	Cost of entrance lodge at workhouse.
					739 16 7	—	Dividends in aid of common fund.
Beaminster	Cheddington	—	31 10 0	—	—	—	
Bedminster	Nailsea	—	36 0 0	—	—	32 7 2	Towards discharge of debt incurred for repairs of the property sold.
Birmingham (Parish)	—	—	5 0 0	—	—	—	
Brampton	—	£303 Vide Report IX. (L.G.B.)	—	—	296 16 0	—	Dividends towards general expenses of union.
Buckingham	Akeley cum Stockholt	—	*100 0 0	—	100 0 0	—	Dividends in aid of highway rates.
Cannock	Norton	—	133 6 8	—	—	—	
Cardigan	Llangoedmore	—	160 0 0	—	—	—	
Chesterfield	Eckington	†£254 10*s.* Vide Report VIII. (L.G.B.)	—	—	—	192 13 0	In payment of expenses recently incurred for repair of roads within the parish.
						1 2 1	Towards cost of repairs of highways within the parish.
Carried forward	£		1,492 19 8	—	1,198 4 9	3,936 5 6	

* Produced by the sale of exhausted parish land.

† £476 19*s.* 7*d.* interest for delay in completion of purchase.

Sale of Property and Investment or Appropriation of Produce—*continued.*

Unions.	Parishes.	Amount of Purchase Money.		Investment.		Appropriation.	
		Sales previously reported, with reference to the Number of the Report.	Sales completed during the Year 1881.	Investments previously reported, with reference to the Number of the Report.	Sums directed to be invested in Consols until further Order.	Sums directed to be Appropriated.	Nature of Appropriation.
Brought forward		- - -	£ s. d. 1,492 19 8	- - -	£ s. d. 1,198 4 9	£ s. d. 3,936 5 6	
Chesterton - -	Fulbourn - -	- - -	137 12 6	—	—	—	
Clitheroe - - -	Chatburn - -	- - -	36 5 0	- - -	36 5 0	—	Dividends in aid of poor rates.
Dewsbury - - -	Mirfield - -	- - -	75 0 0	—	—	—	
Dorchester - - -	Winterborne Abbas -	£50 Vide Report X. (L.G.B.)	—	- - -	46 9 4	—	Ditto.
Downham - - -	Wiggenhall, Mary Magdalene.	- - -	46 0 0	—	—	—	
East and West Flegg -	Ormesby, St. Michael	- - -	70 0 0	—	70 0 0	—	Ditto.
Evesham - - -	- - -	- - -	—	- - -	—	*20 0 0	Towards cost of mortuary at workhouse.
Farnham - - -	Ash - - -	- - -	†139 0 0	—	—	—	
Halifax - - -	Hartishead - -	£42 Vide Report X. (L.G.B.)	—	- - -	33 8 2	—	Dividends in aid of poor rates.
Ditto - - -	Sowerby - -	£215 Vide Report X. (L.G.B.)	—	- - -	211 9 6	—	Ditto.
Helston - - -	Germoe - - -	- - -	10 0 0	—	—	—	
Hemsworth - - -	Upton - -	- - -	200 0 0	—	192 10 10	—	Dividends in aid of poor rates.
Holborn - - -	Saint Luke, Middlesex	- - -	—	£15,410 16*s.* Vide Report XXIII. (P.L.B.)	—	—	The residue of the bank annuities, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be sold out and the amount produced to be applied towards the repayment of a loan of 5,000*l.* obtained from the Metropolitan Board of Works for street improvements.
Carried forward		- - - £	2,206 17 2	- - -	1,788 7 7	3,956 5 6	

* Sale completed in 1879.

† Produced by the sale of exhausted parish land.

Sale of Property and Investment or Appropriation of Produce—*continued.*

Unions.	Parishes.	Amount of Purchase Money.		Investment.		Appropriation.	
		Sales previously reported, with reference to the Number of the Report.	Sales completed during the Year 1881.	Investments previously reported, with reference to the Number of the Report.	Sums directed to be invested in Consols until further Order.	Sums directed to be Appropriated.	Nature of Appropriation.
	Brought forward	- - -	£ s. d. 2,206 17 2	- - -	£ s. d. 1,788 7 7	£ s. d. 3,956 5 6	
Huddersfield	Lepton	- - -	*750 0 0	- - -	†757 6 4	—	Dividends in aid of poor rates. Subsequently 31*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* was raised and applied in aid of the Common Fund.
Kirkby Moorside	Great Edstone	- - -	110 0 0	- - -	—	82 0 0	In liquidation of the share of the township in loan of 100*l.*
					21 12 8	—	Dividends in aid of poor rates.
Leek	Longnor	£30 Vide Report IX. (L.G.B.)	—	- - -	27 6 0	—	Dividends in aid of highway rates.
Leominster	Stoke Prior	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	10 18 6	—	Dividends in aid of poor rates.
Maidstone	Boughton, Monchelsea, East Farleigh, Hunton, Linton, Loose, and West Farleigh.	£110‡ Vide Report VIII. (L.G.B.)	—	- - -	—	58 7 4	To be applied in equal proportions in aid of the highway rate in each parish.
Maldon	Langford	£60 Vide Report VIII. (L.G.B.)	—	- - -	54 15 0	—	Dividends in aid of poor rates.
Malton	Duggleby	- - -	10 0 0	- - -	10 0 0	—	Ditto.
Manchester (Township)	- - -	- - -	95,000 0 0	—	—	—	
Market Harborough	Foxton	- - -	—	£110 Vide Report VIII. (P.L.B.)	—	—	The residue (81*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*) to be sold out and proceeds applied towards cost of works of sewerage.
Marlborough	Broad Hinton	£40 Vide Report X. (L.G.B.)	60 0 0	- - -	89 12 6	—	Dividends in aid of poor rates.
Melton Mowbray (Highway District).	Wartnaby	- - -	—	- - -	‡500 0 0	—	Dividends in aid of highway rate in the chapelry of Wartnaby.
Mitford and Launditch	Bawdeswell, Billingford, Bylaugh, Foxley, and Sparham.	- - -	10 0 0	—	—	—	
	Carried forward	- - - £	98,161 17 2	- - -	3,259 18 7	4,096 12 10	

* Sale completed 1880.

† This amount includes interest.

‡ Produced by the sale of exhausted parish land.

Sale of Property and Investment or Appropriation of Produce—*continued.*

Unions.	Parishes.	Amount of Purchase Money.		Investment.		Appropriation.	
		Sales previously reported, with reference to the Number of the Report.	Sales completed during the Year 1881.	Investments previously reported, with reference to the Number of the Report.	Sums directed to be invested in Consols until further Order.	Sums directed to be Appropriated.	Nature of Appropriation.
Brought forward			£ s. d. 98,161 17 2		£ s. d. 3,259 18 7	£ s. d. 4,096 12 10	
Newcastle-in-Emlyn	Llandyssil		292 0 0		—	100 0 0	Cost of a bridge at Penbontshaen.
					—	120 0 0	Cost of a bridge at Abercerdyn.
					54 0 0	—	Dividends in aid of poor rates.
Nuneaton	Arley	£100 Vide Report X. (L.G.B.)	—		93 0 6	—	Ditto.
Pershore	Whittington	£250 Vide Report X (L.G.B.)	—		—	50 0 0	In liquidation of parochial debt.
					185 12 3	—	Dividends in aid of poor rates.
Pickering	Barugh Ambo		54 0 0		53 3 0	—	Ditto.
Portsea Island			55 0 0	—	—	—	
Radford (Dissolved)			6,344 0 0	—	—	—	
Risbridge	Withersfield	£35 Vide Report IX. (L.G.B.)	—		*27 2 6	—	Ditto.
Rochdale			†233 3 4		—	233 3 4	Towards cost of land.
		£2,875 Vide Report IX. (L.G.B.)	—	—	—	728 5 0	
Ditto	Wardleworth	£1,000 Vide Report IX. (L.G.B.)	—		950 0 0	—	Loan to Guardians to be repaid by 20 annual instalments. Each instalment to be invested in Consols and the dividends applied in aid of current expenditure.
					44 15 0	—	Dividends in aid of current expenditure.
Carried forward			£ 105,140 0 6		4,667 11 10	5,328 1 2	

* Deposited in Post Office Savings Bank at Haverhill.

† Sale completed in 1873.

Sale of Property and Investment or Appropriation of Produce—*continued.*

Unions.	Parishes.	Amount of Purchase Money.		Investment.		Appropriation.	
		Sales previously reported, with reference to the Number of the Report.	Sales completed during the Year 1881.	Investments previously reported, with reference to the Number of the Report.	Sums directed to be invested in Consols until further Order.	Sums directed to be Appropriated.	Nature of Appropriation.
			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Brought forward			105,140 0 6		4,667 11 10	5,328 1 2	
Rotherham	Greasbrough	£400 Vide Report IX. (L.G.B.)	—		—	50 0 0	Purchase of tithe rentcharge.
					724 13 7	—	Dividends in aid of poor rates.
Saint Georges			2,200 0 0	—	—	—	
Ditto	Saint George, Hanover Square.		—	£10,762. Vide Report V. (L.G.B.) and Order of 27th October 1877.	—	—	One twenty-fifth of the residue of Bank Annuities (5,168*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*) to be sold out each year and the produce applied towards discharge of proportion due from parish in respect of loans charged upon the Common Fund.
Ditto	Saint Margaret and Saint John the Evangelist.		—	£7,852 19*s.* 9*d.* Vide Report VIII. (L.G.B.)	—	2,200 0 0	Purchase of site for parochial offices.
						*75 0 0	Premiums for designs.
						50 0 0	
						105 0 0	Architects report.
						52 10 0	Surveyors charges.
						8 17 6	Copies of plans of site.
Saint Giles-in-the-Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury.		£650 Vide Report IX. (L.G.B.)	—		—	450 0 0	Cost of land adjoining casual wards.
						29 14 2	Expenses in connection with the purchase.
						145 5 2	To be paid to the receiver of the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.
Saint Saviour's			—	£8,351 0*s.* 4*d.* Vide Report X. (L.G.B.)	—	—	The Bank Annuities purchased with the sum of 8,351*s.* 0*s.* 4*d.* directed to be sold and the produce applied towards the cost of land at East Dulwich.
Carried forward		£	107,340 0 6		5,392 5 5	8,494 8 0	

* £70 only paid.

Sale of Property and Investment or Appropriation of Produce—*continued*.

Unions.	Parishes.	Amount of Purchase Money.		Investment.		Appropriation.	
		Sales previously reported, with reference to the Number of the Report.	Sales completed during the Year 1881.	Investments previously reported, with reference to the Number of the Report.	Sums directed to be invested in Consols until further Order.	Sums directed to be Appropriated.	Nature of Appropriation.
Brought forward			£ s. d. 107,340 0 6		£ s. d. 5,392 5 5	£ s. d. 8,494 8 0	
Sheffield		£2,200 Vide Report X. (L.G.B.)	—		—	2,183 16 10	In aid of Common Fund.
Sherborne	Chetnole	£156 Vide Report X. (L.G.B.)	—		154 2 0	—	Dividends in aid of poor rates.
South Shields			6,020 0 0	—	—	—	
Southwell	Bathley		42 0 0	—	—	—	
Staines	Hartington		*325 0 0	—	—	—	
Totnes	Kingswear		—	£600. Vide Report XVIII. (P.L.B.)	—	—	The residue to be sold and the produce applied towards cost of works of water supply.
Towcester	Bradden		7 10 0	—	—	—	
Uttoxeter	Marston Montgomery	£962 12*s.* 9*d.* Vide Report X. (L.G.B.)	—		875 0 3	—	Dividends in aid of poor rates.
Wandsworth and Clapham	Putney	£25 Vide Report X. (L.G.B.)	—		—	24 14 11	Deposited in Post Office Savings Bank. Interest in aid of poor rates.
Worksop	Blyth		500 0 0		—	—	
			114,234 10 6		6,421 7 8	10,702 19 9	
					17,124 7 5		
					Deduct 2,491 7 6		Total of amounts previously reported and included in amount brought from last Report.
Amounts brought from last Report, page 406			£ 1,811,990 17 3		14,632 19 11 1,712,376 3 7		
TOTALS			£ 1,926,225 7 9		1,727,009 3 6		

* Produced by the sale of exhausted parish lands.

No. 74.

List of Deeds approved, sealed, and registered, or approved and sealed, by the Local Government Board, during the Years 1879, 1880, and 1881.

(*In continuation of list in Tenth Annual Report, p.* 408.)

	1879.	1880.	1881.	Total.
I.—Conveyances, Leases, and Declarations.				
1. Sales of Union Property	24	8†	6†‖	38
2. Ditto Parish ditto	35*	43	25	103
3. Exchanges of Union Property	–	–	2	2
4. Sales under the Sale of Exhausted Parish Lands Act, 1876 (39 & 40 Vict. c. 62.)	–	4	6	10
5. Conveyances of Parish Property under the School Sites Act, 1841 (4 & 5 Vict. c. 38.)	–	2	2	4
6. Grants of Parish Property under 30 & 31 Vict. c. 133. sec. 4., as addition to Churchyard	1	1	–	2
7. Purchases by Guardians	15	19	38	72
8. Leases of Union Property	2	–	6‡	8
9. Ditto Parish ditto	4	4	5§	13
10. Agreements and Leases to Guardians	12	18	17	47
Conveyances and Leases—				
11. To Managers of Metropolitan Asylum District	1	1	–	2
12. By ditto	–	–	–	–
13. To Managers of District Schools	2	2	1	5
14. By ditto	–	–	–	–
15. Conveyances to Parish Officers under the Vestries Act (13&14 Vict. c. 57.)	4	1	1	6
16. Leases and Agreements ditto	2	5‡	4	11
17. Conveyances to Parish Officers under the Parochial Offices Act (24 & 25 Vict. c. 125.)	–	2	1	3
18. Leases and Agreements ditto	13	13	18	44
19. Declaration of Appropriation under the Burial Act of 1853 (15 & 16 Vict. c. 85.)	–	–	1	1
20. Declarations of Appropriation under the Burial Act of 1857 (20 & 21 Vict. c. 81.)	1	–	1	2
21. Agreements for Burial of Paupers under 18 & 19 Vict. c. 79.	1	1	–	2
Totals	117	124	134	375
II.—Securities.				
1. Loans to Guardians	76	63	83	222
2. Ditto Managers of Metropolitan Asylum District	5	2	3	10
3. Ditto ditto District Schools	10	7	6	23
4. Ditto ditto Sick Asylum Districts	–	–	–	–
Totals	91	72	92	255
Total Number of Deeds approved and sealed	208	196	226	630

* This number includes the conveyances of property sold under the Sale of Exhausted Parish Lands Act, 1876 (39 & 40 Vict. c. 62.)

† These numbers include the conveyances mentioned under the heading of "Conveyances to Parish Officers under the Parochial Offices Act (24 & 25 Vict. c. 125.)"

‡ These numbers include some of the leases mentioned under the heading of "Leases and Agreements under the Parochial Offices Act (24 & 25 Vict. c. 125.)"

§ This number includes one of the leases under the heading of "Agreements and Leases to Guardians."

‖ This number includes one of the deeds under the heading of "Purchases by Guardians."

Appendix G.

Vaccination.

Page

No. 75. Vaccination. — Summary of Returns, Year ended 29th September 1881 - - - - - - 344

No. 76. Vaccination.—Number Vaccinated in each Year from 1852 to 1872 - - - - - - - - 346

No. 77. Vaccination.—Number of successful primary Vaccinations, Years 1873 to 1881 - - - - - 346

No. 78. Vaccination.—Digest of Vaccination Officers' Returns for 1879 - - - - - - - 347

No. 79. Vaccination.—Inspection of Public Vaccination, and an account of Awards made to Public Vaccinators out of Parliamentary Grant - - - - - 363

No. 80. Vaccination.—National Vaccine Establishment and Educational Vaccination Stations - - - - - 368

No. 75.

VACCINATION.—SUMMARY of Returns from 647 Unions of the Number of Persons Vaccinated and of the Number Re-vaccinated at the expense of the Poor Rates in England during the Year ended **29th September 1881.**

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Number of Unions.	Number of successful primary Vaccinations of Persons.			Number of successful Re-vaccinations.	Total Number of Births registered during Year.
		Under One Year of Age.	One Year and upwards.	Total.		
1. THE METROPOLIS.						
1.*Middlesex (part)	22	37,813	6,142	43,955	23,985	86,078
2.*Surrey (part)	5	17,503	2,470	19,973	6,884	35,668
3.*Kent (part)	3	4,625	411	5,036	3,829	9,574
Totals	30	59,941	9,023	68,964	34,698	131,320
2. SOUTH EASTERN.						
2.*Surrey (part)	11	7,774	691	8,465	2,417	14,041
3.*Kent (part)	26	14,593	908	15,501	4,717	22,443
4. Sussex	23	9,539	600	10,139	894	14,793
5. Southampton	26	11,407	478	11,885	1,157	17,855
6. Berks	12	5,286	364	5,650	1,403	7,648
Totals	98	48,599	3,041	51,640	10,588	76,780
3. SOUTH MIDLAND.						
1.*Middlesex (part)	6	6,242	502	6,744	1,871	12,734
7. Hertford	12	4,637	94	4,731	320	6,194
8. Buckingham	7	3,472	149	3,621	154	4,795
9. Oxford	9	3,577	207	3,784	532	5,538
10. Northampton	12	5,623	217	5,840	97	9,257
11. Huntingdon	3	1,060	15	1,075	73	1,540
12. Bedford	6	3,203	92	3,295	102	4,732
13. Cambridge	9	4,160	188	4,348	351	5,866
Totals	64	31,974	1,464	33,438	3,500	50,656
4. EASTERN.						
14. Essex	16	11,861	603	12,464	2,101	18,750
15. Suffolk	17	7,908	307	8,215	135	11,140
16. Norfolk	22	8,817	424	9,241	334	13,703
Totals	55	28,586	1,334	29,920	2,570	43,593
5. SOUTH WESTERN.						
17. Wilts	17	5,701	149	5,850	438	7,507
18. Dorset	12	3,710	156	3,866	31	5,357
19. Devon	20	12,453	480	12,933	112	17,726
20. Cornwall	13	6,048	344	6,392	25	9,193
21. Somerset	17	9,706	452	10,158	305	14,857
Totals	79	37,618	1,581	39,199	911	54,640

VACCINATION.—Summary of Returns of the Number of Persons Vaccinated and of the Number Re-vaccinated, &c.—*continued.*

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Number of Unions.	Number of successful primary Vaccinations of Persons.			Number of successful Re-vaccinations.	Total Number of Births registered during Year.
		Under One Year of Age.	One Year and upwards.	Total.		
6. WEST MIDLAND.						
22. Gloucester	17	9,099	243	9,342	348	16,196
23. Hereford	8	2,461	181	2,642	65	3,222
24. Salop	15	5,416	163	5,579	16	7,668
25. Stafford	17	22,404	749	23,153	915	38,363
26. Worcester	11	7,619	202	7,821	117	12,690
27. Warwick	14	14,743	1,279	16,022	526	25,467
Totals	82	61,742	2,817	64,559	1,987	103,606
7. NORTH MIDLAND.						
28. Leicester	11	6,517	450	6,967	9	11,663
29. Rutland	2	454	33	487	803	631
30. Lincoln	14	8,960	763	9,723	1,006	14,513
31. Nottingham	8	9,103	263	9,366	92	15,927
32. Derby	9	8,241	318	8,559	15	13,629
Totals	44	33,275	1,827	35,102	1,925	56,363
8. NORTH WESTERN.						
33. Chester	12	12,444	374	12,818	35	20,342
34. Lancaster	30	62,832	2,676	65,508	1,990	125,504
Totals	42	75,276	3,050	78,326	2,025	145,846
9. YORK.						
35. West Riding	35	40,021	2,469	42,490	393	76,387
36. East Riding	10	6,503	432	6,935	149	12,113
37. North Riding	17	6,665	265	6,930	17	11,493
Totals	62	53,189	3,166	56,355	559	99,993
10. NORTHERN.						
38. Durham	15	19,399	623	20,022	38	34,232
39. Northumberland	12	8,833	237	9,070	127	15,213
40. Cumberland	9	5,170	240	5,410	398	8,794
41. Westmorland	3	1,092	39	1,131	21	1,980
Totals	39	34,494	1,139	35,633	584	60,219
11. WELSH.						
42. Monmouth	6	5,850	298	6,148	32	7,760
43. South Wales	27	21,689	1,393	23,082	194	29,952
44. North Wales	19	8,892	1,747	10,639	412	13,746
Totals	52	36,431	3,438	39,869	638	51,458
Totals of Unions, England	647	501,125	31,880	533,005	59,985	874,474

No. 76.

VACCINATION.—NUMBER of PERSONS VACCINATED in ENGLAND at the expense of the Poor Rates from 1852 to 1872.

YEARS ended 29th September	Number of registered Births.	Number of Persons *successfully* vaccinated.	Rate per Cent. of the Number *successfully* vaccinated to the Number of Births.
1852	601,839	397,128	66·0
1853	601,223	366,593	61·0
1854	623,699	677,886	108·7
1855	623,181	448,519	72·0
1856	640,840	422,281	65·9
1857	649,963	411,268	63·3
1858	654,914	455,004	69·5
1859	669,834	445,020	66·4
1860	689,060	485,927	70·5
1861	685,646	425,739	62·1
1862	702,181	437,693	62·3
1863	720,660	646,464	89·7
1864	739,236	529,479	71·6
1865	742,680	578,583	77·9
1866	743,859	454,885	61·0
1867	766,635	490,598	64·0
1868	771,905	513,042	66·5
1869	779,039	524,143	67·3
1870	785,775	472,881	60·0
1871	792,663	693,104	87·4
1872	810,291	669,320	82·6

NOTE.—Up to the year 1872, inclusive, there was no separation in the public returns of primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations. The number of persons successfully vaccinated, therefore, as given in the above Table, includes the successful re-vaccinations performed at the expense of the Poor Rates.

No. 77.

VACCINATION. — NUMBER of SUCCESSFUL PRIMARY VACCINATIONS performed in ENGLAND at the expense of the Poor Rates from 1873 to 1881.

YEARS ended 29th September.	Number of registered Births.	Number of *successful* primary Public Vaccinations.		Rate per Cent. of *successful* primary Public Vaccinations to Births.	
		At All Ages.	Under One Year of Age.	At All Ages.	Under One Year of Age.
1873	832,255	501,189	469,538	60·2	56·4
1874	845,286	493,285	470,256	58·4	55·6
1875	853,049	498,952	475,539	58·5	55·7
1876	881,518	506,587	486,031	57·5	55·1
1877	881,897	529,376	498,577	60·0	56·5
1878	892,823	513,575	494,028	57·5	55·3
1879	884,995	519,715	500,646	58·7	56·6
1880	889,893	513,283	494,942	57·7	55·6
1881	874,474	533,005	501,125	61·0	57·3

No. 78.

Digest of the Vaccination Officers' Returns, with regard to Children whose Births were registered in the Year 1879.

The following is the eighth annual return under the Vaccination Act, 1871. Of 880,222 births returned to the Board by the several Vaccination Officers in England and Wales as registered during the year 1879, the number which at the time the return was made had been registered as successfully vaccinated was 756,835 (being 86·0 per cent. of the whole), and the number registered as having died before they could be vaccinated was 78,478 (or 8·9 per cent. of the whole). Of the remaining 44,909 children, 742 (or 0·084 per cent. of the whole) had been registered as insusceptible of vaccination; 26 (or 0·003 per cent.) as having contracted small-pox before they could be vaccinated; 6,670 (or 0·76 per cent.) as having their vaccination postponed by medical certificate, leaving 37,471 (or 4·3 per cent.) as "removed," "not to be traced," or otherwise unaccounted for. If from the 880,222 births returned by these Officers, deduction of the deaths without vaccination be first made, it appears that of the surviving 801,744 children, there were registered at the time of the return 94·4 per cent. as successfully vaccinated; 0·096 per cent. as either insusceptible of vaccination, or as having had small-pox; and 0·83 per cent. as under medical certificate of postponement; leaving 4·7 per cent. as at that time still unaccounted for as regards vaccination.

Of the 37,471 cases which this last per-centage represents, the majority were children who could not be found by the Vaccination Officers, usually because of the removal of the parents from the place of birth. The remaining cases in the last column (with the exception of a certain number in which vaccination had really been performed successfully, but which could not be registered as vaccinated on account of the legal certificate of vaccination not having been received by the Vaccination Officer) were cases which at the time of the return were still unvaccinated in the union or district of birth.

The results continue to be less complete in the metropolis than in the rest of the kingdom, and the proportion of cases unaccounted for in the metropolitan returns for 1879 is 7·8 per cent.

The per-centage in the rest of the kingdom, which was 4·3 in 1878, was 4·5 in 1879. Of the registered births of the eight years 1872–79, the proportion not finally accounted for in regard to vaccination in each year respectively has been in the metropolis 8·8, 8·7, 8·8, 9·3, 6·5, 7·1, 7·1, and 7·8 per cent., while in the rest of the kingdom it has been only 4·5, 4·2, 4·1, 3·8, 4·0, 4·1, 4·3, and 4·5 per cent. In 1879 the proportion of cases unaccounted for, after deduction of the postponed cases, in the metropolis and in the rest of the kingdom, was 7·0 and 3·8 per cent. of births respectively.

Returns, 1879.

	Returns, 1879.							
	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Dead. Unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed.	Remaining.	Per-centage of Children not finally accounted for, including Cases postponed.
ENGLAND & WALES -	880,222	756,835	742	26	78,478	6,670	37,471	5·0
Ditto excluding Metropolitan Unions.	748,653	647,155	490	9	67,081	5,732	28,186	4·5
Metropolitan Unions	131,569	109,680	252	17	11,397	938	9,285	7·8
Counties.								
Bedford - - -	4,911	4,277	3	..	499	22	110	2·7
Berks - - -	7,885	7,040	8	..	589	73	175	3·1
Bucks - - -	5,133	4,551	3	..	467	26	86	2·2
Cambridge - - -	5,910	5,201	4	..	536	45	124	2·9
Cheshire - - -	20,286	18,064	19	..	1,701	81	421	2·5
Cornwall - - -	9,439	8,282	4	..	888	94	171	2·8
Cumberland - -	8,672	7,635	..	..	759	68	210	3·2
Derby - - -	13,983	11,820	10	..	1,329	69	755	5·9
Devon - - -	18,181	16,156	15	..	1,361	230	419	3·6
Dorset - - -	5,493	4,895	2	..	414	61	121	3·3
Durham - - -	33,637	28,203	6	..	3,320	292	1,816	6·3
Essex - - -	17,646	15,687	9	..	1,294	85	571	3·7
Gloucester - - -	16,833	14,677	12	..	1,404	116	624	4·4
Hereford - - -	3,400	2,904	..	..	324	34	138	5·1
Herts - - -	7,382	6,679	11	..	553	31	108	1·9
Huntingdon - -	1,630	1,483	..	..	112	7	28	2·1
Kent (extra-metropolitan)	22,573	20,156	19	1	1,707	192	498	3·1
Lancashire - - -	127,759	109,826	78	1	11,972	870	5,012	4·6
Leicester - - -	11,718	9,110	4	..	1,409	41	1,154	10·2
Lincolnshire - -	15,039	12,589	7	1	1,492	183	767	6·3
Middlesex (ex.-metropol.)	10,491	9,151	17	..	817	73	433	4·8
Monmouthshire - -	8,035	7,101	2	..	675	48	209	3·2
Norfolk - - -	13,323	11,644	12	..	1,318	96	253	2·6
Northamptonshire -	9,362	7,863	3	..	905	88	503	6·3
Northumberland - -	15,329	13,368	21	..	1,366	173	401	3·7
Nottinghamshire - -	15,254	12,669	12	..	1,631	151	791	6·2
Oxfordshire - -	5,726	4,859	2	..	524	56	285	6·0
Rutland - - -	747	655	1	..	59	3	29	4·3
Salop - - -	7,927	7,020	3	..	683	71	150	2·8
Somerset - - -	15,366	13,604	8	5	1,274	168	307	3·1
Southampton - -	17,734	15,787	24	..	1,269	209	445	3·7
Staffordshire - -	32,770	28,441	17	..	3,135	131	1,046	3·6
Suffolk - - -	11,421	10,099	7	..	998	91	226	2·8
Surrey (extra-metropol.) -	13,547	11,909	19	..	975	150	494	4·8
Sussex - - -	14,597	12,758	13	..	1,089	187	550	5·0
Warwickshire - -	25,754	22,221	27	..	2,285	97	1,124	4·7
Westmoreland - -	1,937	1,777	2	..	129	16	13	1·5
Wilts - - -	7,813	7,042	1	..	587	68	115	2·3
Worcestershire - -	19,155	16,532	8	..	1,829	101	685	4·1
Yorkshire, East Riding -	12,364	10,521	11	..	1,135	93	604	5·6
Yorkshire, North Riding	11,370	9,939	8	..	1,014	91	318	3·6
Yorkshire, West Riding -	76,244	63,633	50	..	7,282	572	4,707	6·9
Wales.								
Anglesey - - -	985	864	..	..	89	3	29	3·2
Brecknock - - -	1,748	1,512	..	..	175	17	44	3·5
Cardigan - - -	2,160	1,944	..	..	150	20	46	3·1
Carmarthen - -	4,282	3,870	..	..	356	10	46	1·3
Carnarvon - - -	3,862	3,377	3	..	358	34	90	3·2
Denbigh - - -	2,688	2,379	..	..	238	29	42	2·6
Flint - - -	2,842	2,505	1	..	252	21	63	3·0
Glamorgan - - -	18,536	16,206	4	1	1,639	110	576	3·7
Merioneth - - -	2,254	1,945	..	..	221	35	53	3·9
Montgomery - -	2,357	1,960	..	..	217	46	134	7·6
Pembroke - - -	2,596	2,280	..	..	219	42	55	3·7
Radnor - - -	567	485	..	..	58	12	12	4·2

METROPOLITAN UNIONS.	Returns, 1879.							
	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Dead. Unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed.	Remaining.	Per-centage of Children not finally accounted for, including Cases postponed.
Bethnal Green - -	5,140	4,274	1	..	452	34	379	8·0
Camberwell - -	6,278	5,055	7	..	588	57	571	10·0
Chelsea - - -	3,043	2,531	7	..	290	..	215	7·1
Fulham - - -	3,903	3,294	13	1	318	20	257	7·1
George, St., Hanover Sq. -	3,989	3,185	20	4	396	..	384	9·6
George, St., in the East -	1,926	1,595	1	..	186	7	137	7·5
Giles and George, S.S. -	1,607	1,289	..	..	124	12	182	12·1
Greenwich - - -	4,510	3,846	19	6	327	10	302	6·9
Hackney - - -	6,207	5,278	16	2	485	34	392	6·9
Hampstead - - -	1,019	891	3	..	88	8	29	3·6
Holborn - - -	5,757	4,817	6	..	517	19	398	7·2
Islington - - -	9,723	8,058	11	..	749	130	775	9·3
Kensington - -	4,662	3,999	27	2	412	10	212	4·8
Lambeth - - -	9,090	6,919	28	1	840	63	1,239	14·3
Lewisham - - -	2,085	1,864	2	..	157	5	57	3·0
London, City - -	1,255	1,061	..	..	106	9	79	7·0
Marylebone - -	4,907	3,961	3	..	561	86	296	7·8
Mile End Old Town -	4,329	3,606	5	..	395	34	289	7·5
Olave, St. - - -	5,484	4,827	9	..	424	16	208	4·1
Paddington - -	2,847	2,410	12	..	202	18	205	7·8
Pancras, St. - -	8,048	6,752	14	..	652	44	586	7·8
Poplar - - -	6,274	5,521	21	..	476	16	240	4·1
Saviour, St. - -	7,542	6,342	..	..	675	118	407	7·0
Shoreditch - - -	5,110	3,990	2	..	466	49	603	12·8
Stepney - - -	2,284	1,833	3	..	267	..	181	7·9
Strand - - -	936	762	2	..	101	6	65	7·6
Wandsworth and Clapham	6,732	5,824	13	1	526	67	301	5·5
Westminster - -	1,296	1,104	3	..	124	8	57	5·0
Whitechapel - -	2,735	2,430	1	..	232	2	70	2·6
Woolwich - - -	2,851	2,362	3	..	261	56	169	7·9
	131,569	109,680	252	17	11,397	938	9,285	7·8

—	Returns, 1879.							
	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Dead. Unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed.	Remaining.	Per-centage of Children not finally accounted for, including Cases postponed.
BEDFORDSHIRE.								
Ampthill	531	460	1	..	61	1	8	1·7
Bedford	1,231	1,090	..	..	111	1	29	2·4
Biggleswade	892	795	..	..	86	2	9	1·2
Leighton Buzzard	616	550	2	..	43	7	14	3·4
Luton	1,357	1,128	..	..	173	10	46	4·1
Woburn	284	254	..	..	25	1	4	1·8
BERKS.								
Abingdon	715	638	..	..	62	..	15	2·1
Bradfield	567	513	..	..	39	10	5	2·6
Cookham	515	460	..	..	37	..	18	3·5
Easthampstead	385	362	1	..	17	..	5	1·3
Faringdon	460	421	1	..	26	4	8	2·6
Hungerford	612	562	..	..	41	6	3	1·5
Newbury	632	553	2	..	44	12	21	5·2
Reading	1,489	1,330	1	..	123	17	18	2·4
Wallingford	442	385	..	..	43	5	9	3·2
Wantage	548	496	..	..	44	2	6	1·5
Windsor	865	768	2	..	50	2	43	5·2
Wokingham	655	552	1	..	63	15	24	6·0
BUCKS.								
Amersham	615	552	..	..	55	3	5	1·3
Aylesbury	805	702	..	..	75	12	16	3·5
Buckingham	371	323	..	..	29	..	19	5·1
Eton	813	736	1	..	64	4	8	1·5
Newport Pagnell	863	753	1	..	93	1	15	1·9
Winslow	247	222	1	..	19	1	4	2·0
Wycombe	1,419	1,263	..	..	132	5	19	1·7
CAMBRIDGE.								
Cambridge	932	813	3	..	85	13	18	3·3
Caxton and Arrington	343	306	..	..	35	..	2	0·6
Chesterton	921	825	..	..	70	5	21	2·8
Ely	738	613	1	..	82	4	38	5·7
Linton	400	365	..	..	22	8	5	3·3
Newmarket	866	791	..	..	61	5	9	1·6
North Witchford	501	453	..	..	39	2	7	1·8
Whittlesey	213	185	..	..	22	1	5	2·8
Wisbeach	996	850	..	..	120	7	19	2·6
CHESHIRE.								
Altrincham	1,788	1,633	1	..	122	7	25	1·8
Birkenhead	3,668	3,330	6	..	265	8	59	1·8
Tarvin	317	288	1	..	20	1	7	2·5
Chester	1,552	1,394	1	..	143	10	4	0·9
Congleton	1,213	1,072	..	..	118	13	10	1·9
Macclesfield	2,008	1,770	3	..	169	5	61	3·3
Nantwich	2,105	1,863	3	..	152	11	76	4·1
Northwich	1,610	1,432	1	..	159	4	14	1·1
Runcorn	1,271	1,153	..	..	103	2	13	1·2
Stockport	3,941	3,393	3	..	393	17	135	3·9
Wirrall	813	736	..	..	57	3	17	2·5

—	Returns, 1879.							
	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Dead. Unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed.	Remaining.	Per-centage of Children not finally accounted for, including Cases postponed.
CORNWALL.								
Austell, St.	986	855	..	..	104	9	18	2·7
Bodmin	546	503	1	..	33	1	3	0·7
Camelford	263	230	..	..	26	1	6	2·7
Columb, St., Major	486	445	..	..	37	1	3	0·8
Falmouth	716	625	1	..	66	6	18	3·4
German's, St.	466	428	..	..	33	4	1	1·1
Helston	665	568	..	..	68	12	17	4·4
Launceston	469	424	..	..	37	4	4	1·7
Liskeard	831	753	2	..	54	5	17	2·6
Penzance	1,466	1,279	..	..	144	16	27	2·9
Redruth	1,360	1,146	..	..	173	12	29	3·0
Stratton	239	214	..	..	16	6	3	3·8
Truro	946	812	..	..	92	17	25	4·4
CUMBERLAND.								
Alston-with-Garrigill	137	128	..	..	8	..	1	0·7
Bootle	474	442	..	..	23	2	7	1·9
Brampton	321	289	..	..	29	2	1	0·9
Carlisle	1,769	1,575	..	..	161	11	22	1·9
Cockermouth	2,000	1,702	..	..	201	21	76	4·9
Longtown	241	218	..	..	20	2	1	1·2
Penrith	727	658	..	..	64	2	3	0·7
Whitehaven	2,268	1,974	..	..	190	21	83	4·6
Wigton	735	649	..	..	63	7	16	3·1
DERBY.								
Ashbourne	610	544	..	..	44	2	20	3·6
Bakewell	891	750	..	..	95	20	26	5·2
Belper	2,068	1,862	2	..	176	1	27	1·4
Chapel-en-le-Frith	673	597	1	..	50	6	19	3·7
Chesterfield	4,085	3,524	1	..	417	23	120	3·5
Derby	2,949	2,220	4	..	286	4	435	14·9
Glossop	705	576	..	..	98	5	26	4·4
Hayfield	438	389	..	..	33	2	14	3·7
Shardlow	1,564	1,358	2	..	130	6	68	4·7
DEVON.								
Axminster	557	503	..	..	40	3	11	2·5
Barnstaple	1,037	928	..	..	73	16	20	3·5
Bideford	579	526	..	..	44	3	6	1·6
Crediton	536	496	..	..	32	4	4	1·5
East Stonehouse	616	549	..	..	39	5	23	4·5
Exeter	1,121	954	..	..	120	7	40	4·2
Holsworthy	290	259	..	..	19	1	11	4·1
Honiton	667	619	..	..	35	6	7	1·9
Kingsbridge	564	520	1	..	36	2	5	1·2
Newton Abbot	2,086	1,895	2	..	159	9	21	1·4
Okehampton	552	502	..	..	38	7	5	2·2
Plymouth	2,315	1,921	5	..	215	87	87	7·5
Plympton St. Mary	737	634	..	..	55	24	24	6·5
South Molton	496	453	2	..	33	3	5	1·6
Stoke Damerel	1,453	1,270	..	..	110	9	64	5·4
Tavistock	761	705	..	..	44	2	10	1·6
Thomas, St.	1,479	1,304	..	..	113	21	41	4·2
Tiverton	778	697	2	..	52	12	15	3·5
Torrington	450	398	1	..	35	4	12	3·6
Totnes	1,107	1,023	2	..	69	5	8	1·2

—	Returns, 1879.							
	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Dead. Unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed.	Remaining.	Per-centage of Children not finally accounted for, including Cases postponed.
DORSET.								
Beaminster	332	288	..	..	32	3	9	3·6
Blandford	372	329	1	..	21	10	11	5·6
Bridport	461	410	..	..	37	7	7	3·0
Cerne	214	189	..	..	21	2	2	1·9
Dorchester	537	482	..	..	50	..	5	0·9
Poole	642	572	..	..	53	4	13	2·6
Shaftesbury	387	348	..	..	23	7	9	4·1
Sherborne	381	344	..	..	24	4	9	3·4
Sturminster	275	254	..	..	18	..	3	1·1
Wareham and Purbeck	514	471	..	..	35	1	7	1·6
Weymouth	886	764	1	..	71	14	36	5·6
Wimborne and Cranborne	492	444	..	..	29	9	10	3·9
DURHAM.								
Auckland	3,092	2,598	..	..	340	13	141	5·0
Chester-le-Street	1,711	1,508	..	..	173	3	27	1·8
Darlington	1,628	1,347	2	..	166	13	100	6·9
Durham	2,364	1,964	2	..	284	36	78	4·8
Easington	1,850	1,590	..	..	144	11	105	6·3
Gateshead	4,111	3,293	..	..	434	12	372	9·3
Hartlepool	1,900	1,663	..	..	190	25	22	2·5
Houghton-le-Spring	1,439	1,252	..	..	143	7	37	3·1
Lanchester	2,204	1,954	..	..	189	16	45	2·8
Sedgefield	636	539	..	..	55	9	33	6·6
South Shields	4,138	3,396	..	..	402	54	286	8·2
Stockton	2,015	1,680	..	..	158	16	161	8·7
Sunderland	5,314	4,355	2	..	511	70	376	8·4
Teesdale	634	556	..	..	57	1	20	3·3
Weardale	601	508	..	..	74	6	13	3·2
ESSEX.								
Billericay	506	449	..	..	42	..	15	3·0
Braintree	809	697	..	..	60	5	47	6·4
Chelmsford	989	903	..	..	64	12	10	2·2
Colchester	898	796	..	..	68	4	30	3·8
Dunmow	534	491	..	..	36	4	3	1·3
Epping	633	565	..	..	49	7	12	3·0
Halstead	478	417	1	..	42	5	13	3·8
Lexden and Winstree	690	645	..	..	37	3	5	1·2
Maldon	738	659	..	..	48	4	27	4·2
Ongar	305	258	..	..	32	5	10	4·9
Orsett	579	533	1	..	34	3	8	1·9
Rochford	802	715	..	..	65	1	21	2·7
Romford	1,278	1,122	..	..	92	14	50	5·0
Saffron Walden	593	530	1	..	49	4	9	2·2
Tendring	860	764	1	..	58	7	30	4·3
West Ham	6,954	6,143	5	..	518	7	281	4·1
GLOUCESTER.								
Barton Regis	5,818	5,158	3	..	466	12	179	3·3
Bristol	1,955	1,653	1	..	197	6	98	5·3
Cheltenham	1,422	1,143	..	..	100	48	131	12·6
Chipping Sodbury	533	473	..	..	39	8	13	3·9
Cirencester	616	541	..	..	48	4	23	4·4
Dursley	376	331	3	..	35	3	4	1·9
Gloucester	1,532	1,347	2	..	131	9	43	3·4
Newent	352	306	..	..	35	2	9	3·1
Northleach	280	251	..	..	13	1	15	5·7

	Returns, 1879.							
	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Dead. Unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed.	Remaining.	Per-centage of Children not finally accounted for, including Cases postponed.
GLOUCESTER—*cont.*								
Stow-on-the-Wold	251	223	..	..	16	2	10	4·8
Stroud	1,296	1,145	2	..	120	6	23	2·2
Tetbury	157	142	..	..	6	5	4	5·7
Tewkesbury	374	324	..	..	36	2	12	3·7
Thornbury	549	496	..	..	44	3	6	1·6
Westbury-on-Severn	830	703	1	..	76	3	47	6·0
Wheatenhurst	220	209	..	..	9	..	2	0·9
Winchcomb	272	232	..	..	33	2	5	2·6
HEREFORD.								
Bromyard	349	292	..	..	38	8	11	5·4
Dore	275	233	..	..	24	6	12	6·5
Hereford	1,000	857	..	..	100	5	38	4·3
Kington	357	316	..	..	23	2	16	5·0
Ledbury	318	280	..	..	25	1	12	4·1
Leominster	372	303	..	..	40	5	24	7·8
Ross	486	408	..	..	56	4	18	4·5
Weobley	243	215	..	..	18	3	7	4·1
HERTS.								
Albans, St.	784	704	1	..	59	4	16	2·6
Barnet	874	783	2	..	65	6	18	2·7
Berkhampstead	502	448	..	..	40	..	14	2·8
Bishop's Stortford	721	651	..	..	54	4	12	2·2
Buntingford	172	158	..	..	13	..	1	0·6
Hatfield	215	195	1	..	13	4	2	2·8
Hemel Hempstead	487	429	..	..	44	3	11	2·9
Hertford	476	436	1	..	30	..	9	1·9
Hitchin	980	896	..	..	76	2	6	0·8
Royston	627	564	4	..	54	4	1	0·8
Ware	581	530	..	..	44	1	6	1·2
Watford	886	810	2	..	60	3	11	1·6
Welwyn	77	75	..	..	1	..	1	1·3
HUNTINGDON.								
Huntingdon	620	566	..	..	41	2	11	2·1
Ives, St.	491	445	..	..	33	3	10	2·6
Neots, St.	519	472	..	..	38	2	7	1·7
KENT (Extra-Metropolitan).								
Ashford, East	444	410	..	..	23	2	9	2·5
Ashford, West	569	510	..	..	41	5	13	3·2
Blean	594	543	..	..	41	1	9	1·7
Bridge	358	317	..	..	25	2	14	4·5
Bromley	1,437	1,258	2	..	138	15	24	2·7
Canterbury	523	460	..	..	45	..	18	3·4
Cranbrook	385	337	..	..	38	5	5	2·6
Dartford	1,672	1,506	3	..	120	11	32	2·6
Dover	1,192	952	1	..	80	35	124	13·3
Eastry	825	735	..	..	58	12	20	3·9
Elham	1,064	952	..	..	92	5	15	1·9
Faversham	903	831	1	..	64	3	4	0·8
Gravesend and Milton	698	634	..	..	38	2	24	3·7
Hollingbourn	436	396	..	..	35	2	3	1·1
Hoo	123	104	..	..	14	..	5	4·1
Maidstone	1,498	1,320	..	..	120	16	42	3·9

—	Returns, 1879.							
	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Dead. Unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed.	Remaining.	Per-centage of Children not finally accounted for, including Cases postponed.
KENT (Extra-Metropolitan)—*cont.*								
Malling	885	789	1	..	75	10	10	2·3
Medway	2,096	1,898	..	..	167	17	14	1·5
Milton	912	832	..	..	66	4	10	1·5
North Aylesford	943	864	..	..	69	1	9	1·1
Romney Marsh	173	158	1	..	14	..	..	0·0
Sevenoaks	831	742	5	1	63	3	17	2·4
Sheppey	604	550	..	..	37	5	12	2·8
Tenterden	358	327	..	..	22	7	2	2·5
Thanet, I. of	1,426	1,275	3	..	108	14	26	2·8
Tonbridge	1,624	1,456	2	..	114	15	37	3·2
LANCASHIRE.								
Ashton-under-Lyne	5,392	4,671	1	..	531	37	152	3·5
Barrow-in-Furness	1,726	1,529	..	..	138	5	54	3·4
Barton-upon-Irwell	2,358	2,046	2	..	184	16	110	5·3
Blackburn	6,278	5,646	1	..	531	14	86	1·6
Bolton	6,861	6,256	3	..	544	1	57	0·8
Burnley	4,231	3,599	..	..	477	24	131	3·7
Bury	4,448	3,935	2	..	410	20	81	2·3
Chorley	1,777	1,508	..	..	189	4	76	4·5
Chorlton	9,275	7,526	4	..	978	117	650	8·3
Clitheroe	748	669	..	..	57	5	17	2·9
Fylde, The	1,335	1,179	..	..	116	2	38	3·0
Garstang	404	368	..	..	20	2	14	4·0
Haslingden	3,332	3,043	1	..	257	5	26	0·9
Lancaster	1,341	1,188	..	..	105	14	34	3·6
Leigh	2,237	1,991	2	..	204	5	35	1·8
Liverpool	7,543	6,358	8	1	839	6	331	4·5
Lunesdale	206	187	..	..	16	2	1	1·5
Manchester	5,983	4,907	4	..	609	104	359	7·7
Oldham	5,817	4,812	2	..	564	70	369	7·5
Ormskirk	2,732	2,433	3	..	218	10	68	2·9
Prescot	4,817	4,080	3	..	436	36	262	6·2
Preston	4,521	3,790	5	..	506	19	201	4·9
Prestwich	4,285	3,598	1	..	380	2	304	7·1
Rochdale	3,891	3,338	4	..	369	29	151	4·6
Salford	7,306	6,064	4	..	817	71	350	5·8
Todmorden	1,050	909	..	..	101	..	40	3·8
Toxteth Park	4,285	3,648	8	..	336	26	267	6·8
Ulverstone	1,587	1,414	..	..	110	27	36	4·0
Warrington	2,770	2,337	2	..	275	33	123	5·6
West Derby	13,203	11,514	15	..	1,069	121	484	4·6
Wigan	6,020	5,283	3	..	586	43	105	2·5
LEICESTER.								
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	1,208	1,039	..	..	113	3	53	4·6
Barrow-on-Soar	1,065	834	1	..	127	4	99	9·7
Billesdon	295	249	..	..	25	1	20	7·1
Blaby	753	639	..	..	78	5	31	4·8
Hinckley	651	572	..	..	71	..	8	1·2
Leicester	4,695	3,086	2	..	722	25	860	18·8
Loughborough	989	871	..	..	99	..	19	1·9
Lutterworth	351	322	1	..	23	..	5	1·4
Market Bosworth	504	451	..	..	45	2	6	1·6
Market Harborough	533	474	..	..	42	..	17	3·2
Melton Mowbray	674	573	..	..	64	1	36	5·5

—	Returns, 1879.							
	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Dead. Unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed.	Remaining.	Per-centage of Children not finally accounted for, including Cases postponed.
LINCOLNSHIRE.								
Boston	1,187	966	1	..	127	8	85	7·8
Bourn	605	505	1	..	65	6	28	5·6
Caistor	2,336	1,920	1	..	270	29	116	6·2
Gainsborough	1,022	835	2	..	98	18	69	8·5
Glanford Brigg	1,366	1,203	..	..	100	25	38	4·6
Grantham	1,109	969	..	..	101	7	32	3·5
Holbeach	642	542	..	..	65	6	29	5·5
Horncastle	635	560	..	..	53	3	19	3·5
Lincoln	2,196	1,675	..	1	254	38	228	12·1
Louth	1,053	890	2	..	110	22	29	4·8
Sleaford	791	710	..	..	60	5	16	2·7
Spalding	704	614	..	..	71	7	12	2·7
Spilsby	835	707	..	..	67	7	54	7·3
Stamford	558	493	..	..	51	2	12	2·5
MIDDLESEX (Extra-Metropolitan).								
Brentford	3,139	2,691	9	..	262	13	164	5·6
Edmonton	4,121	3,607	4	..	293	34	183	5·3
Hendon	1,686	1,483	4	..	131	6	62	4·0
Staines	740	637	..	..	64	17	22	5·3
Uxbridge	805	733	..	..	67	3	2	0·6
MONMOUTHSHIRE.								
Abergavenny	800	733	..	..	55	3	9	1·5
Bedwellty	1,974	1,740	..	..	172	19	43	3·1
Chepstow	553	485	..	..	53	8	7	2·7
Monmouth	986	868	1	..	91	8	18	2·6
Newport	2,414	2,187	1	..	195	5	26	1·3
Pontypool	1,308	1,088	..	..	109	5	106	8·5
NORFOLK.								
Aylsham	523	451	..	..	55	2	15	3·3
Blofield	320	286	..	..	31	3	..	0·9
Depwade	660	553	3	..	73	4	27	4·7
Docking	486	419	..	..	56	..	11	2·3
Downham	610	526	1	..	71	..	12	2·0
Erpingham	589	524	2	..	44	12	7	3·2
Faith, St.	339	307	1	..	30	..	1	0·3
Flegg, East and West	326	277	..	..	44	2	3	1·5
Forehoe	341	297	..	..	29	..	15	4·4
Freebridge Lynn	388	342	..	..	29	7	10	4·4
Guiltcross	287	256	..	..	25	1	5	2·1
Henstead	314	284	..	..	22	4	4	2·5
King's Lynn	556	479	..	..	58	6	13	3·4
Loddon and Clavering	383	344	..	..	34	..	5	1·3
Mitford and Launditch	840	755	..	..	79	1	5	0·7
Norwich	2,871	2,529	1	..	297	4	40	1·5
Swaffham	399	326	..	..	46	20	7	6·8
Thetford	553	471	..	..	56	3	23	4·7
Smallburgh	439	392	2	..	33	1	11	2·7
Walsingham	550	478	..	..	56	6	10	2·9
Wayland	321	264	..	..	44	5	8	4·0
Yarmouth, Great	1,228	1,084	2	..	106	15	21	2·9

—	Returns, 1879.							
	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Dead. Unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed.	Remaining.	Per-centage of Children not finally accounted for, including Cases postponed.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.								
Brackley	379	303	..	..	49	11	16	7·1
Brixworth	344	314	..	..	20	1	9	2·9
Daventry	549	500	..	..	36	2	11	2·4
Hardingstone	387	352	..	..	23	2	10	3·1
Kettering	943	831	1	..	75	3	33	3·8
Northampton	2,348	1,725	..	..	269	27	327	15·1
Oundle	442	399	..	..	32	6	5	2·5
Peterborough	1,402	1,234	..	..	143	3	22	1·8
Potterspury	400	337	..	..	36	8	19	6·8
Thrapston	508	448	..	..	51	1	8	1·8
Towcester	379	335	1	..	34	2	7	2·4
Wellingborough	1,281	1,085	1	..	137	22	36	4·5
NORTHUMBERLAND.								
Alnwick	651	585	..	..	38	8	20	4·3
Belford	170	150	..	..	19	1	..	0·6
Bellingham	197	179	..	..	10	..	8	4·1
Berwick-on-Tweed	715	624	2	..	74	8	7	2·1
Castle Ward	654	570	4	..	63	2	15	2·6
Glendale	321	301	..	..	17	1	2	0·9
Haltwhistle	250	229	..	..	14	6	1	2·8
Hexham	1,151	1,003	..	..	88	11	49	5·2
Morpeth	1,314	1,120	4	..	147	10	33	3·3
Newcastle on-Tyne	5,603	4,906	8	..	505	30	154	3·3
Rothbury	183	165	..	..	13	2	3	2·7
Tynemouth	4,120	3,536	3	..	378	94	109	4·9
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.								
Basford	4,610	3,907	3	..	503	29	168	4·3
Bingham	440	393	1	..	38	2	6	1·8
East Retford	750	684	..	..	47	1	18	2·5
Mansfield	1,736	1,441	..	..	183	13	93	6·1
Newark	966	839	5	..	85	7	30	3·8
Nottingham	5,051	3,894	2	..	616	92	447	10·7
Southwell	569	511	..	..	47	2	9	1·9
Worksop	1,132	1,000	1	..	106	5	20	2·2
OXFORDSHIRE.								
Banbury	927	628	..	..	85	10	204	23·1
Bicester	443	371	..	..	49	16	7	5·2
Chipping Norton	584	528	1	..	44	3	8	1·9
Headington	866	779	..	..	75	2	10	1·4
Henley	611	550	..	..	40	9	12	3·4
Oxford	719	631	1	..	62	5	20	3·5
Thame	434	377	..	..	47	4	6	2·3
Witney	693	618	..	..	64	3	8	1·6
Woodstock	449	377	..	..	58	4	10	3·1
RUTLAND.								
Oakham	329	294	1	..	28	2	4	1·8
Uppingham	418	361	..	..	31	1	25	6·2

—	Returns, 1879.							
	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Dead. Unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed.	Remaining.	Per-centage of Children not finally accounted for, including cases postponed.
SALOP.								
Atcham	1,381	1,216	1	..	121	19	24	3·1
Bridgnorth	399	353	..	..	31	..	15	3·8
Church Stretton	154	137	..	..	14	2	1	1·9
Cleobury Mortimer	255	231	..	..	17	2	5	2·7
Clun	299	254	..	..	29	2	14	5·3
Drayton	432	394	..	..	24	13	1	3·2
Ellesmere	389	353	..	..	26	2	8	2·6
Ludlow	566	452	1	..	78	10	25	6·2
Madeley	890	798	..	..	71	6	15	2·4
Newport	448	410	..	..	33	1	4	1·1
Oswestry	817	742	..	..	59	3	13	2·0
Shifnal	369	319	1	..	34	3	12	4·1
Wellington	902	799	..	..	95	2	6	0·9
Wem	279	252	..	..	20	4	3	2·5
Whitchurch	347	310	..	..	31	2	4	1·7
SOMERSET.								
Axbridge	1,177	1,055	..	..	75	16	31	4·0
Bath	1,872	1,657	1	5	143	9	57	3·5
Bedminster	2,533	2,158	2	..	283	45	45	3·1
Bridgwater	1,036	938	2	..	68	12	16	2·7
Chard	858	750	..	..	80	16	12	3·3
Clutton	831	767	..	..	58	..	6	0·7
Dulverton	165	150	..	..	11	1	3	2·4
Frome	731	652	..	..	56	2	21	3·1
Keynsham	899	794	..	..	78	4	23	3·0
Langport	465	422	..	..	35	2	6	1·7
Shepton Mallet	471	424	..	..	32	8	7	3·2
Taunton	995	886	2	..	91	7	9	1·6
Wellington	575	523	1	..	45	1	5	1·0
Wells	671	585	..	..	60	11	15	3·9
Williton	577	514	..	..	39	10	14	4·2
Wincanton	668	601	..	..	49	7	11	2·7
Yeovil	842	728	..	..	71	17	26	5·1
SOUTHAMPTON.								
Alresford	226	205	1	..	13	4	3	3·1
Alton	497	433	..	..	46	1	17	3·6
Alverstoke	727	665	1	..	51	1	9	1·4
Andover	538	488	1	..	33	2	14	3·0
Basingstoke	615	517	..	..	53	18	27	7·3
Catherington	73	64	..	..	4	2	3	6·8
Christchurch	860	734	1	..	72	20	33	6·2
Droxford	342	306	..	..	25	2	9	3·2
Fareham	468	430	..	..	24	5	9	3·0
Fordingbridge	186	177	..	..	7	..	2	1·1
Hartley Wintney	555	495	1	..	41	4	14	3·2
Havant	250	225	2	..	17	2	4	2·4
Hursley	76	73	..	..	3	..	..	0·0
Kingsclere	267	247	..	..	14	1	5	2·2
Lymington	362	312	..	..	27	12	11	6·4
New Forest	363	330	1	..	17	5	10	4·1
Petersfield	307	294	..	..	7	2	4	2·0
Portsea Island	4,187	3,823	6	..	298	9	51	1·4
Ringwood	184	171	..	..	9	1	3	2·2
Romsey	318	293	..	..	16	2	7	2·8
Southampton	1,761	1,518	1	..	137	29	76	6·0
South Stoneham	1,276	1,109	1	..	100	40	26	5·2
Stockbridge	197	184	..	..	12	1	..	0·5
Whitchurch	171	148	..	..	14	7	2	5·3
Wight, Isle of	2,125	1,828	5	..	159	36	97	6·3
Winchester, New	803	718	3	..	70	3	9	1·5

	Returns, 1879.							
	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Dead. Unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed.	Remaining.	Per-centage of Children not finally accounted for, including Cases postponed.
STAFFORDSHIRE.								
Wolstanton and Burslem	3,072	2,754	..	..	300	12	6	0·6
Burton-on-Trent	2,840	2,238	2	..	312	13	275	10·1
Cannock	1,452	1,261	1	..	160	..	30	2·1
Cheadle	790	715	..	..	58	2	15	2·2
Leek	1,080	935	..	..	111	7	27	3·1
Lichfield	1,362	1,205	1	..	105	11	40	3·7
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,244	1,064	2	..	105	..	73	5·9
Seisdon	503	451	..	..	41	1	10	2·2
Stafford	1,028	907	..	..	88	10	23	3·2
Stoke-upon-Trent	4,202	3,567	2	..	452	17	164	4·3
Stone	941	837	..	..	84	2	18	2·1
Tamworth	773	687	..	..	62	5	19	3·1
Uttoxeter	407	381	..	..	23	2	1	0·7
Walsall	3,397	2,888	8	..	356	15	130	4·3
West Bromwich	4,724	4,207	..	..	429	13	75	1·9
Wolverhampton	4,955	4,344	1	..	449	21	140	3·2
SUFFOLK.								
Blything	846	758	..	..	65	6	17	2·7
Bosmere and Claydon	483	430	..	..	39	2	12	2·9
Bury St. Edmunds	532	466	1	..	47	6	12	3·4
Cosford	524	455	..	..	57	2	10	2·3
Hartismere	512	455	..	..	43	2	12	2·7
Hoxne	382	339	1	..	34	1	7	2·1
Ipswich	1,700	1,450	2	..	157	43	48	5·4
Mildenhall	283	251	..	..	25	1	6	2·5
Mutford and Lothingland	1,392	1,236	..	..	125	1	30	2·2
Plomesgate	651	574	..	..	62	2	13	2·3
Risbridge	588	521	..	..	52	3	12	2·6
Samford	389	297	1	..	35	..	6	1·8
Stow	644	593	..	..	45	2	4	0·9
Sudbury	905	802	1	..	78	6	18	2·7
Thingoe	488	445	..	..	31	2	10	2·5
Wangford	454	402	..	..	48	3	1	0·9
Woodbridge	698	625	1	..	55	9	8	2·4
SURREY (Extra Metropolitan).								
Chertsey	772	669	2	..	55	17	29	6·0
Croydon	3,507	2,939	2	..	280	47	239	8·2
Dorking	419	384	1	..	25	1	8	2·1
Epsom	1,104	923	..	..	79	42	60	9·2
Farnham	1,474	1,317	2	..	92	2	61	4·3
Godstone	442	400	1	..	29	..	12	2·7
Guildford	1,162	1,024	1	..	105	16	16	2·8
Hambledon	488	446	..	..	23	1	18	3·9
Kingston	2,328	2,119	4	..	164	15	26	1·8
Reigate	868	789	2	..	59	6	12	2·1
Richmond	983	899	4	..	64	3	13	1·6
SUSSEX.								
Battle	468	420	2	..	32	3	11	3·0
Brighton	2,844	2,516	2	..	247	25	54	2·8
Chailey	271	234	..	..	27	3	7	3·7
Chichester	241	200	..	..	18	4	19	9·5
Cuckfield	661	575	1	..	51	7	27	5·1
Eastbourne	796	677	2	..	51	14	52	8·3
East Grinstead	590	516	..	..	59	3	12	2·5
East Preston	726	663	..	..	46	8	9	2·3

	Returns, 1879.							
	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Dead. Unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed.	Remaining.	Per-centage of Children not finally accounted for, including Cases postponed.
SUSSEX—*cont.*								
Hailsham	450	385	..	..	32	11	22	7·3
Hastings	1,389	1,135	..	..	110	40	104	10·4
Horsham	713	631	3	..	50	8	21	4·1
Lewes	317	261	..	..	31	8	17	7·9
Midhurst	417	376	..	..	31	4	6	2·4
Newhaven	271	242	..	..	19	2	8	3·7
Petworth	297	271	..	..	20	3	3	2·0
Rye	383	346	..	..	26	4	7	2·9
Steyning	1,399	1,179	2	..	104	9	105	8·1
Thakeham	275	248	..	..	17	7	3	3·6
Ticehurst	566	497	..	..	42	8	19	4·8
Uckfield	659	596	..	..	38	6	19	3·8
Westbourne	237	220	..	..	9	2	6	3·4
West Firle	71	62	..	..	6	2	1	4·2
Westhampnett	556	508	1	..	23	6	18	4·3
WARWICKSHIRE.								
Alcester	613	527	..	..	64	7	15	3·6
Aston	8,363	7,015	5	..	728	30	585	7·4
Atherstone	520	457	2	..	42	4	15	3·7
Birmingham	9,516	8,262	12	..	856	27	359	4·1
Coventry	1,481	1,304	2	..	153	6	16	1·5
Foleshill	655	568	..	..	83	2	2	0·6
Meriden	278	252	..	..	21	2	3	1·8
Nuneaton	474	392	1	..	62	1	18	4·0
Rugby	855	765	2	..	58	5	25	3·5
Solihull	551	485	1	..	38	6	21	4·9
Southam	310	275	..	..	26	4	5	2·9
Stratford-on-Avon	715	622	1	..	58	1	33	4·8
Warwick	1,423	1,297	1	..	96	2	27	2·0
WESTMORELAND.								
East Ward	461	430	..	..	25	2	4	1·3
Kendal	1,255	1,148	2	..	83	13	9	1·8
West Ward	221	199	..	..	21	1	..	0·5
WILTS.								
Alderbury	781	707	..	..	59	6	9	1·9
Amesbury	231	208	..	..	18	2	3	2·2
Bradford	379	351	..	..	26	..	2	0·5
Calne	235	215	..	..	17	3	..	1·3
Chippenham	638	578	1	..	46	4	9	2·0
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett.	361	322	..	..	26	3	10	3·6
Devizes	671	611	..	..	44	8	8	2·4
Highworth and Swindon	1,343	1,182	..	..	108	24	29	3·9
Malmesbury	483	421	..	..	36	10	16	5·4
Marlborough	263	240	..	..	22	..	1	0·4
Melksham	574	521	..	..	46	3	4	1·2
Mere	231	210	..	..	19	1	1	0·9
Pewsey	358	317	..	..	31	..	10	2·8
Tisbury	252	230	..	..	18	..	4	1·6
Warminster	370	335	..	..	25	4	6	2·7
Westbury and Whorwelsdown.	326	301	..	..	23	..	2	0·6
Wilton	317	293	..	..	23	..	1	0·3

—	Returns, 1879.							
	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Dead. Unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed.	Remaining.	Per-centage of Children not finally accounted for, including Cases postponed.
WORCESTERSHIRE.								
Bromsgrove	1,073	941	1	..	106	8	17	2·3
Droitwich	777	689	..	..	70	3	15	2·3
Dudley	6,004	5,165	2	..	621	35	181	3·6
Evesham	480	419	..	..	42	4	15	4·0
Kidderminster	1,391	1,253	..	..	122	1	15	1·2
King's Norton	3,083	2,553	4	..	253	9	264	8·9
Martley	422	376	..	..	39	1	6	1·7
Pershore	402	363	..	..	34	..	5	1·2
Shipston-on-Stour	572	500	..	..	49	3	20	4·0
Stourbridge	3,133	2,750	..	..	306	7	70	2·5
Tenbury	244	203	..	..	25	8	8	6·6
Upton-on-Severn	501	435	..	..	51	5	10	3·0
Worcester	1,073	885	1	..	111	17	59	7·1
YORKSHIRE, East Riding.								
Beverley	731	633	1	..	62	14	21	4·8
Bridlington	537	469	..	..	57	1	10	2·0
Driffield	668	569	..	..	81	10	8	2·7
Howden	395	350	..	..	37	3	5	2·0
Kingston-upon-Hull	2,911	2,510	4	..	265	15	117	4·5
Patrington	287	252	..	..	26	..	9	3·1
Pocklington	454	397	..	..	40	12	5	3·7
Sculcoates	3,598	3,115	4	..	304	22	153	4·9
Skirlaugh	323	284	1	..	32	2	4	1·9
York	2,460	1,942	1	..	231	14	272	11·6
YORKSHIRE, North Riding.								
Aysgarth	165	141	..	..	19	..	5	3·0
Bedale	293	265	..	..	16	2	10	4·1
Easingwold	224	204	1	..	14	2	3	2·2
Guisborough	1,549	1,371	1	..	141	4	35	2·3
Helmsley Blackmoor	180	168	..	..	10	1	1	1·1
Kirkby Moorside	173	159	..	..	13	..	1	0·6
Leyburn	241	218	..	..	18	1	4	2·1
Malton	738	615	..	..	76	10	37	6·4
Middlesbrough	3,424	3,004	1	..	300	17	102	3·5
Northallerton	385	346	1	..	29	1	8	2·3
Pickering	376	317	..	..	42	3	14	4·5
Reeth	153	126	2	..	19	3	3	3·9
Richmond	409	363	..	..	34	8	4	2·9
Scarborough	1,375	1,162	1	..	129	31	52	6·0
Stokesley	380	337	..	..	38	..	5	1·3
Thirsk	417	375	..	..	31	1	10	2·6
Whitby	888	768	1	..	85	10	24	3·8
YORKSHIRE, West Riding.								
Barnsley	3,280	2,769	2	..	327	38	144	5·5
Bramley	1,894	1,666	..	..	171	10	47	3·0
Bradford	6,246	5,082	3	..	682	4	475	7·7
Bierley, North	4,307	3,661	1	..	422	36	187	5·2
Dewsbury	5,433	4,177	3	..	545	63	645	13·0
Doncaster	1,823	1,590	2	..	196	5	30	1·9
Ecclesall Bierlow	4,076	3,507	3	..	342	36	188	5·5
Goole	714	637	..	..	60	1	16	2·4
Halifax	5,426	4,696	1	..	461	86	182	4·9

—	Returns, 1879.							
	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Dead. Unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed.	Remaining.	Per-centage of Children not finally accounted for, including Cases postponed.
YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING—*cont.*								
Hemsworth	349	306	..	..	26	..	17	4·9
Holbeck	983	863	..	..	92	7	21	2·8
Huddersfield	4,862	4,369	2	..	430	14	47	1·3
Hunslet	2,385	1,976	..	..	286	44	79	5·2
Keighley	1,970	479	1	..	177	20	1,293	66·6
Knaresborough	659	562	6	..	52	8	31	5·9
Leeds	6,914	6,135	2	..	650	13	114	1·8
Ouseburn, Great	361	338	..	..	20	1	2	0·8
Pateley Bridge	299	285	1	..	13	..	..	0·0
Penistone	621	543	1	..	53	7	17	3·9
Pontefract	2,056	1,712	..	..	194	6	144	7·3
Ripon	497	421	..	..	58	..	18	3·6
Rotherham	2,946	2,568	2	..	248	24	104	4·3
Saddleworth	756	657	..	..	69	2	28	4·0
Sedbergh	129	111	..	..	14	3	1	3·1
Selby	503	437	..	..	54	6	6	2·4
Settle	443	408	..	..	29	2	4	1·4
Sheffield	7,029	5,910	3	..	736	46	334	5·4
Skipton	1,235	987	13	..	132	31	72	8·3
Tadcaster	778	663	..	..	84	3	28	4·0
Thorne	521	446	..	..	54	3	18	4·0
Wakefield	3,376	2,821	1	..	308	6	240	7·3
Wetherby	441	365	1	..	37	10	28	8·6
Wharfedale	1,594	1,339	1	..	135	21	98	7·5
Wortley	1,338	1,147	1	..	125	16	49	4·9
ANGLESEY.								
Anglesey	416	359	..	..	46	..	11	2·6
Holyhead	569	505	..	..	43	3	18	3·7
BRECKNOCKSHIRE.								
Brecknock	529	471	..	..	46	1	11	2·3
Builth	296	265	..	..	24	1	6	2·4
Crickhowell	603	503	..	..	68	13	19	5·3
Hay	320	273	..	..	37	2	8	3·1
CARDIGANSHIRE.								
Aberaeron	353	308	..	..	29	4	12	4·5
Aberystwith	724	658	..	..	42	5	19	3·3
Cardigan	465	428	..	..	30	4	3	1·5
Lampeter	318	286	..	..	23	..	9	2·8
Tregaron	300	264	..	..	26	7	3	3·3
CARMARTHENSHIRE.								
Carmarthen	1,091	1,000	..	..	70	2	19	1·9
Llanelly	1,636	1,487	..	..	139	..	10	0·6
Llandilo Fawr	575	517	..	..	45	4	9	2·3
Llandovery	445	375	..	..	63	2	5	1·6
Newcastle-in-Emlyn	535	491	..	..	39	2	3	0·9

—	Returns, 1879.							
	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Dead. Unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed.	Remaining.	Per-centage of Children not finally accounted for, including Cases postponed.
CARNARVONSHIRE.								
Bangor and Beaumaris	1,161	1,042	3	..	97	2	17	1·6
Carnarvon	1,483	1,263	..	..	156	9	55	4·3
Conway	550	477	..	..	51	13	9	4·0
Pwllheli	668	595	..	..	54	10	9	2·8
DENBIGH.								
Llanrwst	439	368	..	..	50	16	5	4·8
Ruthin	376	342	..	..	28	..	6	1·6
Wrexham	1,873	1,669	..	..	160	13	31	2·3
FLINT.								
Asaph, St.	856	764	..	..	80	4	8	1·4
Hawarden	543	486	..	..	43	5	9	2·6
Holywell	1,443	1,255	1	..	129	12	46	4·0
GLAMORGAN.								
Bridgend and Cowbridge	1,342	1,142	..	..	122	14	64	5·8
Cardiff	3,664	3,070	2	1	336	12	243	7·0
Gower	354	323	..	..	24	4	3	2·0
Merthyr Tydfil	3,471	3,104	1	..	290	22	54	2·2
Neath	1,853	1,664	1	..	146	5	37	2·3
Pontardawe	738	634	..	..	82	10	12	3·0
Pontypridd	3,594	3,109	..	..	364	14	107	3·4
Swansea	3,520	3,160	..	..	275	29	56	2·4
MERIONETH.								
Bala	184	156	..	..	20	3	5	4·3
Corwen	487	411	..	..	45	4	27	6·4
Dolgelley	505	446	..	..	49	6	4	2·0
Festiniog	1,078	932	..	..	107	22	17	3·6
MONTGOMERY.								
Llanfyllin	556	485	..	..	53	14	4	3·2
Machynlleth	394	334	..	..	31	13	16	7·4
Forden	545	460	..	..	57	12	16	5·1
Newtown and Llanidloes	862	681	..	..	76	7	98	12·2
PEMBROKE.								
Haverfordwest	981	856	..	..	92	9	24	3·4
Narberth	632	558	..	..	49	3	22	4·0
Pembroke	983	866	..	..	78	30	9	4·0
RADNOR.								
Knighton	372	316	..	..	37	8	11	5·1
Rhayader	195	169	..	..	21	4	1	2·6

No. 79.

LIST (alphabetically arranged) of 303 UNIONS inspected during the Year 1881, with reference to the PROCEEDINGS under the Vaccination Acts, 1867 and 1871, and an ACCOUNT of the AWARDS made to the respective PUBLIC VACCINATORS out of Moneys voted by Parliament for that Purpose.

Union.	No. of Vaccination Districts in the Union.	No. of respective Vaccination Contractors recommended for Award.		Range of Awards in each Union.		Total Sum awarded in the Union.	Inspector.
		1st Class Award.	2nd Class Award.	Minimum.	Maximum.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aberaeron	2	2	..	13 13 0	14 4 0	27 17 0	Mr. Spear.
Aberystwith	4	4	..	10 17 0	17 8 0	59 13 0	Do.
Albans, St.	4	2	..	26 10 0	29 14 0	56 4 0	„ Power.
Alcester	5	2	..	4 15 0	12 16 0	17 11 0	Dr. Parsons.
Alderbury	5	4	..	3 6 0	31 19 0	53 6 0	„ Blaxall.
Altrincham	6	5	..	6 6 0	29 3 0	61 17 0	„ Beard.
Amesbury	2	2	..	6 0 0	11 15 0	17 15 0	„ Blaxall.
Anglesey	3	2	..	8 0 0	13 6 0	21 6 0	„ Parsons.
Asaph, St.	5	1	..	..	..	14 13 0	Do.
Ashford, East	7	6	..	2 1 0	7 13	33 11 0	„ Stevens.
Ashford, West	3	2	..	5 2 0	9 19 0	15 1 0	Do.
Ashton-under-Lyne	12	7	..	4 5 0	56 4 0	195 15 0	„ Beard.
Aston	7	6	..	2 11 0	113 7 0	382 17 0	„ Parsons.
Atherstone	2	1	..	..	..	20 17 0	Do.
Auckland	9	8	..	11 9 0	31 12 0	160 12 0	Mr. Spear.
Austell, Saint	7	5	..	4 12 0	21 13 0	61 13 0	Dr. Ballard.
Bala	1	1	..	..	..	13 0 0	„ Parsons.
Banbury	7	3	..	3 18 0	11 3 0	23 8 0	„ Blaxall.
Bangor and Beaumaris.	5	1	..	..	..	26 14 0	„ Parsons.
Barnet	5	2	..	6 19 0	15 11 0	22 10 0	Mr. Power.
Barton-upon-Irwell	6	5	..	3 16 0	55 17 0	124 14 0	Dr. Beard.
Battle	6	3	..	3 1 0	8 16 0	17 4 0	„ Stevens.
Beaminster	5	3	..	1 17 0	7 4 0	12 10 0	„ Blaxall.
Berkhampstead	3	2	..	12 7 0	14 12 0	26 19 0	Mr. Power.
Bethnal Green	2	2	..	76 18 0	194 10 0	271 8 0	Dr. Stevens.
Bicester	7	3	..	2 18 0	12 6 0	22 17 0	„ Blaxall.
Bierley, North	13	9	..	7 1 0	23 13 0	117 17 0	„ Beard.
Billericay	5	3	..	2 8 0	7 8 0	14 12 0	„ Airy.
Birkenhead	2	2	..	36 9 0	109 16 0	146 5 0	„ Beard.
Birmingham	1	1	..	..	..	253 16 0	„ Stevens.
Bishop Stortford	7	3	..	7 5 0	20 2 0	35 10 0	Mr. Power.
Blackburn	10	6	..	14 8 0	41 14 0	167 16 0	Dr. Beard.
Blandford	4	2	..	3 17 0	6 14 0	10 11 0	„ Blaxall.
Blean	4	2	..	4 3 0	12 8 0	16 11 0	„ Stevens.
Bodmin	7	4	..	4 13 0	13 18 0	31 14 0	„ Ballard.
Bolton	8	7	..	3 19 0	131 1 0	318 6 0	„ Beard.
Brackley	5	1	..	..	..	4 9 0	„ Parsons.
Bradford (Wilts)	3	2	..	3 16 0	12 13 0	16 9 0	„ Blaxall.
Bradford (Yorks.)	4	3	..	41 6 0	60 0 0	155 13 0	„ Beard.
Braintree	7	5	..	4 12 0	17 7 0	49 4 0	„ Airy.
Brecknock	3	1	1	2 18 8	26 0 0	28 18 8	Mr. Spear.
Bridge	5	4	..	4 10 0	6 13 0	21 5 0	Dr. Stevens.
Bridgend and Cowbridge.	4	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. Spear.
Bridport	4	3	..	4 16 0	21 11 0	32 1 0	Dr. Blaxall.
Brighton	2	2	..	65 9 0	79 3 0	144 12 0	„ Stevens.
Bristol	1	1	..	..	..	40 5 0	Do.
Bromley	5	5	..	2 15 0	19 7 0	57 19 0	Do.
Builth	1	1	..	..	..	20 14 0	Mr. Spear.
Buntingford	2	2	..	9 2 0	10 8 0	19 10 0	„ Power.
Burnley	7	6	..	1 4 0	44 17 0	89 17 0	Dr. Beard.
Bury	6	3	..	27 18 0	48 9 0	104 6 0	Do.

Union.	No. of Vaccination Districts in the Union.	No. of respective Vaccination Contractors recommended for Award.		Range of Awards in each Union.		Total Sum awarded in the Union.	Inspector.
		1st Class Award.	2nd Class Award.	Minimum.	Maximum.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Calne	1	..	..	..	..	..	Dr. Blaxall.
Camberwell	5	5	..	2 14 0	90 4 0	269 17 0	„ Stevens.
Cambridge	1	..	..	..	..	..	„ Airy.
Camelford	2	1	..	..	..	20 4 0	„ Ballard.
Canterbury	1	1	..	..	..	24 18 0	„ Stevens.
Cardiff	6	3	..	2 0 0	47 5 0	79 8 0	Mr. Spear.
Cardigan	3	3	..	11 3 0	15 16 0	40 12 0	Do.
Carmarthen	8	7	..	2 4 0	23 1 0	79 14 0	Do.
Carnarvon	5	..	..	..	..	..	Dr. Parsons.
Caxton and Arrington	3	..	..	7 9 0	9 13 0	25 7 0	„ Airy.
Cerne	4	1	..	..	..	1 4 0	„ Blaxall.
Chailey	4	3	..	0 18 0	8 16 0	16 14 0	„ Stevens.
Chelmsford	10	8	..	3 3 0	14 2 0	55 3 0	„ Airy.
Chelsea	2	2	..	31 3 0	89 16 0	120 19 0	„ Stevens.
Chester	3	1	..	..	..	7 1 0	„ Beard.
Chester-le-Street	2	2	..	57 8 0	72 7 0	129 15 0	Mr. Spear.
Chesterton	8	5	..	6 1 0	12 8 0	44 10 0	Dr. Airy.
Chichester	1	1	..	..	..	10 2 0	„ Stevens.
Chippenham	7	4	..	2 8 0	16 0 0	29 3 0	„ Blaxall.
Chipping Norton	4	3	..	5 19 0	14 12 0	29 2 0	Do.
Chorlton	12	11	..	4 16 0	51 1 0	280 10 0	„ Beard.
Colchester	1	1	..	..	..	45 0 0	„ Airy.
Columb, St., Major	6	3	..	12 2 0	14 7 0	39 11 0	„ Ballard.
Congleton	4	3	..	7 7 0	37 16 0	71 17 0	„ Beard.
Conway	2	..	..	..	..	..	„ Parsons.
Corwen	3	..	..	..	..	..	Do.
Cranbrook	6	4	..	2 0 0	5 15 0	14 14 0	„ Stevens.
Crickhowell	2	1	..	..	..	12 11 0	Mr. Spear.
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett.	3	2	..	6 15 0	19 8 0	26 3 0	Dr. Blaxall.
Cuckfield	6	5	..	2 13 0	11 4 0	36 15 0	„ Stevens.
Dartford	5	5	..	13 1 0	29 17 0	107 2 0	Do.
Derby	2	1	..	..	..	60 16 0	„ Beard.
Devizes	6	3	..	6 3 0	17 6 0	33 7 0	„ Blaxall.
Dewsbury	11	7	..	10 10 0	39 6 0	135 2 0	„ Beard.
Dolgelly	5	4	..	5 12 0	8 14 0	30 6 0	„ Parsons.
Dorchester	6	3	..	4 9 0	6 10 0	16 17 0	„ Blaxall.
Dover	4	2	..	2 10 0	5 13 0	8 3 0	„ Stevens.
Dunmow	6	3	..	6 9 0	8 12 0	22 13 0	„ Airy.
Durham	5	2	..	24 18 0	33 7 0	58 5 0	Mr. Spear.
Easington	5	2	..	28 4 0	41 14 0	69 18 0	Do.
Eastbourne	4	4	..	2 13 0	32 17 0	42 13 0	Dr. Stevens.
East Grinstead	6	5	..	4 0 0	9 0 0	33 18 0	Do.
Eastry	7	7	..	3 7 0	12 9 0	55 6 0	Do.
East Preston	3	2	..	11 15 0	15 7 0	27 2 0	Do.
Elham	5	4	..	5 10 0	38 14 0	64 15 0	Do.
Ely	7	4	..	0 3 0	9 12 0	19 11 0	„ Airy.
Epping	10	5	..	4 3 0	9 12 0	29 17 0	Do.
Exeter	1	1	..	..	..	49 10 0	„ Stevens.
Falmouth	4	1	..	..	..	5 15 0	„ Ballard.
Faversham	4	1	..	2 14 0	39 0 0	67 19 0	„ Stevens.
Festiniog	4	..	..	..	..	..	„ Parsons.
Foleshill	5	..	..	..	..	..	Do.
Forden	4	..	..	..	..	..	Do.
Fylde, The	5	4	..	10 4 0	19 7 0	59 6 0	„ Beard.
Gateshead	5	2	..	25 2 0	94 18 0	120 0 0	Mr. Spear.
George, St., in the East.	1	1	..	..	..	96 9 0	Dr. Stevens.
Germans, St.	6	2	..	6 8 0	13 5 0	19 13 0	„ Ballard.
Gower	2	2	..	8 0	20 9 0	29 17 0	Mr. Spear.
Gravesend and Milton	1	1	..	..	.	30 13	Dr Steven

Union.	No. of Vaccination Districts in the Union.	No. of respective Vaccination Contractors recommended for Award.		Range of Awards in each Union.		Total Sum awarded in the Union.	Inspector.
		1st Class Award.	2nd Class Award.	Minimum.	Maximum.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Hackney	4	3	..	30 16 0	66 16 0	145 6 0	Dr. Stevens.
Hailsham	7	4	..	2 3 0	4 9 0	14 4 0	Do.
Halstead	5	3	..	5 16 0	12 18 0	25 8 0	„ Airy.
Hardingstone	3	1	2	2 1 4	6 5 0	12 15 0	„ Parsons.
Hartlepool	3	2	..	2 18 0	29 0 0	31 18 0	Mr. Spear.
Haslingden	6	5	..	13 6 0	39 5 0	135 9 0	Dr. Beard.
Hastings	2	2	..	1 0 0	49 5 0	50 5 0	„ Stevens.
Hatfield	3	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. Power.
Haverfordwest	4	1	..	..	..	13 15 0	„ Spear.
Hawarden	3	2	..	17 4 0	20 13 0	37 17 0	Dr. Parsons.
Hay	3	3	..	6 17 0	9 14 0	24 10 0	Mr. Spear.
Headington	2	2	..	9 19 0	49 0 0	58 19 0	Dr. Blaxall.
Helston	4	3	..	13 2 0	29 1 0	58 13 0	„ Ballard.
Hemel Hempstead	4	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. Power.
Henley	6	3	..	4 8 0	5 3 0	14 2 0	Dr. Blaxall.
Hertford	5	1	..	..	..	18 5 0	Mr. Power.
Highworth and Swindon.	4	..	..	..	..	..	Dr. Blaxall.
Hitchin	5	5	..	14 18 0	30 0 0	97 3 0	Mr. Power.
Hollingbourn	6	5	..	2 13 0	8 0 0	24 13 0	Dr. Stevens.
Holyhead	3	2	..	8 8 0	16 17 0	25 5 0	„ Parsons.
Holywell	5	3	..	22 2 0	37 18 0	92 17 0	Do.
Hoo	1	1	..	..	..	9 1 0	„ Stevens.
Horsham	6	6	..	2 13 0	21 14 0	51 18 0	Do.
Houghton-le-Spring	3	3	..	18 6 0	38 13 0	78 6 0	Mr. Spear.
Hoxne	8	7	..	0 12 0	9 6 0	29 7 0	Dr. Airy.
Huddersfield	16	10	..	2 18 0	32 5 0	155 3 0	„ Beard.
Hunslet	3	2	..	1 15 0	62 16 0	64 11 0	Do.
Huntingdon	5	5	..	5 12 0	15 0 0	44 5 0	„ Airy.
Islington, St. Mary	5	3	..	41 11 0	79 16 0	184 10 0	Dr. Stevens.
Ives, St.	5	5	..	1 8 0	10 1 0	30 4 0	„ Airy.
Knighton	5	3	..	5 5 0	6 8 0	17 7 0	Mr. Spear.
Lambeth	5	4	..	16 18 0	89 11 0	209 8 0	Dr. Stevens.
Lampeter	2	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. Spear.
Lanchester	4	3	..	7 1 0	58 10 0	89 7 0	Do.
Launceston	8	..	..	..	..	..	Dr. Ballard.
Leeds	7	7	..	2 4 0	53 13 0	169 2 0	„ Stevens.
Lewes	1	1	..	..	..	13 3 0	Do.
Lewisham	5	5	..	7 2 0	24 17 0	87 13 0	Do.
Lexden and Winstree	10	9	..	1 2 0	10 17 0	47 19 0	„ Airy.
Linton	3	1	..	..	..	8 16 0	Do.
Liskeard	6	3	..	5 10 0	17 15 0	30 17 0	„ Ballard.
Liverpool	3	3	..	49 10 0	98 14 0	224 3 0	„ Stevens.
Llandilo Fawr	4	3	..	5 13 0	20 15 0	41 0 0	Mr. Spear.
Llandovery	2	..	..	..	..	..	Do.
Llanelly	3	1	..	..	..	76 5 0	Do.
Llanfyllin	5	..	..	..	..	..	Dr. Parsons.
Llanrwst	2	1	..	..	..	15 15 0	Do.
London, City of	2	2	..	21 8 0	22 11 0	43 19 0	„ Stevens.
Macclesfield	6	6	..	1 16 0	55 13 0	100 12 0	„ Beard.
Machynlleth	5	..	..	..	..	..	„ Parsons.
Maidstone	5	5	..	3 10 0	62 4 0	91 8 0	„ Stevens.
Maldon	8	4	..	6 2 0	10 10 0	34 18 0	„ Airy.
Malling	4	3	..	12 3 0	17 10 0	44 12 0	„ Stevens.
Malmesbury	4	3	..	7 3 0	9 11 0	24 7 0	„ Blaxall.
Manchester	3	2	..	41 1 0	57 4 0	98 5 0	„ Stevens.
Marlborough	2	2	..	3 19 0	12 9 0	16 8 0	„ Blaxall.
Marylebone, Saint	1	1	..	..	..	134 15 0	„ Stevens.
Medway	3	3	..	32 2 0	51 16 0	127 3 0	Do.
Melksham	2	1	..	..	..	22 16 0	„ Blaxall.
Mere	2	2	..	3 19 0	9 6 0	13 5 0	Do.
Meriden	3	2	..	2 2 0	7 16 0	9 18 0	„ Parsons.
Merthyr Tydfil	9	6	..	10 12 0	61 9 0	203 18 0	Mr. Spear.
Midhurst	4	3	..	5 4 0	13 16 0	24 18 0	Dr. Stevens.
Mile End Old Town	2	2	..	63 8 0	103 19 0	167 7 0	Do.
Milton	2	2	..	20 0 0	34 10 0	54 10 0	Do.

Union.	No. of Vaccination Districts in the Union.	No. of respective Vaccination Contractors recommended for Award.		Range of Awards in each Union.		Total Sum awarded in the Union.	Inspector.
		1st Class Award.	2nd Class Award.	Minimum.	Maximum.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nantwich	8	4	..	5 7 0	43 15 0	71 9 0	Dr. Beard.
Narberth	4	1	..	..	..	12 11 0	Mr. Spear.
Neath	7	3	..	5 16 0	30 11 0	57 6 0	Do.
Neots, St.	6	4	..	2 9 0	13 2 0	29 9 0	Dr. Airy.
Newcastle-in-Emlyn	3	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. Spear.
Newcastle-on-Tyne	3	4	..	27 14 0	51 11 0	144 4 0	Dr. Stevens.
Newhaven	5	5	..	0 18 0	11 5 0	20 7 0	Do.
Newmarket	8	6	..	5 15 0	13 11 0	54 16 0	„ Airy.
Newtown and Llanidloes.	4	2	..	2 8 0	19 4 0	21 12 0	„ Parsons.
North Aylesford	2	2	..	25 7 0	32 11 0	57 18 0	„ Stevens.
North Witchford	4	3	..	6 10 0	16 12 0	31 2 0	„ Airy.
Nuneaton	2	..	..	..	..	..	„ Parsons.
Oldham	6	3	..	12 11 0	35 14 0	65 3 0	„ Beard.
Ongar	6	..	..	..	..	..	„ Airy.
Ormskirk	7	3	..	7 11 0	47 18 0	63 15 0	„ Beard.
Orsett	6	5	..	3 5 0	11 18 0	36 9 0	„ Airy.
Oxford	1	1	..	..	..	42 15 0	„ Blaxall.
Paddington	2	2	..	42 17 0	50 16 0	93 13 0	„ Stevens.
Pancras, St.	1	1	..	..	..	306 13 0	Do.
Pembroke	6	2	..	22 13 0	39 8 0	62 1 0	Mr. Spear.
Penzance	5	3	..	10 16 0	34 7 0	70 4 0	Dr. Ballard.
Petworth	4	4	..	3 3 0	7 2 0	20 9 0	„ Stevens.
Pewsey	5	2	..	2 12 0	10 4 0	12 16 0	„ Blaxall.
Pontardawe	2	2	..	29 1 0	31 3 0	60 4 0	Mr. Spear.
Pontypridd	8	2	..	10 1 0	13 5 0	23 6 0	Do.
Poole	4	3	..	5 4 0	12 0 0	23 8 0	Dr. Blaxall.
Potterspury	4	1	..	..	..	18 17 0	„ Parsons.
Prescot	8	4	..	9 15 0	68 2 0	176 9 0	„ Beard.
Prestwich	6	4	..	5 6 0	86 14 0	180 11 0	Do.
Pwllheli	5	3	..	7 11 0	9 16 0	25 3 0	„ Parsons.
Redruth	6	4	..	18 3 0	29 16 0	91 6 0	„ Ballard.
Rhayader	2	1	..	..	..	5 7 0	Mr. Spear.
Risbridge	5	3	..	5 5 0	8 2 0	18 18 0	Dr. Airy.
Rochdale	6	5	..	3 5 0	80 15 0	120 17 0	„ Beard.
Rochford	5	4	..	2 7 0	17 11 0	37 0 0	„ Airy.
Romford	7	3	..	3 8 0	26 12 0	52 15 0	Do.
Romney Marsh	3	2	..	1 14 0	5 12 0	7 6 0	„ Stevens.
Royston	6	2	..	19 6 0	28 17 0	48 3 0	„ Thorne.
Rugby	8	..	..	..	..	..	„ Parsons.
Runcorn	4	3	..	7 12 0	17 7 0	38 3 0	„ Beard.
Ruthin	3	..	..	..	..	..	„ Parsons.
Rye	3	2	..	6 2 0	15 13 0	21 15 0	„ Stevens.
Saffron Walden	7	4	..	1 15 0	18 17 0	34 4 0	„ Airy.
Salford	3	3	..	63 10 0	144 1 0	331 11 0	„ Stevens.
Samford	5	3	..	2 18 0	11 13 0	22 7 0	„ Airy.
Saviour, St.	5	5	..	43 12 0	69 18 0	284 2 0	„ Stevens.
Sedgefield	4	1	..	..	..	10 9 0	Mr. Spear.
Sevenoaks	6	5	..	3 7 0	10 6 0	38 17 0	Dr. Stevens.
Shaftesbury	3	1	..	..	..	12 3 0	„ Blaxall.
Sheffield	6	6	..	12 10 0	58 1 0	202 7 0	„ Stevens.
Sheppey	2	2	..	6 11 0	28 17 0	35 8 0	Do.
Sherborne	3	2	..	3 1 0	6 2 0	9 3 0	„ Blaxall.
Solihull	4	2	..	6 6 0	12 13 0	18 19 0	„ Parsons.
Southam	4	2	..	1 0 0	8 3 0	9 3 0	Do.
Steyning	5	5	..	6 5 0	36 14 0	80 9 0	„ Stevens.
Stockton	3	2	..	6 4 0	50 13 0	56 17 0	Mr. Spear.
Stratford-on-Avon	7	4	..	1 13 0	15 1 0	29 13 0	Dr. Parsons.
Stratton	2	1	..	..	..	14 15 0	„ Ballard.
Sturminster	4	3	..	4 0 0	8 7 0	17 4 0	„ Blaxall.
Sunderland	5	3	..	8 2 0	42 18 0	80 6 0	Mr. Spear.
Swansea	3	3	..	31 14 0	120 9 0	259 10 0	Do.

Union.	No. of Vaccination Districts in the Union.	No. of respective Vaccination Contractors recommended for Award.		Range of Awards in each Union.		Total Sum awarded in the Union.	Inspector.
		1st Class Award.	2nd Class Award.	Minimum.	Maximum.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Tarvin	2	1	..	..	..	9 18 0	Dr. Beard.
Tendring	11	7	..	4 11 0	15 13 0	58 12 0	„ Airy.
Tenterden	6	3	..	3 12 0	7 18 0	16 3 0	„ Stevens.
Thakeham	2	2	..	9 8 0	12 11 0	21 19 0	Do.
Thame	6	3	..	0 9 0	10 10 0	18 7 0	„ Blaxall.
Thanet, Isle of	4	4	..	10 5 0	39 10 0	83 1 0	„ Stevens.
Ticehurst	8	4	..	0 17 0	8 13 0	21 0 0	Do.
Tisbury	3	1	..	..	..	6 11 0	„ Blaxall.
Tonbridge	6	4	..	6 18 0	23 5 0	49 10 0	„ Stevens.
Towcester	4	1	..	..	..	10 9 0	„ Parsons.
Toxteth Park	2	2	..	45 18 0	142 15 0	188 13 0	„ Stevens.
Tregaron	2	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. Spear.
Truro	7	2	..	4 16 0	7 0 0	11 16 0	Dr. Ballard.
Uckfield	6	6	..	1 13 0	12 2 0	55 1 0	„ Stevens.
Wakefield	6	5	..	8 12 0	53 14 0	151 11 0	„ Beard.
Wandsworth and Clapham.	7	6	..	12 4 0	125 14 0	302 0 0	„ Stevens.
Ware	8	4	..	3 8 0	18 6 0	40 10 0	Mr. Power.
Wareham and Purbeck	7	3	..	5 13 0	6 13 0	18 4 0	Dr. Blaxall.
Warminster	5	5	..	2 15 0	13 1 0	30 10 0	Do.
Warrington	4	3	..	8 8 0	89 8 0	134 5 0	„ Beard.
Warwick	3	1	..	..	..	16 15 0	„ Parsons.
Watford	5	2	..	12 8 0	15 12 0	28 0 0	Mr. Power.
Weardale	5	4	..	2 5 0	17 5 0	35 13 0	„ Spear.
Welwyn	1	1	..	..	..	6 18 0	„ Power.
Westbourne	3	3	..	1 17 0	7 18 0	14 19 0	Dr. Stevens.
Westbury and Whorwelsdown.	4	4	..	2 15 0	15 14 0	25 3 0	„ Blaxall.
West Derby	6	4	..	13 12 0	182 15 0	387 14 0	„ Stevens.
West Firle	3	3	..	1 7 0	2 6 0	5 12 0	Do.
West Ham	9	7	..	6 19 0	98 15 0	305 10 0	„ Airy.
West Hampnett	5	3	..	4 14 0	14 7 0	25 1 0	„ Stevens.
Weymouth	6	3	..	1 5 0	23 9 0	37 8 0	„ Blaxall.
Whittlesey	2	2	..	7 0 0	7 10 0	14 10 0	„ Airy.
Wigan	8	6	..	27 18 0	107 14 0	318 5 0	„ Beard.
Wilton	4	2	..	5 6 0	9 16 0	15 2 0	„ Blaxall.
Wimborne and Cranborne.	4	1	..	..	..	16 3 0	Do.
Wirrall	4	2	..	13 7 0	17 10 0	30 17 0	„ Beard.
Wisbeach	14	8	..	2 6 0	16 10 0	54 9 0	„ Airy.
Witney	4	1	..	..	..	13 9 0	„ Blaxall.
Woodbridge	4	3	..	8 5 0	14 5 0	34 7 0	„ Airy.
Woodstock	5	2	..	6 4 0	6 7 0	12 11 0	„ Blaxall.
Woolwich	3	4	..	2 5 0	45 14 0	101 13 0	„ Stevens.
Wrexham	5	3	..	8 1 0	83 6 0	100 11 0	„ Parsons.
Total	1,289	808	3	—	—	16,836 19 8	

Supplementary List of Awards made in 1881 to Public Vaccinators in a Union which was inspected in 1880.

Northwich	7	4	..	2 3 0	34 5 0	66 5 0	Dr. Beard.

No. 80.

Statistics of the National Vaccine Establishment and Educational Vaccinating Stations.

I.—Staff at end of 1881.

N.B.—The Stations named in *italics* are Educational Vaccinating Stations authorised by the Local Government Board.

——	Name.	Vaccinating Stations.	Days and Hours of Attendance.
Vaccinators supplying lymph for the public service and salaried from the Parliamentary grant.	1. Dr. R. Cory	*Victoria Hall* -	Tues., Thurs.; 1.
	2. Mr. W. E. G. Pearse	*Tottenham Court Chapel.*	Mon., Wednes.; 1.
Parochial and other Vaccinators not salaried from the Parliamentary grant, but contributing lymph at a fixed rate of payment.	1. Mr. E. S. Guest	*Manchester* -	Monday; 2.
	2–6. Dr. E. Robinson	*Birmingham* -	Monday; 11. Tuesday; 11. Wednesday; 11. Wednesday; 2. Thursday; 11.
	7. Mr. Roger Parker	*Liverpool* -	Thursday; 2.30.
	8. Mr. E. L. Webb	*Pimlico* -	Thursday; 10.
	9. Mr. J. Hawthorn	*Newcastle-on-Tyne.*	Wednesday; 3.
	10. Mr. W. E. G. Pearse	*Westminster* -	Tuesday; 2.
	11–12. Mr. W. A. Sumner	*Marylebone* -	Tuesday; 2. Wednesday; 10.
	13. Mr. C. T. Blackman	*Whitechapel* -	Wednesday; 11.
	14. Mr. F. Holmes	*Leeds* -	Tuesday; 2.30.
	15. Dr. E. Lynes	Coventry -	Tuesday; 12.
	16. Dr. H. Thomson	*Glasgow* -	Monday; 12.
	17. Vacant	*Exeter* -	—
	18. Mr. R. W. Dunn	*Strand* -	Thursday; 11.
	19. Mr. M. Brownfield	Bromley, Middlesex.	Tuesday; 3.
	20. Mr. W. Skinner	*Sheffield* -	Tuesday; 3.
	21. Dr. A. C. Clarke	Salford -	Thursday; 2.
	22. Mr. N. Miskin	Waterloo -	Tuesday; 2.
	23. Mr. T. F. Morrish	Toxteth Park -	Tuesday; 11.
	24. Dr. J. O. Affleck	*Edinburgh* -	Wednes., Sat.; 1.
	25. Dr. R. Cory	*St. Thomas's Hospital.*	Wednes.; 11.30.
	26. Dr. D. C. McVail	*Glasgow West* -	Monday; 1.
Teachers of Vaccination not supplying lymph.	Dr. W. Husband	*Edinburgh* -	Wednes., Sat.; 12.
	Dr. R. D. Tannahill	*Glasgow* -	Mon., Thurs.; 12.
	Mr. H. Lawrence	*Bristol* -	Wednesday; 10.
	Mr. J. Gittins	*Horsleydown* -	Monday; 2.

II.—Sources and Amount of Lymph Supply in 1881.

N.B.—The Stations named in *italics* are Educational Vaccinating Stations authorised by the Local Government Board.

	Vaccinating Stations.	Number of Vaccinations performed at the Stations respectively.		Number of Charges of Lymph supplied from the Stations respectively.	
		Primary.	Re-vaccinations.	Charged Ivory Points.	Charged Tubes each estimated as equal to 10 Ivory Points.
Vaccinators salaried from the Parliamentary grant.	1. *Victoria Hall* -	377	471	4,983	—
	2. *Tottenham Court Chapel.*	891	371	160*	577
	Total -	1,268	842	5,143	577
Parochial and other Vaccinators not salaried from the Parliamentary grant, but contributing lymph at a fixed rate of payment.	1. *Manchester*† -				
	2–6. *Birmingham* -	6,218	459	—	4,406
	7. *Liverpool* -	1,567	187	—	999
	8. *Pimlico* - -	653	622	—	751
	9. *Newcastle-on-Tyne.*	649	23	—	981
	10. *Westminster* -	918	524	—	534
	11–12. *Marylebone* -	1,601	975	—	434
	13. *Whitechapel* -	1,844	396	—	329
	14. *Leeds* - - -	1,063	—	—	435
	15. Coventry -	997	5	—	1,249
	16. *Glasgow* -	950	3	—	478
	17. *Exeter*‡ - -	199	7	—	—
	18. *Strand* - -	434	441	—	—
	19. Bromley - -	1,583	269	—	126
	20. *Sheffield* - -	1,240	—	—	149
	21. Salford - -	802	—	—	1,307
	22. Waterloo -	704	159	—	1,541
	23. Toxteth Park -	1,788	80	—	2,099
	24. *Edinburgh* -	1,101	13	—	93
	25. *St. Thomas's Hospital.*	635	196	—	537
	26. *Glasgow West* -	629	—	—	494
	Total -	25,575	4,359	—	16,942
	Grand Total -	26,843	5,201	5,143	17,519

* This number includes 40 charged glasses, each estimated as equal to four charged ivory points.

† No information received from this station.

‡ For four months only.

II.—Sources and Amount of Lymph, &c.—*continued.*

During the year, additional supplies (to the extent of 9,038 charged tubes) were obtained from the following gentlemen :—

Mr. C. C. Claremont, Hampstead Road.
Mr. W. Kempster, Battersea East.
Mr. G. A. H. Hepworth, Gloucester.
Mr. J. H. Webster, Nottingham.
Dr. H. Cuolahan, St. Olaves.
Mr. J. Oakman, Battersea West.
Mr. W. Arthur, Kennington.
Dr. M. A. Macdonnell, Toxteth Park.
Mr. H. May, Aston.
Mr. T. Harper, Plymouth.
Dr. J. F. Porter, Bow.
Mr. W. F. Carter, Bedminster.
Mr. H. W. Newton, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Mr. W. H. W. Wilkinson, Liverpool Road.
Mr. J. P. Purvis, Greenwich.
Mr. J. W. Kay, St. George's-in-the-East.
Dr. N. E. Roberts, Toxteth Park.
Dr. T. N. Orchard, Pendleton.
Mr. T. M. Johnson, Salford.

III.—Distribution of Lymph, 1881

Number of applications :	
From Medical Practitioners in England and Wales -	11,531
„ „ „ Scotland - -	209
„ the Army - - - - -	504
„ the Navy and from the Emigration Department -	73
„ India and the Colonies - - - -	160
„ Diplomatic and other Foreign Services - -	87
Total - -	12,564
Supplies sent out :—	
Charged ivory points - - - - -	8,195
„ squares of glass - - - -	40
„ capillary tubes - - - - -	24572

IV. Calf-Lymph, 1881.

Number of applications - - - - -	96
Amount received :—	
Charged points - - - - -	935
„ tubes - - - - - -	39
„ glasses - - - - -	1
Supplies sent out :—	
Charged ivory points - - - - -	470
„ capillary tubes - - - -	30

Appendix H.

Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.

Page

No. 81. The Expenses incurred by Unions and Parishes under section 69 of "The Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867," and the Acts amending the same, during the Half Year ended Lady-day 1880, and repayable from the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund - - - - - - - - 372

No. 82. The Rateable Value and Amount of Contribution assessed on each Union, Parish, and Place in the Metropolis, the Expenditure repayable, and the Net Amounts contributed or received by Unions and Parishes in respect of the Half Year ended Lady-day 1880 - 373

No. 83. The Expenses incurred by Unions and Parishes under section 69 of "The Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867," and the Acts amending the same, during the Half Year ended Michaelmas 1880, and repayable from the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund - - - - - - 374

No. 84. The Rateable Value and Amount of Contribution assessed on each Union, Parish, and Place in the Metropolis, the Expenditure repayable, and the Net Amounts contributed or received by Unions and Parishes in respect of the Half Year ended Michaelmas 1880 - 375

No. 85. The Net Amounts received from the Fund by Unions and Parishes in respect of the Half Year ended at Lady-day 1868, and each of the parochial Years ended at Lady-day 1869–80 - - - - - - 376

No. 86. The Net Amounts contributed to the Fund by Unions, Parishes, and Places in respect of the Half Year ended at Lady-day 1868, and each of the parochial Years ended at Lady-day 1869-80 - - - - 377

No. 87. The Aggregate Expenditure for the under-mentioned purposes charged upon the Fund in respect of the Half Year ended at Lady-day 1868 and each of the Parochial Years from 1869 to 1880 inclusive - - - 378

No. 81.

METROPOLITAN COMMON POOR FUND.—The EXPENSES incurred by the GUARDIANS of the several UNIONS and PARISHES in the METROPOLIS during the Half Year ended at LADY-DAY 1880, for the under-mentioned purposes, and repayable from the METROPOLITAN COMMON POOR FUND.

UNION OR PARISH.	1. Maintenance of Lunatics and Insane Poor.	2. Maintenance of Paupers suffering from Fever or Small-pox.	3. Medicine and Medical and Surgical Appliances.	4. Salaries of Officers.	5. Rations of Officers.	6. Compensation for loss of Office, &c.	7. Registration Fees.	8. Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	9. Maintenance of Pauper Children.	10. Expenses under Houseless Poor Acts.	11. Maintenance of In-door Paupers.	12. Education of Out-door Pauper Children.	13. Total.	14. Excess of Repayments from the Parliamentary Grant over Expenditure for Medicines.	15. Net Amount Repayable.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bethnal Green	2,243	150	182	3,162	684	—	195	222	2,641	—	4,331	14	13,824	—	13,8
Camberwell	1,977	191	13	2,501	776	—	234	214	2,298	654	3,268	59	12,185	—	12,1
Chelsea	1,107	125	346	2,512	521	32	122	173	2,001	—	2,678	1	9,618	—	9,6
Fulham	515	57	115	1,121	197	—	150	212	1,376	555	1,558	28	5,884	—	5,8
George's, St.	1,937	203	—	3,836	1,087	385	168	152	1,852	113	6,146	7	15,886	269	15,6
George, St., in-the-East	1,701	556	148	2,925	829	—	80	109	1,996	160	3,195	—	11,699	—	11,6
Giles, St., in-the-Fields, & St. George, Bloomsbury	643	37	35	1,349	221	—	62	72	1,185	1,229	2,894	—	7,727	—	7,7
Greenwich	972	95	196	2,922	646	62	172	164	2,540	280	3,754	62	11,865	—	11,8
Hackney	1,839	159	317	2,758	582	40	228	213	1,975	254	2,440	70	10,875	—	10,8
Hampstead	287	1	48	584	126	—	39	62	252	—	557	—	1,956	—	1,9
Holborn	4,374	460	205	3,643	1,055	84	218	195	3,219	180	8,372	—	22,005	—	22,0
Islington	1,863	268	304	2,752	512	—	375	302	2,168	200	4,129	147	13,020	—	13,0
Kensington	1,171	229	164	3,892	812	—	178	228	3,122	223	3,054	—	13,073	—	13,0
Lambeth	3,707	339	—	3,542	1,108	97	356	336	3,579	242	4,491	124	17,921	92	17,8
Lewisham	198	27	46	1,052	184	—	71	103	1,035	58	706	13	3,493	—	3,4
London, City of	3,728	87	537	5,379	1,435	317	65	83	2,533	191	5,087	1	19,443	—	19,4
Marylebone, St.	2,421	190	83	2,524	645	—	197	183	3,168	446	6,748	32	16,637	—	16,6
Mile End Old Town	1,319	52	260	1,603	249	—	164	182	1,800	204	2,014	—	7,847	—	7,8
Olave's, St.	2,040	294	2	2,356	875	185	220	207	3,213	262	3,569	66	13,289	—	13,2
Paddington	726	28	136	1,316	287	—	110	162	1,537	105	1,976	21	6,404	—	6,
Pancras, St.	3,377	393	493	4,972	1,134	—	325	346	3,683	129	6,486	—	21,338	—	21,
Poplar	1,147	99	104	3,612	776	—	122	238	2,719	—	3,297	—	12,114	—	12,
Saviour's, St.	3,842	176	—	2,990	633	349	288	312	6,576	138	6,567	—	21,871	132	21,
Shoreditch	2,736	384	182	2,693	594	—	126	197	1,768	—	3,501	—	12,181	—	12,
Stepney	1,068	86	150	1,937	423	—	90	95	1,387	—	2,357	1	7,594	—	7,
Strand	653	21	82	2,235	650	67	46	52	897	—	2,378	—	7,081	—	7,
Wandsworth & Clapham	1,723	97	46	2,523	611	—	244	310	3,107	308	2,309	62	11,340	—	11,
Westminster	755	30	76	1,910	531	87	50	59	1,370	—	2,218	7	7,093	—	7,
Whitechapel	1,626	209	196	2,787	549	43	121	188	2,070	418	2,891	—	11,098	—	11,
Woolwich	799	18	—	1,805	477	20	102	144	1,850	143	1,776	124	7,258	16	7,
	52,494	5,061	4,466	79,193	19,209	1,768	4,918	5,515	68,917	6,492	104,747	839	353,619	509	353
Deduct excess of Repayments over Expenditure for the half-year	—	—	509	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	509	509	—
TOTALS	52,494	5,061	3,957	79,193	19,209	1,768	4,918	5,515	68,917	6,492	104,747	839	353,110	—	353

No. 82.

METROPOLITAN COMMON POOR FUND.—The ANNUAL RATEABLE VALUE of and AMOUNT OF CONTRIBUTION assessed on each UNION, PARISH, and PLACE in the METROPOLIS, the EXPENDITURE REPAYABLE, and the Net Amounts contributed or received by UNIONS and PARISHES in respect of the Half Year ended at LADY-DAY 1880.

1. UNIONS, PARISHES, AND PLACES.	2. Annua Rateable Value.	3. Amount of Contribution.	4. Expenditure Repayable.	5. Net Amount Contributed to Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.	6. Net Amount Received from Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.
	£	£	£	£	£
Bethnal Green, St. Matthew.	324,005	4,556	13,824	—	9,268
Camberwell, St. Giles	696,304	9,792	12,185	—	2,393
Chelsea, St. Luke	423,851	5,961	9,618	—	3,657
Fulham	446,008	6,272	5,884	388	—
George's, St.	2,101,295	29,549	15,617	13,932	—
George, St., in-the-East	191,739	2,697	11,699	—	9,002
Giles, St., in-the-Fields, & St. George, Bloomsbury.	334,300	4,701	7,727	—	3,026
Greenwich	523,498	7,361	11,865	—	4,504
Hackney	827,375	11,635	10,875	760	—
Hampstead, St. John	374,461	5,266	1,956	3,310	—
Holborn	842,371	11,846	22,005	—	10,159
Islington, St. Mary	1,280,831	18,012	13,020	4,992	—
Kensington, St. Mary Abbotts.	1,472,986	20,714	13,073	7,641	—
Lambeth, St. Mary	1,174,903	16,522	17,829	—	1,307
Lewisham	523,664	7,364	3,493	3,871	—
London, City of	3,346,772	47,064	19,443	27,621	—
Marylebone, St.	1,328,144	18,677	16,637	2,040	—
Mile End Old Town	315,356	4,435	7,847	—	3,412
Olave's, St.	773,564	10,878	13,289	—	2,411
Paddington	1,121,616	15,772	6,404	9,368	—
Pancras, St.	1,336,890	18,800	21,338	—	2,538
Poplar	611,508	8,599	12,114	—	3,515
Saviour's, St.	883,750	12,428	21,739	—	9,311
Shoreditch, St. Leonard	526,035	7,398	12,181	—	4,783
Stepney	298,943	4,204	7,594	—	3,390
Strand	639,158	8,988	7,081	1,907	—
Wandsworth & Clapham	1,028,111	14,458	11,340	3,118	—
Westminster	685,039	9,633	7,093	2,540	—
Whitechapel	356,908	5,019	11,098	—	6,079
Woolwich	264,991	3,726	7,242	—	3,516
Lincoln's Inn	18,011	253	—	253	—
TOTALS	25,072,387	352,580	353,110	81,741	82,271

No. 83.

METROPOLITAN COMMON POOR FUND.—The EXPENSES incurred by the GUARDIANS of the several UNION-PARISHES in the METROPOLIS during the Half Year ended at MICHAELMAS 1880, for the under-men purposes, and repayable from the METROPOLITAN COMMON POOR FUND.

UNION OR PARISH.	1. Maintenance of Lunatics and Insane Poor.	2. Maintenance of Paupers suffering from Fever or Small-pox.	3. Medicine and Medical and Surgical Appliances.	4. Salaries of Officers.	5. Rations of Officers.	6. Compensation for loss of Office, &c.	7. Registration Fees.	8. Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	9. Maintenance of Pauper Children.	10. Expenses under Houseless Poor Acts.	11. Maintenance of In-door Paupers.	12. Education of Out-door Pauper Children.	13. Total.	Excess of Repayments from 14. Relatives and other Sources over Cost of Maintenance of Small-pox and Fever Patients.	Excess of Repayments from 15. The Parliamentary Grant over Expenditure for Medicines.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bethnal Green	5,908	258	231	3,273	716	—	222	254	2,519	—	4,456	17	17,854	—	—
Camberwell	3,469	334	14	2,594	854	—	276	245	2,702	130	2,912	70	13,600	—	—
Chelsea	3,032	90	283	1,819	568	16	146	114	2,176	—	2,873	—	11,117	—	—
Fulham	2,016	—	—	1,033	231	—	177	250	1,591	756	1,311	24	7,389	231	13
George's, St.	5,543	156	42	4,264	1,211	385	204	161	2,027	152	5,907	3	20,055	—	—
George, St., in-the-East	869	244	37	2,004	889	—	87	109	2,144	133	3,527	—	10,043	—	—
Giles, St., in-the-Fields, & St. George, Bloomsbury	1,761	71	46	1,316	277	—	78	85	1,178	896	3,209	—	8,917	—	—
Greenwich	3,708	178	53	2,393	698	62	210	184	2,721	285	3,709	92	14,293	—	—
Hackney	4,302	598	84	2,366	668	40	266	275	2,142	378	2,581	98	13,798	—	—
Hampstead	759	41	32	509	130	—	46	60	319	—	553	—	2,449	—	—
Holborn	9,735	406	775	5,284	1,214	83	270	237	3,261	398	8,726	—	30,389	—	—
Islington	5,527	266	87	1,873	566	—	414	374	2,228	193	4,293	171	15,992	—	—
Kensington	3,319	193	113	3,342	889	—	185	310	2,837	553	2,937	—	14,678	—	—
Lambeth	8,952	427	513	5,248	1,257	97	410	376	3,868	502	4,863	140	26,653	—	—
Lewisham	822	30	42	885	202	—	95	110	992	55	700	26	3,959	—	—
London, City of	7,095	45	95	4,839	1,460	317	95	63	2,617	253	4,842	1	21,722	—	—
Marylebone, St.	5,996	408	367	4,198	678	—	247	241	3,226	494	7,192	31	23,078	—	—
Mile End Old Town	2,646	58	4	936	281	—	174	189	1,910	123	2,167	—	8,488	—	—
Olave's, St.	4,430	277	—	2,453	573	185	254	227	3,835	269	3,659	50	16,612	—	21
Paddington	2,694	73	75	1,245	332	—	128	165	1,716	118	1,951	18	8,515	—	—
Pancras, St.	8,040	294	177	3,996	1,242	—	378	416	3,678	144	6,887	—	25,202	—	—
Poplar	3,393	220	52	3,611	840	—	331	301	2,621	—	3,307	—	14,676	—	—
Saviour's, St.	9,543	398	780	4,064	675	358	340	333	7,423	124	6,907	—	30,945	—	—
Shoreditch	6,380	205	39	2,273	665	—	228	193	1,926	—	3,625	—	15,534	—	—
Stepney	2,195	117	26	1,665	467	—	103	89	1,440	—	2,320	—	8,422	—	—
Strand	1,874	51	174	2,236	678	68	59	46	922	—	2,340	—	8,448	—	—
Wandsworth & Clapham	3,915	197	45	2,541	627	—	289	295	2,972	168	2,112	50	13,211	—	—
Westminster	1,972	50	143	1,878	572	87	70	60	1,307	—	2,191	5	8,335	—	—
Whitechapel	4,070	170	104	2,622	623	43	150	172	2,009	215	2,658	—	12,836	—	—
Woolwich	2,300	28	240	2,208	488	20	124	122	2,251	72	1,720	165	9,738	—	—
Gray's Inn	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	—
	126,303	5,883	4,673	78,968	20,971	1,761	6,056	6,056	72,558	6,411	106,385	961	436,986	231	34
Deduct excess of Repayments over Expenditure for the half year	—	231	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	265	231	34
TOTALS	126,303	5,652	4,639	78,968	20,971	1,761	6,056	6,056	72,558	6,411	106,385	961	436,721	—	—

No. 84.

METROPOLITAN COMMON POOR FUND.—The ANNUAL RATEABLE VALUE of and AMOUNT OF CONTRIBUTION assessed on each UNION, PARISH, and PLACE in the METROPOLIS, the EXPENDITURE REPAYABLE, and the Net Amounts contributed or received by UNIONS and PARISHES in respect of the Half Year ended at MICHAELMAS 1880.

1. UNIONS, PARISHES, AND PLACES.	2. Annual Rateable Value.	3. Amount of Contribution.	4. Expenditure Repayable.	5. Net Amount Contributed to Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.	6. Net Amount Received from Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.
	£	£	£	£	£
Bethnal Green, St. Matthew.	357,854	5,716	17,854	—	12,138
Camberwell, St. Giles	803,413	12,832	13,600	—	768
Chelsea, St. Luke	465,353	7,433	11,117	—	3,684
Fulham	545,854	8,718	7,145	1,573	—
George's, St.	2,280,929	36,432	20,055	16,377	—
George, St., in-the-East	199,237	3,182	10,043	—	6,861
Giles, St., in-the-Fields, & St. George, Bloomsbury.	358,418	5,725	8,917	—	3,192
Greenwich	617,252	9,859	14,293	—	4,434
Hackney	942,240	15,050	13,798	1,252	—
Hampstead, St. John	417,283	6,665	2,449	4,216	—
Holborn	920,319	14,700	30,389	—	15,689
Islington, St. Mary	1,445,226	23,084	15,992	7,092	—
Kensington, St. Mary Abbotts.	1,648,187	26,325	14,678	11,647	—
Lambeth, St. Mary	1,284,862	20,522	26,653	—	6,131
Lewisham	547,159	8,740	3,959	4,781	—
London, City of	3,537,561	56,503	21,722	34,781	—
Marylebone, St.	1,383,987	22,105	23,078	—	973
Mile End Old Town	335,344	5,356	8,488	—	3,132
Olave's, St.	775,330	12,383	16,591	—	4,208
Paddington	1,189,864	19,005	8,515	10,490	—
Pancras, St.	1,491,461	23,822	25,202	—	1,380
Poplar	670,476	10,709	14,676	—	3,967
Saviour's, St.	939,853	15,011	30,945	—	15,934
Shoreditch, St. Leonard	580,411	9,270	15,534	—	6,264
Stepney	318,469	5,087	8,422	—	3,335
Strand	700,441	11,188	8,448	2,740	—
Wandsworth & Clapham	1,183,278	18,899	13,211	5,688	—
Westminster	785,466	12,545	8,335	4,210	—
Whitechapel	370,334	5,915	12,836	—	6,921
Woolwich	279,847	4,470	9,738	—	5,268
Lincoln's Inn	18,800	300	—	300	—
Gray's Inn	—	—	38	—	38
TOTALS	27,394,508	437,551	436,721	105,147	104,317

No. 85.

METROPOLITAN COMMON POOR FUND.—NET AMOUNTS RECEIVED from the FUND by UNIONS and PARISHES in respect of the Half Year ended at LADY-DAY 1868, and each of the parochial Years ended at LADY-DAY 1869–80.

NAMES OF UNIONS AND PARISHES.	Half Year ended Lady-day 1868.	PAROCHIAL YEAR ENDED LADY-DAY.												TOTALS.
		1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bethnal Green	4,819	10,856	11,168	16,359	20,051	20,625	17,618	19,545	22,279	17,954	20,416	19,256	19,400	220,346
Camberwell	639	—	—	—	172	230	1,910	3,161	3,221	4,916	4,243	4,547	4,750	27,789
Chelsea	760	2,279	1,601	1,261	1,708	2,016	2,285	4,928	4,929	5,686	5,215	6,883	6,901	46,452
Fulham	—	—	—	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	134
St. George-in-the-East	2,519	4,434	4,428	6,580	10,051	10,365	10,230	11,004	10,732	11,756	13,571	14,282	16,205	126,157
St. Giles and St. George	—	199	1,889	2,182	4,387	4,045	4,747	4,842	4,583	5,825	5,232	5,300	4,729	47,960
Greenwich	2,042	8,677	5,637	5,611	7,255	7,492	7,872	9,442	9,072	7,053	10,919	12,500	10,482	104,054
Hackney	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	413	—	3,400	—	—	—	3,813
Holborn	—	6,955	7,473	16,387	20,542	17,901	19,592	18,366	20,947	16,081	19,738	20,058	23,703	208,243
Lambeth	1,232	5,608	4,830	4,665	4,069	2,022	4,101	6,252	4,947	1,188	4,899	7,320	6,772	57,905
St. Marylebone	—	—	—	1,654	725	—	277	50	—	20	—	—	—	2,726
Mile End Old Town	997	2,232	4,178	5,200	4,169	4,147	4,182	3,349	3,891	4,594	5,119	5,401	6,236	53,695
St. Olave's	917	2,619	2,100	2,982	4,442	3,253	3,670	2,352	1,101	1,553	3,478	4,863	6,319	39,649
St. Pancras	—	5,775	4,856	7,478	9,865	6,070	6,267	4,795	5,415	8,947	7,754	6,912	4,698	78,832
Poplar	1,824	2,512	2,911	4,992	6,462	7,793	7,256	5,291	5,525	6,573	7,919	7,371	7,622	74,051
St. Saviour's	3,253	11,353	9,680	14,381	19,031	17,714	17,936	18,808	19,829	16,150	21,524	23,651	23,394	216,704
Shoreditch	1,044	8,402	6,579	15,991	11,784	10,764	11,106	9,132	9,444	10,856	8,767	10,172	10,861	124,902
Stepney	3,722	5,654	5,071	5,638	7,163	7,254	5,945	6,522	6,513	5,832	7,502	6,961	7,016	80,793
Strand	997	3,197	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,194
Whitechapel	4,598	6,847	5,680	8,796	10,175	10,048	10,817	8,591	9,699	10,789	12,439	12,652	12,772	123,903
Woolwich	—	183	2,688	2,075	5,370	5,906	6,936	8,110	8,133	7,921	7,702	8,499	8,552	72,075
Gray's Inn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	20	—	34
	29,363	87,782	80,769	122,866	147,421	137,645	142,747	144,953	150,260	147,094	166,451	176,648	180,412	1,714,411

Note.—In the above Table the amounts received by Parishes added to or formed into Unions since Michaelmas 1867 have been dealt with as paid to the Unions in which they are now comprised.

No. 86.

METROPOLITAN COMMON POOR FUND.—NET AMOUNTS CONTRIBUTED to the FUND by UNIONS, PARISHES, and PLACES in respect of the Half Year ended at LADY-DAY 1868, and each of the parochial Years ended at LADY-DAY 1869–80.

NAMES OF UNIONS, PARISHES, AND PLACES.	Half Year ended Lady-day 1868.	PAROCHIAL YEAR ENDED LADY-DAY.												TOTALS.
		1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Camberwell	—	534	80	1,575	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,189
Fulham	657	1,995	451	—	1,105	909	1,091	1,714	1,116	2,433	1,946	2,306	1,282	17,005
George's, St.	5,783	16,310	22,235	23,205	30,195	27,879	28,016	29,087	25,017	25,247	32,517	25,299	31,471	322,261
Giles, St., and St. George	885	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	885
Hackney	1,601	1,790	1,278	2,373	1,964	1,652	908	—	1,110	—	1,779	2,276	2,608	19,339
Hampstead	794	3,124	3,118	4,412	5,364	5,764	5,988	6,715	6,757	6,157	7,290	7,632	7,571	70,686
Holborn	2,092	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,092
Islington	3,619	5,107	6,467	7,891	9,295	8,855	8,637	9,313	6,656	9,711	9,175	10,904	11,358	106,988
Kensington	3,710	6,510	9,249	10,827	14,905	13,356	14,989	16,358	17,690	16,162	20,080	18,778	18,150	180,764
Lewisham	918	2,308	2,636	5,900	7,965	7,938	8,084	8,043	8,568	7,518	7,506	8,598	8,475	84,457
London, City of	9,635	21,985	23,863	31,685	38,765	40,116	41,141	41,170	42,731	45,595	47,955	61,079	60,278	505,998
Marylebone, St.	187	2,012	1,305	—	—	242	—	—	4,085	—	2,029	2,231	1,974	14,065
Paddington	4,466	11,191	11,595	17,707	19,640	18,884	19,163	19,847	19,869	17,377	18,832	19,720	19,937	218,228
Pancras, St.	296	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	296
Strand	—	—	360	2,427	2,481	536	1,346	2,336	3,044	3,000	4,993	5,425	5,075	31,023
Wandsworth and Clapham	1,859	3,210	4,427	5,444	5,959	7,081	5,984	5,644	6,757	6,835	6,682	7,868	6,816	74,566
Westminster	837	2,391	1,120	4,872	6,128	4,545	4,796	4,800	5,324	5,542	5,794	5,778	5,661	57,588
Woolwich	2,136	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,136
The Charterhouse	16	42	42	52	65	64	64	63	314	300	—	—	—	1,022
Gray's Inn	105	277	289	359	445	446	461	449	434	*217	—	—	—	3,482
Inner Temple	166	435	435	538	654	655	661	645	591	*296	—	—	—	5,076
Middle Temple	108	284	284	352	437	427	430	419	323	*162	—	—	—	3,226
Lincoln's Inn	144	378	388	480	596	582	586	573	518	494	541	553	553	6,386
	40,014	79,883	89,622	120,099	145,963	139,931	142,345	147,176	150,904	147,046	167,119	178,447	181,209	1,729,758

Note.—In the above Table the amounts paid by Unions and Parishes added to or formed into Unions since Michaelmas 1867 have been dealt with as paid by the Unions in which they are now comprised.

* These amounts are for the half year ended Michaelmas 1876; the subsequent payments being included in the Holborn and City of London Unions.

No. 87.

METROPOLITAN COMMON POOR FUND.—AGGREGATE EXPENDITURE for the under-mentioned purposes charged upon the FUND in respect of the Half Year ended at LADY-DAY 1868 and each of the Parochial Years from 1869 to 1880 inclusive.

ITEMS.	Half Year ended Lady-day 1868.	PAROCHIAL YEARS ENDED LADY-DAY.												TOTALS.
		1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	
PAUPERS:—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Maintenance of the—														
In-door Poor	—	—	—	80,760	168,515	174,810	178,451	179,256	176,959	185,616	192,489	200,440	207,682	1,744,978
Pauper Children	34,474	91,079	86,381	97,727	100,186	109,273	117,799	112,638	112,671	117,394	133,083	137,453	134,997	1,385,155
Insane Poor	39,052	154,491	162,149	194,912	195,166	194,551	202,833	188,899	184,438	132,344	159,008	168,807	167,660	2,144,310
Paupers suffering from Small-pox or Fevers	—	—	—	5,302	25,692	8,508	6,324	6,564	5,217	11,675	17,620	15,322	9,528	111,752
School Fees for Out-door Pauper Children, under the Education Acts	—	—	—	—	—	—	98	1,178	1,662	1,397	1,517	1,717	1,739	9,308
Vagrants. — Expenses under Houseless Poor Act	5,896	12,047	11,313	9,028	8,534	7,915	7,239	6,791	6,750	8,528	8,681	10,262	11,309	114,293
MEDICAL RELIEF:—														
Medicine and Medical and Surgical Appliances	2,751	8,103	7,286	8,121	9,535	7,880	6,958	7,914	8,188	8,257	8,760	9,361	9,507	102,621
PAID OFFICERS:—														
Salaries	44,281	103,714	98,733	108,345	118,309	119,327	120,654	128,093	134,507	139,300	149,211	156,121	162,232	1,582,827
Rations	—	—	—	16,654	23,000	23,486	25,252	27,347	29,454	32,409	34,302	37,003	39,136	288,043
Compensation for loss of office	—	—	467	1,210	4,681	3,436	3,155	4,005	3,048	3,238	3,303	3,689	3,551	33,783
REGISTRATION FEES	2,558	10,077	9,972	10,213	9,803	9,948	10,031	10,011	10,775	10,408	10,580	10,838	10,987	126,201
VACCINATION FEES AND EXPENSES	1,045	5,372	4,965	8,604	15,678	9,582	9,061	9,430	9,723	11,347	13,277	11,541	11,320	120,945
TOTAL	130,057	384,883	381,266	540,876	679,099	668,716	687,855	682,126	683,392	661,913	731,831	762,554	769,648	7,764,216

Appendix I.

Paid Officers, &c.

		Page
No. 88.	Paid Officers.—Number Resigned and Dismissed in England and Wales (exclusive of the Metropolis) in 1881 -	380
No. 89.	Ditto.—Ditto in the Metropolis only, in 1881 - -	381
No. 90.	Ditto.—Number superannuated in England and Wales (exclusive of the Metropolis) in 1881 - - -	382

No. 88.

PAID OFFICERS.—STATEMENT of the NUMBER of PAID OFFICERS in the several UNIONS of ENGLAND and WALES (the Metropolitan District excluded) who RESIGNED on account of irregularities or were DISMISSED during the Year ended the 31st December 1881.

Total Number of Paid Officers sanctioned by the L.G. Board) in England and Wales (Metropolis excluded) in 1881.		Office.	Voluntary Resignations to avoid inquiry.	Forced Resignations.	Dismissals.	Total of Resignations and Dismissals, 1881.	Total of Resignations and Dismissals, 1880.
624	Union.	Clerk	–	5	–	5	2
101	Union.	Assistant Clerk	–	–	2	2	–
617	Union.	Treasurer	–	–	–	–	–
492	Workhouse.	Chaplain	1	–	–	1	1
690	Workhouse.	Medical Officer	–	1	1	2	1
650	Workhouse.	Master of Workhouse	2	4	–	6	9
14	Workhouse.	Superintendent of School	–	–	–	–	1
657	Workhouse.	Matron of Workhouse	1	2	–	3	3
18	Workhouse.	Matron of School	–	–	–	–	–
259	Workhouse.	Schoolmaster	1	1	2	4	4
480	Workhouse.	Schoolmistress	–	3	–	3	6
510	Workhouse.	Porter	–	2	23	25	35
177	Workhouse.	Nurse, Male	–	1	5	6	7
1,039	Workhouse.	Nurse, Female	–	10	16	26	19
11	Workhouse.	Dispenser	–	–	–	–	–
259	Workhouse.	Industrial Trainer	1	4	3	8	6
100	Workhouse.	Superintendent of Labour	–	–	–	–	–
40	Workhouse.	Superintendent of Vagrants	–	–	2	2	–
3,352*	District.	Medical Officer	3	5	1	9	6
25	District.	Dispenser	–	–	–	–	–
1,393	District.	Relieving Officer	5	4	3	12	8
60	District.	Assistant Relieving Officer	–	–	–	–	–
767	District.	Collector of the Guardians	4	2	–	6	2
1,463	District.	Vaccination Officer	3	1	1	5	3
116	District.	Vestry Clerk	–	–	–	–	–
1,776	District.	Collector of Poor Rates	7	10	4	21	13
279†	District.	Assistant Overseer	2	10	4	16	7
1,533	District.	Other Officers & Assistants	3	1	5	9	9
17,502		Totals	33	66	72	171	142

* Owing to several Medical Officers holding more than one appointment, and to a continual change taking place, this number rather represents so many *Offices* than so many individual Medical Officers.

† This is the total number of Assistant Overseers appointed under Orders of the Board. The number dismissed, &c. comprises also Assistant Overseers appointed under 59 Geo. 3. c. 12. s. 7.

No. 89.

PAID OFFICERS.—STATEMENT of the NUMBER of PAID OFFICERS* in the METROPOLITAN UNIONS, PARISHES, and DISTRICTS who RESIGNED on account of irregularities or were DISMISSED during the Year ended the 31st December 1881.

No. of Officers.		Office.	Voluntary Resignation to avoid inquiry.	Forced Resignation.	Dismissal.	Total.
40	Workhouse, Infirmary, Asylum, or School.	Clerk	–	–	–	–
84		Assistant Clerk	1	–	–	1
40		Treasurer	–	–	–	–
83		Chaplain	–	–	–	–
107		Medical Officer (including Assistant Medical Officer)	–	3	–	3
16		Dispenser	–	–	–	–
84		Master, Steward, or Superintendent	–	–	–	–
87		Matron	–	–	–	–
58		Schoolmaster	–	–	–	–
47		Schoolmistress	–	–	–	–
118		Porter	–	–	2	2
951		Nurse or Attendant on Lunatics	5	2	22	29
167		Industrial Trainer	1	1	1	3
53		Superintendent of Labour	–	–	1	1
47		Superintendent of Vagrants	–	–	1	1
155	District.	Medical Officer	–	1	–	1
47		Dispenser	–	–	–	–
40		Vaccination Officer	–	–	–	–
39		Analyst	–	–	–	–
142		Relieving Officer	–	1	1	2
28		Assistant Relieving Officer	–	–	–	–
38		Collector to Guardians	–	–	–	–
13		Pay Clerk or Out Relief Distributor or Storekeeper	–	–	–	–
25		Vestry Clerk	–	–	–	–
51		Collector of Poor Rates appointed under the Board's Orders	–	–	–	–
2,560		Totals	7	8	28	43
2,456		Totals during year ended 31st December 1880	–	2	18	20

* Excluding all subordinate officers employed of whose appointments the approval of the Board is not required.

No. 90.

1881.

NUMBER OF OFFICERS SUPERANNUATED - 83, namely :—

- 6 District Medical Officers.
- *16 Relieving Officers.
- †4 Masters.
- 12 Matrons.
- 2 Chaplains.
- 4 Schoolmistresses.
- 3 Porters.
- 13 Nurses.
- 1 Superintendent of Male Casuals.
- 1 Midwife.
- 4 Industrial Trainers.
- 1 Cook.
- 1 Cook (Male).
- 1 Tailor.
- 1 Baker.
- 1 Laundress.
- 1 Fireman.
- 1 Drill Master.
- 1 Housemaid and Needlewoman.
- 1 Superintendent of Labour.
- 1 Assistant and Resident Surgeon.
- 1 Superintendent's Clerk.
- 2 Registrars of Births and Deaths.
- 3 Collectors of Poor Rates.
- 1 Assistant Overseeer.

* Of these 7 were Registrars of Births and Deaths, 9 Vaccination Officers, 7 Collectors of the Guardians, 2 School Attendance Officers, and 6 Inquiry Officers.

† Of these 2 were Relieving Officers, 1 Registrar of Births and Deaths, 1 Collector of the Guardians, and 1 Inquiry Officer.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Total Salaries and Emoluments of the 83 Officers, including a sum of 2,007*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, being the estimated value of the board, lodging, &c. of the officers - - - - - -	7,716	9	6
Amount of superannuation allowances granted - -	2,645	14	4

Appendix J.

Local Taxation Returns.

		Page
No. 91.	Summary Statement of Local Taxation for the Year 1879–80 - - - - - - - -	384
No. 92.	Ditto, County Rates, 1879–80 - -	396
No. 93.	Parliamentary Grants in aid of Local Taxation.—Statement showing the Amount paid to each Union, &c. in England and Wales during the Year ended Lady-day 1881 - - - - - - - -	397

No. 91.

Summary Statement of the Local Taxation of England during the Year 1879–80.

Tenth annual Return.

1. This is the Tenth Annual Return of Local Taxation which has been prepared and issued under the direction of the Local Government Board.

Local and Imperial Taxation.

2. The total raised during the year 1879–80 by Local Taxation was 31,043,100*l.*; the Parliamentary Grants which are shown in the Returns principally in aid of Rates were 2,116,779*l.*

	Local Taxation.	Grants in Aid from Imperial Taxation.	Total of Taxation for Local Purposes.
	£	£	£
1. Levied by Rates on rateable property	25,926,943	- - -	28,040,942
Parliamentary Grants in aid of Rates	- - -	2,113,999	
2. Levied by Tolls, Dues, and Rents on traffic	4,678,211	- - -	4,680,991
Parliamentary Grants in aid of tolls, dues, and rents on traffic	- - -	2,780	
3. Levied by Duties on consumable articles	437,946	- - -	437,946
Parliamentary Grants in aid of said duties	- - -	None	
Total	31,043,100	2,116,779	33,159,879

Treasury subvention.

3. With reference to this Table it should be remembered, that the Returns made to the Local Government Board do not state the whole amount voted by Parliament in aid of Local Taxation. The total subvention provided for England with respect to the year 1879–80, was, as shown by the Estimates, 2,858,955*l.*, or upwards of 742,000*l.* beyond the sum given in the above Table, which includes only the sums actually appearing in the Returns of the Local Authorities.

4. A Summary of Local Rates is shown hereunder:— Rates.

Table I.—RATES.

Source of Revenue.	Year of the Return.	Number of separate Authorities Returned.	Receipt.				Total Expenditure.
			Rates.	Treasury Subventions.	All other Sources, including Loans.	Total.	
			£	£	£	£	£
—Poor Rate, *excluding* Precept Rates paid thereout	1879–80	649 Unions. 14,920 Parishes.	7,846,021	555,569	*945,921	9,347,511	8,904,468
—County and Police Rates	1879–80	63	1,667,811	627,058	821,478	3,116,347	2,886,599
—Borough and Town Police Rates (*excluding* School Board Rates) (*See* Table II.)	1879–80	240	1,242,518	408,567	1,352,221	3,003,306	2,843,926
—Highway Rates	1878–79	424 Boards. 5,804 Parishes.	1,778,828	—	54,632	1,833,460	1,813,294
—Metropolitan Local Management Rate, *excluding* Precept Rates paid thereout	1879–80	39	1,796,661	—	753,176	2,549,837	2,311,309
—Metropolitan Board of Works, *excluding* Coal and Wine Duties (*See* Table II.)	1879	1	554,448	7,500	2,639,065	3,201,013	3,096,569
—Metropolitan Police Rate (*See* Table II.)	1879–80	1	510,205	452,781	146,257	1,109,243	1,121,581
—City of London Police Rate	1879	1	61,937	—	30,275	92,212	98,347
—City of London Ward Rate	1879		5,217	—	—	5,217	5,644
—Urban Sanitary Rates: (*a*) Raised by Town Councils	1879–80	226	5,917,842	8,701	7,615,325	13,541,868	13,569,413
(*b*) Raised by other Sanitary Authorities (less amount paid to Joint Boards) [*See* Table II. (*a*) and (*b*).]	1879–80	752	2,429,193	14,040	2,195,444	4,638,677	2,864,966
—Rural Sanitary Rate	1879–80	577	199,939	39,373	258,904	498,216	498,633
—Port Sanitary Rate	1879–80	36	[2,325]	410	5,738	† [8,473]	9,009
—Lighting and Watching Rate	1879–80	200	36,190	—	726	36,916	38,925
—Sewers Rate	1879–80	54	52,932	—	6,918	59,850	58,096
—Drainage and Embankment Rate	1879–80	161	205,628	—	110,127	315,755	296,917
—Burial Board Rate (*See* Table II.)	1879–80	694	123,754	—	138,774	262,528	359,267
—School Board Rate (*See* Table II.)	1878–79	1,982	1,484,312	‡	1,874,571	3,358,883	3,359,126
—Church Rate	1879–80	245	13,507	—	1,302	14,809	14,057
Total of Rates	-	27,069	25,926,943	2,113,999	18,950,854	46,991,796	44,149,546

* (1.)—The Poor Rate Return, as summarised above, contains in column of "All other Sources, &c.," an amount of 553,633*l.* sed upon loan; the Rural Sanitary Rate, 235,322*l.*; and the Urban Sanitary, 10. (*b*), 1,681,609*l.*; otherwise the loans sed in these cases are not shown by the detailed accounts, nor does the expenditure out of loans appear in the accounts these authorities.

† Port Sanitary Authority.—The sum of 2,325*l.* is excluded from the total of "Rates" and of "Receipts," to avoid a plicate reckoning of that sum.

‡ School Boards.—Treasury Subventions not distinguished in the Accounts this year; the total receipt, described as Grants from the Committee of Council on Education," was 513,663*l.*

Tolls, Dues, and Rents.

5. Returns of certain of the Authorities who are represented in Table I. are also shown in the Statement hereunder, so far as their revenues arise from Tolls, Dues, Fees, and Rents :—

TABLE II.—TOLLS, DUES, FEES, AND RENTS.

SOURCE OF REVENUE.	Year of the Return.	Number of separate Authorities returned.	Receipt.				TOTAL Expenditure.
			Tolls, Dues, Fees, and Rents.	Treasury Subventions.	All other Sources, including Loans.	TOTAL.	
			£	£	£	£	£
19.—Corporation of London	1879	*See* Table I.	296,430	2,780	250,328	549,538	532,353
20.—Corporation of London (Blackfriars and Clerkenwell Improvements)	1879		1,711	—	3,892	5,603	2,186
21.—Borough Tolls, Dues, and Rents (*See* Table I.)	1879–80	„	507,254	—	—	507,254	507,254
22.—Metropolitan Board of Works (*See* Table I.)	1879	„	75,670	—	—	75,670	75,670
23.—Urban Sanitary Authorities :							
(*a*) Town Councils	1879–80	„	293,083	—	—	293,083	293,083
(*b*) Other Sanitary Authorities (*See* Table I.)	1879–80	„	38,337	—	—	38,337	38,337
24.—Metropolitan Police (*See* Table I.)	1879–80	„	27,443	—	—	27,443	27,443
25.—Turnpike Trusts	1879–80	328	294,700*	—	24,600	319,300	341,200
26.—Markets and Fair Tolls	1879–80	17	26,022	—	4,946	30,968	22,096
27.—Bridge and Ferry Tolls	1879–80	37	61,849	—	1,102	62,951	52,528
28.—Burial Board Fees (*See* Table I.)	1879–80	*See* Table I.	143,976	—	—	143,976	143,976
29.—School Board Fees (*See* Table I.)	1878–79		335,722†	—	—	335,722	335,722
30.—Light Dues	1878–79	1	386,727	—	8,022	394,749	341,745
31.—Pilotage Dues	1879	63‡	354,396	—	2,158	356,554	356,155
32.—Harbour Dues	1879–80	66	1,834,891	—	1,534,470	3,369,361	2,558,244
TOTAL of TOLLS, DUES, and RENTS		512	4,678,211	2,780	1,829,518	6,510,509	5,627,992

* Turnpikes.—Estimated on the Return of 15 months.
† School Board Fees.—The sum received for sale of Books to children is included in this amount.
‡ Pilotage.—This is the total number of Ports shown separately in the Parliamentary Paper for England; 38 are under the Trinity House of Deptford Strond, and 6 under the Trinity House of Kingston-on-Hull; the remainder are classed as "other Ports."

Duties.

6. The only Local Imposts derived from duties, and which are discriminated in the local Returns, are those levied by the City of London.

TABLE III.—DUTIES.

SOURCE OF REVENUE.	Year of the Return.	Number of Authorities.	Receipt.			TOTAL Expenditure.
			Duties.	All other Sources, including Loans.	TOTAL.	
33.—City of London :			£	£	£	£
Coal Duty, at 9*d.*	1879	1	280,956*	500	438,446	475,439*
City's Coal Duty, at 4*d.*			124,870*			
Wine Duty			9,635			
City's Grain Duty			22,485			
TOTAL of DUTIES		1	437,946	500	438,446	475,439

* After deducting the drawback on Coals, which was 51,837*l.* on the 9*d.* duty, and 23,039*l.* on the 4*d.* duty.

STATEMENT of LOCAL LOANS with the Sums Outstanding at the close of the Year 1879–80. Loan transactions.

SECURITY OR AUTHORITY.	Loans Raised during the Year.	Loans Paid off with Interest during the Year.	Loans Outstanding at the close of the Year.
I.—Rates chiefly—	£	£	£
Poor Law	533,633	401,994	4,975,980
County	260,018	452,293	2,924,915
Borough	590,903	628,586	6,172,887
Highway	5,275	7,803	49,190
Metropolitan Local Management	359,772	329,826	2,416,549
Metropolitan Board of Works	2,317,353	947,162	14,645,816
Urban Sanitary:—			
(*a*) Raised by Town Councils	5,287,688	4,024,543	50,325,471
(*b*) Raised by other Authority	1,681,669	729,443	11,354,152
Rural Sanitary	245,239	47,935	848,198
Port Sanitary	5,500	182	5,484
Sewers Commission	6,918	7,298	66,598
Drainage and Embankment Commission	54,128	110,026	1,550,510
Burial Board	109,787	139,267	1,682,009
School Board	1,329,815	436,960	9,937,152
Church	- - -	9,198	48,467
Totals of I. £	12,787,638	8,272,516	107,003,378
II.—Tolls, Dues, and Rents chiefly—			
City of London	210,011	140,055	5,129,800
Turnpike Trustees	- - -	106,880	713,164
Bridge and Ferry Commissions	257	7,049	213,072
Market and Fair Commissions	3,600	6,086	86,788
Harbour Commissions	1,414,443	1,648,590	23,950,405
Totals of II. £	1,628,311	1,908,660	30,093,229
III.—Duties—			
City of London Coal and Grain Duties	- - -	- - -	Included with City of London Loans.
GRAND TOTALS £	14,415,949	10,181,176	137,096,607

General Summary.

LOCAL TAXATION SUMMARY, 1879–80.

Principal Source of Revenue.	Amount of Local Impost.	Other Sources, including Treasury Grants and ordinary Loans.	Total Receipt.	Total Expenditure.	Loans Outstanding at the Close of the respective Accounts.
	£	£	£	£	£
Table I.—RATES - - -	25,926,943	21,064,853	46,991,796	44,149,546	107,003,378
„ II.—TOLLS, DUES, AND RENTS - -	4,678,211	1,832,298	6,510,509	5,627,992	30,093,229
„ III.—DUTIES - - -	437,946	500	438,446	475,439	—
Grand Total - £	31,043,100	22,897,651	53,940,751	50,252,977	137,096,607

Expenditure from Local Taxes.

The series of tabulations hereunder show the respective items of disbursement which form the "Total Expenditure" in the last column of Tables I., II., and III.

The particular local impost from which expenditure is made must be taken in a general sense, *e. g.*, "Poor Rate" signifies not only the monies levied as such, but all sums paid in aid thereof, whether as Treasury subventions or otherwise. In the Urban Sanitary Receipts the total of the auxiliary sums exceeds the Rates themselves.

The page printed after the Rate or other Local Tax, indicates where the full and final Summary both of Receipt and Expenditure will be found in the Return. (No. 392. Session 1881.)

Poor Rate, pp. 38–39.*

	£	£
Total Relief to the Poor - - -	8,015,010	
Cost of Proceedings at Law (Parochial and Union) - - - - -	27,787	
School Attendance Committee Expenses -	57,571	
Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books and Forms - - - - -	92,881	
Vaccination Fees - - - -	86,879	
Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists - - - - -	96,315	
Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts -	56,050	
Money Expended for all other Purposes -	471,975	
Total - - - - £		8,904,468

* All the references in this and the seven following pages relate to the Parliamentary Return No. 392. Sess. 1881.

COUNTY RATE, pp. 54–57.

	£	£
Police	1,087,857	
Prosecution and Conveyance of Prisoners	128,206	
Reformatories	61,665	
Lunatic Asylums :		
Maintenance of Lunatics	48,541	
Building, Repair, and Establishment	310,031	
Shirehalls and Judges' Lodgings	44,705	
Militia Storehouses	8,543	
County Bridges	74,267	
Register of Electors	13,682	
Salaries County Officers	297,771	
Loans ; Principal and Interest Paid during the Year	452,293	
All other Charges	359,038	
Total - - - £		2,886,599

MUNICIPAL BOROUGH RATE, pp. 78–79.

Public Works, Maintenance and Repairs	856,753	
Cost of the Police	788,051	
Cost of Prosecutions	61,425	
Maintenance of Prisoners	10.402	
Lunatics; Cost of Maintaining those chargeable to the Borough	21,465	
Loans Repaid with Interest during the Year	628,586	
Salaries and Collectors' Poundage	254,726	
Sinking Fund	34,870	
All other Charges	694,902	
Total - - - £		3,351,180

HIGHWAY RATES, p. 311.—Also [C. 2648—1880.]

Manual Labour	513,662	
Team Labour	248,630	
Materials	473,329	
Tradesmen's Bills	66,560	
Law Charges	1,834	
Improvements	25,318	
Expended in Highway Districts	401,818	
Interest of Debt	2,320	
Money Borrowed Repaid	5,483	
Salaries	23,384	
Team Labour performed in lieu of Rates	10,621	
Other Work performed in lieu of Rates	1,000	
To Turnpike Trusts	4,992	
Other Payments	34,343	
Total - - - £		1,813,294

METROPOLITAN MANAGEMENT RATES, pp. 90–91.

	£	£
In Making and Maintaining Roads, Streets, and Paths, and for Scavenging, and Watering the same	1,229,808	
For Lighting, and Works connected therewith	247,820	
For Sewerage and Drainage Works	136,335	
Loans Repaid with Interest during the Year; including Annuities	329,826	
Salaries and Collectors' Poundage	126,601	
All other Charges	240,919	
Total		2,311,309

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS, pp. 314–315.

Interest on various Loans	560,629	
Cost of Pumping Stations, Embankments, Fire Brigade, Parks	177,250	
Electric Lighting	2,159	
Metropolitan Toll Bridges	3,708	
Expenses under Acts of Parliament:		
Petroleum, Dangerous Structures, Gas, Cattle Plague, &c.	19,488	
Establishment, Law, Parliamentary Expenses, Printing, &c.	46,625	
Capital Expenditure:		
Improvements	1,644,907	
Contributions to Local Improvements	43,434	
Fire Brigade Stations and Plant	21,938	
Loans of 1878 and 1879, Stamp Duty and Expenses thereof	9,445	
Firemen's Saving Fund	352	
Loans:		
Repaid by the Board	386,533	
Advanced by the Board	418,100	
Advances for Expenses	6,970	
	3,341,538	
Less.—Coal and Wine Duties	169,299	
Total		3,172,239

METROPOLITAN POLICE RATE, pp. 318–319.

Office Expenses (including Salaries)	32,756	
Law Charges	880	
Pay, Clothing, and Equipment of Force	899,310	
Medical and Funeral Expenses	7,479	
Horses, Vans, Carts, &c.	15,586	
Police Stations and Section Houses	37,729	
Fuel and Light	22,090	
Miscellaneous Expenses	18,758	
Retired Allowances and Pensions	111,386	
Special Expenses	1,542	
Repayments	1,508	
Total		1,149,024

City of London Police Rate, pp. 322–323.

	£	£
Salaries	4,075	
Wages to Inspectors and Constables for 52 Weeks, including Boot Money	68,819	
Transfer to Superannuation Fund	8,749	
Clothing, Helmets, Caps, Lanterns, &c.	4,383	
Chief Office and Station Expenses	12,030	
Other Expenses	291	
Total		98,347

City of London Ward Rates, pp. 322–323.

Cash paid to Ward Deputies	5,644	
Total		5,644

Borough Urban Sanitary Rates, pp. 108–109.

Public Works:		
Sewage	754,343	
Water Supply	1,339,909	
Gas Supply	2,118,580	
Highways, Scavenging, and Watering	1,656,624	
Hospitals	31,170	
All other Public Works	1,874,980	
Private Improvement Works:		
Drainage and Water Supply	66,150	
All other Private Works	305,933	
Loans Repaid with Interest during the Year	4,024,543	
Salaries and Collectors' Poundage	360,768	
Payments to Sinking Fund	400,037	
All other Charges	929,459	
Total		13,862,496

Audited Urban Sanitary Rates, pp. 152–153.

Public Works:		
Sewerage	129,835	
Water Supply	237,707	
Gas Supply	354,716	
Highways, Scavenging, and Watering	771,261	
All other Public Works	157,463	
Private Works:		
Improvements; Drainage and Water Supply	135,612	
General Expenditure:		
Salaries, less Parliamentary Grants; also Establishment Charges	277,967	
Repayment of Loans with Interest	729,443	
School Attendance Committee	4,705	
All other General Payments	104,594	
Total		2,903,303

RURAL SANITARY RATES, pp. 192–193.

	£	£
General Expenses:		
Salaries	123,697	
Hospitals, where not paid out of Loans	2,649	
Other Expenses	23,065	
Special Expenses:		
Construction of Sewers, where not paid out of Loans	26,060	
Providing Water Supply, where not paid out of Loans	10,547	
Lighting	5,113	
Other Expenses	23,608	
Loans Repaid with Interest	47,935	
Payments (if any) to Sinking Fund	37	
Total	£	262,711
Monies paid out of Loans during the Year for—		
Works of Sewerage	162,470	
Works of Water Supply	69,124	
Hospitals, &c.	3,728	
Total	£	235,322
GRAND TOTAL	£	498,033

PORT SANITARY RATES, pp. 196–197.

Hospitals:		
Buildings	3,950	
Cost of Patients, exclusive of Buildings	181	
Cost of Removing Nuisances, and for Disinfecting Ships, &c.	785	
Salaries of Officers	3,055	
Repayment of Principal with Interest on Loans, and Sums (if any) invested in Sinking Fund	182	
Other Expenses	856	
Total	£	9,009

LIGHTING AND WATCHING RATES, p. 209.

Cost of Gas	28,932	
New Works and Repairs	2,871	
Salaries and Poundage	5,961	
All other Charges	1,161	
Total	£	38,925

Sewers Rates, pp. 214–215.

	£	£
Maintaining Ordinary Works, making New Works and Improvements	37,542	
Loans Repaid with Interest during the Year, including Annuities (if any)	7,298	
Salaries and Collectors' Poundage	10,188	
All other Charges	3,068	
Total		58,096

Drainage and Embankment Rates, pp. 226–227.

Maintaining Ordinary Works, making New Works and Improvements	133,319	
Loans Repaid with Interest during the Year, including Annuities (if any)	110,026	
Salaries and Collector's Poundage	20,587	
All other Charges	32,985	
Total		296,917

Burial Board Rates, pp. 274–275.

Cost of Maintaining Old and Laying out New Burial Grounds	201,485	
Burial Fees Paid to Ministers and Incumbents	20,710	
Loans Repaid with Interest during the Year, including Annuities (if any)	139,267	
Salaries	53,424	
All other Charges	88,357	
Total		503,243

School Board Rates, pp. 326–327.

Expenses of Administration:		
Election Expenses	8,007	
Salaries of Officers of the Board	152,543	
Repayments of Principal of Loans	109,859	
Interest on Loans	327,101	
Legal and other Expenses of Administration	73,260	
Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools	1,599,610	
Expenses of Maintenance of Industrial Schools, and Contributions towards such Schools	61,144	
Capital Charges:		
Purchase of Land and Erection of School Buildings	1,231,294	
Alterations and Additions to School Buildings	75,885	
Furnishing School Buildings	44,110	
Expenses not included under foregoing heads	12,035	
Total		3,694,848

CHURCH RATES, p. 287.

	£	£
Loans Repaid with Interest	9,198	
All other Charges	4,859	
Total		14,057

CITY OF LONDON TOLLS, DUES, AND RENTS.

Full details of Expenditure, pp. 330–333 of original Report	—	
Total		534,539

TURNPIKE TRUSTS, p. 341.

Full details of Expenditure at page 3 of [C.—2647.] Session 1880	—	
Total for the Year		341,200

MARKET AND FAIR TOLLS, pp. 290–291.

New Works, Improvements, and Repairs; Cleansing	5,994	
Loans Repaid with Interest during the Year, including Annuities (if any)	6,086	
Salaries and Collectors' Poundage	3,034	
All other charges	6,982	
Total		22,096

BRIDGES AND FERRIES, pp. 294–295.

New Works and Improvements, Repairs, and Maintenance	36,609	
Loans Repaid with Interest during the Year, including Annuities (if any)	7,049	
Salaries and Collectors' Poundage	3,372	
All other Charges	5,498	
Total		52,528

HARBOURS, pp. 300–301.

Making New and Maintaining Old Works; Repairs	643,605	
Lighting; Buoys and Beacons; Anchors, Chains, Cables, &c.	40,781	
Loans repaid with Interest	1,648,590	
Rents, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance	29,010	
Salaries and Collectors' Poundage	57,435	
All other Charges	138,823	
Total		2,558,244

LIGHT DUES, pp. 344–345.

	£	£
Maintenance of Lighthouses and Auxiliary Works, and Services paid by the Trinity House	196,073	
New Works	38,608	
Expended in respect of Fees	40,225	
Salaries and Expenses	51,004	
Life Boats	14,565	
Other Expenses	1,270	
Total	-£	341,745

PILOTAGE, p. 349.

Paid to Pilots	349,991	
Other Charges	6,164	
Total	-£	356,155

DUTIES LEVIED BY THE CITY OF LONDON, pp. 352–353.

Details shown at the above-mentioned pages	—	—
Total	-£	475,439

Local Government Board,
Whitehall,
5th August 1881.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

No. 92.

SUMMARY STATEMENT of the COUNTY RATES of ENGLAND during the Year 1879–80.

COMPARED with the County Treasurers' Accounts for the Year ended with Lady-day 1879, the present Summary shows an increase of 12·2 per cent. in Receipts and 7·1 per cent. in Expenditure.

	Year ended with Lady-day		Difference in 1880.	
	1879.	1880.	More.	Less.
	£	£	£	£
Valuation for:				
County Rates	114,994,217	117,322,980	2,328,763	—
Police Rates	74,541,997	75,407,944	965,947	—
RECEIPT.				
Local Taxation:				
County Rates	914,025	1,108,965	194,940	—
Police Rates	567,355	558,846	—	8,509
Imperial Taxation:				
Grants for Police	407,283	488,775	81,492	—
Grants for Prosecutions and Prisoners	138,239	121,058	—	17,181
Grants for County Lunatics	19,916	17,225	—	2,691
TOTAL of LOCAL and IMPERIAL TAXATION	2,046,818	2,294,869	248,051	—
On account of Lunatic Asylums	7,311	21,624	14,313	—
On account of Prisoners	70,936	14,517	—	56,419
Loans effected during the Year	259,110	260,018	908	—
Other Receipts	393,297	525,319	132,022	—
TOTAL RECEIPT £	2,777,472	3,116,347	338,875	—
EXPENDITURE.				
Police	1,060,293	1,087,857	27,564	—
Prosecutions and Conveyance of Prisoners	130,090	128,206	—	1,884
Prisons and Reformatories	120,114	61,768	—	58,346
Lunatic Asylums	351,997	358,572	6,575	—
Salaries of County Officers	269,998	297,771	27,773	—
Loans repaid with Interest	397,261	452,293	55,032	—
All other Expenses	364,591	500,132	135,541	—
TOTAL EXPENDITURE £	2,694,344	2,886,599	192,255	—

The average rate in the £. for County Rate in all England was 2¼*d.* for the year 1879-80, and for Police Rate 1¾*d.*

The Loans raised on the security of the rates and outstanding against the County Authorities at Lady-day 1880, amounted to 2,924,915*l.*

Local Government Board,
Whitehall,
7th July 1880.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

No. 93.

TABLE showing the AMOUNT PAID to each UNION and PARISH under a BOARD OF GUARDIANS, and to each SCHOOL and SICK ASYLUM DISTRICT, in ENGLAND AND WALES, out of GRANTS made by PARLIAMENT; (1) SALARIES of POOR LAW MEDICAL OFFICERS, and SCHOOLMASTERS, and SCHOOLMISTRESSES, (2) COST of MAINTENANCE of PAUPER LUNATICS, (3) SALARIES of MEDICAL OFFICERS of HEALTH and INSPECTORS of NUISANCES for RURAL SANITARY DISTRICTS, (4) ADDITIONAL FEES to REGISTRARS of BIRTHS and DEATHS; also the AMOUNT paid to URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITIES for SALARIES of MEDICAL OFFICERS of HEALTH and INSPECTORS of NUISANCES, and to COUNTIES and BOROUGHS for MAINTENANCE of LUNATICS for the Year ended at LADY-DAY, 1881.

No.	UNION or PARISH.	Grant for Medical Officers', and School-masters', and School-mistresses' Salaries.	Grant for Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics.	Grant for Rural Sanitary Officers' Salaries.	Grant for additional Fees to Registrars of Births and Deaths.	TOTAL.
	BEDFORD.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Ampthill	232 5 0	276 16 0	61 5 0	13 10 0	583 16 0
2	Bedford	346 11 10	849 8 0	205 0 0	31 10 0	1,432 9 10
3	Biggleswade	292 15 0	592 0 0	185 0 0	9 0 0	1,078 15 0
4	Leighton Buzzard	169 7 0	364 4 0	65 0 0	18 0 0	616 11 0
5	Luton	236 2 6	868 0 0	55 0 0	9 0 0	1,168 2 6
6	Woburn	161 13 0	179 16 0	57 10 0	9 0 0	407 19 0
	BERKS.					
7	Abingdon	364 6 8	435 12 0	118 0 0	22 10 0	940 8 8
8	Bradfield	233 16 2	452 16 0	54 10 0	13 10 0	754 12 2
9	Cookham	219 12 0	377 16 0	46 0 0	9 0 0	652 8 0
10	East Hampstead	82 10 0	135 4 0	21 0 0	9 0 0	247 14 0
11	Faringdon	202 19 0	439 12 0	..	13 10 0	656 1 0
12	Hungerford	236 13 8	362 0 0	118 10 0	13 10 0	730 13 8
13	Newbury	268 6 8	779 0 0	83 0 0	13 10 0	1,143 16 8
14	Reading	274 9 4	819 4 0	22 10 0	13 10 0	1,129 13 4
15	Wallingford	242 8 0	436 8 0	89 10 0	9 0 0	777 6 0
16	Wantage	194 12 3	288 4 0	63 15 0	13 10 0	560 1 3
17	Windsor	144 3 0	603 4 0	128 10 0	9 0 0	884 17 0
18	Wokingham	149 16 6	437 4 0	90 0 0	9 0 0	686 0 6
	BUCKS.					
19	Amersham	279 16 0	480 12 0	100 0 0	22 10 0	882 18 0
20	Aylesbury	294 19 4	623 8 0	75 0 0	18 0 0	1,011 7 4
21	Buckingham	227 10 0	255 16 0	65 0 0	13 10 0	561 16 0
22	Eton	234 2 0	653 16 0	102 10 0	13 10 0	1,003 18 0
23	Newport Pagnell	198 0 0	656 12 0	147 10 0	13 10 0	1,015 12 0
24	Winslow	128 15 0	207 8 0	50 0 0	4 10 0	390 13 0
25	Wycombe	366 8 4	834 8 0	88 0 0	22 10 0	1,311 6 4
	CAMBRIDGE.					
26	Cambridge	218 0 0	628 8 0	..	18 0 0	864 8 0
27	Caxton and Arrington	204 12 0	132 8 0	57 15 0	4 10 0	399 5 0
28	Chesterton	285 2 0	406 0 0	48 9 0	13 10 0	753 1 0
29	Ely	175 12 6	309 8 0	..	18 0 0	503 0 6
30	Linton	146 2 0	218 12 0	86 0 0	13 10 0	464 4 0
31	Newmarket	250 4 9	466 12 0	170 0 0	22 10 0	909 6 9
32	North Witchford	184 9 0	357 16 0	35 0 0	9 0 0	586 5 0
33	Whittlesey	75 0 0	122 16 0	30 0 0	4 10 0	232 6 0
34	Wisbeach	341 0 7	537 16 0	..	27 0 0	905 16 7
	CHESTER.					
35	Altrincham	275 9 3	699 8 0	244 10 0	18 0 0	1,237 7 3
35a	Birkenhead	578 19 0	1,818 4 0	10 0 0	13 10 0	2,420 13 0
36	Tarvin	96 12 0	144 12 0	81 13 0	4 10 0	327 7 0
37	Chester	242 8 11	1,077 4 0	61 15 0	9 0 0	1,390 7 11
38	Congleton	238 3 10	432 8 0	103 5 0	13 10 0	787 6 10
39	Macclesfield	304 17 8	867 4 0	150 0 0	36 0 0	1,358 1 8
40	Nantwich	233 18 4	674 0 0	228 0 0	18 0 0	1,153 18 4
41	Northwich	250 11 6	510 12 0	182 0 0	18 0 0	961 3 6
42	Runcorn	207 2 0	311 8 0	137 10 0	18 0 0	674 0 0
43	Stockport	256 14 8	1,390 12 0	78 15 0	31 10 0	1,757 11 8
44	Wirral	128 4 0	194 12 0	139 5 0	13 10 0	475 11 0

AMOUNT PAID to each Union and Parish under a Board of Guardians, School and Sick Asylum Districts, in England and Wales, out of Grants made by Parliament, &c.—*continued.*

No.	UNION OR PARISH.	Grant for Medical Officers', and School-masters', and School-mistresses' Salaries.	Grant for Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics.	Grant for Rural Sanitary Officers' Salaries.	Grant for additional Fees to Registrars of Births and Deaths.	TOTAL.
	CORNWALL.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
45	Austell, St.	193 16 2	609 12 0	85 0 0	18 0 0	906 8 2
46	Bodmin	209 14 9	435 0 0	29 0 0	18 0 0	691 14 9
47	Camelford	66 1 0	83 16 0	28 15 0	9 0 0	187 12 0
48	Columb Major, St.	133 16 6	271 4 0	34 7 6	13 10 0	452 18 0
49	Falmouth	109 1 0	421 0 0	65 8 4	18 0 0	613 9 4
50	Germans, St.	110 9 0	292 16 0	15 0 0	13 10 0	431 15 0
51	Helston	128 0 0	447 4 0	..	22 10 0	597 14 0
52	Launceston	105 0 0	178 8 0	17 10 0	22 4 0	323 2 0
53	Liskeard	197 16 8	584 16 0	30 0 0	18 0 0	830 12 8
54	Penzance	108 4 0	563 16 0	90 0 0	27 0 0	789 0 0
55	Redruth	194 19 0	615 12 0	64 0 0	22 10 0	897 1 0
56	Stratton	101 13 0	135 4 0	4 7 6	12 19 6	254 4 0
57	Truro	274 0 0	668 8 0	80 8 0	27 0 0	1,049 16 0
	CUMBERLAND.					
58	Alstone with Garrigill	11 0 0	54 0 0	30 0 0	4 10 0	99 10 0
59	Bootle	45 0 0	65 8 0	20 0 0	9 0 0	139 8 0
60	Brampton	25 0 0	144 0 0	50 0 0	13 10 0	232 10 0
61	Carlisle	251 5 0	832 8 0	90 0 0	26 14 0	1,200 7 0
62	Cockermouth	158 3 4	469 16 0	185 0 0	18 0 0	830 19 4
63	Longtown	61 10 0	130 4 0	57 10 0	8 14 0	257 18 0
64	Penrith	75 9 3	459 8 0	106 18 10	13 10 0	655 6 1
65	Whitehaven	227 11 11	708 12 0	135 17 0	18 0 0	1,090 0 11
66	Wigton	80 14 0	438 0 0	77 10 0	13 10 0	609 14 0
	DERBY.					
67	Ashbourne	116 7 0	236 0 0	100 0 0	25 17 6	478 4 6
68	Bakewell	157 18 0	387 12 0	104 11 6	13 10 0	663 11 6
69	Belper	205 18 0	695 16 0	225 0 0	27 0 0	1,153 14 0
70	Chapel-en-le-Frith	65 0 0	137 8 0	90 11 0	9 0 0	301 19 0
71	Chesterfield	180 15 0	918 8 0	275 0 0	22 10 0	1,396 13 0
72	Derby	491 13 3	1,507 12 0	..	4 10 0	2,003 15 3
73	Glossop	43 0 0	116 4 0	15 0 0	4 10 0	178 14 0
74	Hayfield	45 0 0	100 12 0	20 5 0	4 10 0	170 7 0
75	Shardlow	175 16 0	453 8 0	150 0 0	22 10 0	801 14 0
	DEVON.					
76	Axminster	246 16 3	287 8 0	..	18 0 0	552 4 3
77	Barnstaple	344 2 0	577 8 0	50 0 0	27 0 0	998 10 0
78	Bideford	155 15 8	258 8 0	60 0 0	20 2 0	494 5 8
79	Crediton	199 14 6	318 16 0	48 2 6	18 0 0	584 13 0
80	East Stonehouse	46 10 0	153 12 0	..	4 10 0	204 12 0
81	Exeter	173 5 0	875 8 0	..	9 0 0	1,057 13 0
82	Holsworthy	79 5 8	114 4 0	35 0 0	19 1 0	247 10 8
83	Honiton	322 1 0	489 16 0	25 0 0	9 0 0	845 17 0
84	Kingsbridge	215 9 10	240 12 0	..	22 10 0	478 11 10
85	Newton Abbot	419 13 0	1,090 8 0	212 10 0	27 0 0	1,749 11 0
86	Okehampton	186 5 6	257 0 0	6 5 0	22 10 0	472 0 6
87	Plymouth	291 18 4	953 4 0	..	9 0 0	1,254 2 4
88	Plympton St. Mary	209 0 0	430 4 0	40 8 11	9 0 0	688 12 11
89	South Molton	241 10 3	355 8 0	87 10 0	13 10 0	697 18 3
90	Stoke Damerel	227 18 6	652 8 0	..	18 0 0	898 6 6
91	Tavistock	220 8 0	481 8 0	45 0 0	18 0 0	764 16 0
92	Thomas, St.	490 1 5	1,063 0 0	..	44 12 6	1,597 13 11
93	Tiverton	297 17 6	598 4 0	..	27 0 0	923 1 6
94	Torrington	163 15 0	239 8 0	57 10 0	22 10 0	483 3 0
95	Totnes	254 4 6	517 4 0	50 0 0	31 10 0	852 18 6
	DORSETSHIRE.					
96	Beaminster	228 4 5	419 4 0	70 0 0	14 15 6	732 3 11
97	Blandford	240 5 0	441 0 0	52 17 0	9 0 0	743 2 0
98	Bridport	167 4 0	323 4 0	..	13 10 0	503 18 0
99	Cerne	82 10 0	169 4 0	55 0 0	4 10 0	311 4 0
100	Dorchester	253 12 0	507 0 0	100 0 0	13 10 0	874 2 0
101	Poole	179 10 0	221 4 0	25 0 0	13 10 0	439 4 0
102	Shaftesbury	192 17 3	300 16 0	55 0 0	13 10 0	562 3 3
103	Sherborne	185 3 6	289 16 0	60 0 0	13 10 0	548 9 6
104	Sturminster	136 13 0	205 12 0	50 0 0	9 0 0	401 5 0
105	Wareham and Purbeck	208 8 9	506 12 0	50 0 0	18 0 0	783 0 9
106	Weymouth	270 10 0	448 4 0	70 0 0	18 0 0	806 14 0
107	Wimborne and Cranborne	206 13 1	389 12 0	59 8 3	13 10 0	669 3 4

AMOUNT PAID to each Union and Parish under a Board of Guardians, School and Sick Asylum Districts, in England and Wales, out of Grants made by Parliament, &c.—*continued.*

No.	UNION OR PARISH.	Grant for Medical Officers', and School-masters', and School-mistresses' Salaries.	Grant for Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics.	Grant for Rural Sanitary Officers' Salaries.	Grant for additional Fees to Registrars of Births and Deaths.	TOTAL.
	DURHAM.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
108	Auckland	198 14 6	697 4 0	145 0 0	9 0 0	1,049 18 6
109	Chester-le-Street	55 12 0	221 16 0	155 0 0	9 0 0	441 8 0
110	Darlington	157 4 0	616 12 0	107 10 0	9 0 0	890 6 0
111	Durham	136 19 9	594 0 0	136 19 4	9 0 0	876 19 1
112	Easington	80 0 0	406 16 0	93 16 8	4 10 0	585 2 8
113	Gateshead	376 4 3	1,239 16 0	..	18 0 0	1,634 0 3
113*a*	Hartlepool	137 10 0	386 8 0	35 0 0	4 10 0	563 8 0
114	Houghton-le-Spring	65 0 0	503 0 0	145 19 2	9 0 0	722 19 2
115	Lanchester	75 0 0	365 8 0	73 11 2	9 0 0	522 19 2
116	Sedgefield	35 0 0	185 12 0	125 0 0	4 10 0	350 2 0
117	South Shields	265 9 4	977 12 0	..	9 0 0	1,252 1 4
118	Stockton	243 0 0	398 12 0	175 0 0	4 10 0	821 2 0
119	Sunderland	492 13 8	1,493 8 0	60 0 0	22 10 0	2,068 11 8
120	Teesdale	74 0 6	298 16 0	55 0 0	13 10 0	441 6 6
121	Weardale	56 0 0	210 0 0	55 0 0	13 10 0	334 10 0
	ESSEX.					
122	Billericay	236 2 0	318 16 0	93 10 0	13 10 0	661 18 0
123	Braintree	298 15 9	652 0 0	57 18 10	26 12 6	1,035 7 1
124	Chelmsford	499 0 7	629 12 0	287 10 0	22 10 0	1,438 12 7
125	Colchester	253 13 4	551 16 0	..	13 10 0	818 19 4
126	Dunmow	373 4 8	439 0 0	27 18 2	18 0 0	858 2 10
127	Epping	249 7 6	382 16 0	140 0 0	13 10 0	785 13 6
128	Halstead	166 14 11	384 0 0	77 6 1	9 0 0	637 1 0
129	Lexden and Winstree	309 9 0	475 16 0	162 10 0	22 10 0	970 5 0
130	Maldon	359 11 0	614 4 0	278 2 6	22 10 0	1,274 7 6
131	Ongar	215 17 3	181 12 0	17 10 0	9 0 0	423 19 3
132	Orsett	159 19 6	318 8 0	60 0 0	9 0 0	547 7 6
133	Rochford	177 9 7	297 4 0	50 0 0	18 0 0	542 13 7
134	Romford	242 0 0	691 4 0	168 15 0	18 0 0	1,119 19 0
135	Saffron Walden	245 3 7	485 4 0	105 0 0	13 10 0	848 17 7
136	Tendring	285 1 0	529 4 0	158 15 0	19 10 0	992 10 0
137	West Ham	942 5 2	2 012 12 0	..	6 0 0	2,960 17 2
	GLOUCESTERSHIRE.					
139	Bristol	570 3 6	1,132 8 0	..	22 10 0	1,725 1 6
140	Cheltenham	397 13 6	864 4 0	67 10 0	9 0 0	1,338 7 6
141	Chipping Sodbury	142 19 0	277 0 0	90 0 0	18 0 0	527 19 0
142	Cirencester	244 0 3	484 16 0	61 10 0	13 10 0	803 16 3
143	Barton Regis	637 8 8	2,262 8 0	135 0 0	27 0 0	3,061 16 8
144	Dursley	146 3 6	219 12 0	82 10 0	13 10 0	461 15 6
145	Gloucester	209 0 1	581 8 0	85 10 0	18 0 0	893 18 1
146	Newent	150 12 2	241 0 0	60 0 0	9 0 0	460 12 2
147	Northleach	155 12 9	174 16 0	62 2 0	9 0 0	401 10 9
148	Stow-on-the-Wold	79 8 0	241 8 0	42 10 0	9 0 0	372 6 0
149	Stroud	311 11 10	886 12 0	80 0 0	31 10 0	1,309 13 10
150	Tetbury	72 12 9	122 12 0	41 10 0	8 2 0	244 16 9
151	Tewkesbury	133 0 10	184 8 0	40 0 0	9 0 0	366 8 10
152	Thornbury	146 2 0	276 8 0	124 10 0	13 10 0	560 10 0
153	Westbury-on-Severn	261 19 2	275 8 0	114 0 0	9 0 0	660 7 2
154	Wheatenhurst	71 3 7	118 12 0	62 10 0	9 0 0	261 5 7
155	Winchcomb	78 4 0	133 16 0	28 15 0	9 0 0	249 15 0
	HEREFORD.					
156	Bromyard	159 10 5	334 8 0	84 12 6	13 10 0	592 0 11
157	Dore	138 10 0	178 16 0	45 10 0	13 8 6	376 4 6
158	Hereford	432 3 5	896 16 0	113 6 0	18 0 0	1,460 5 5
159	Kington	135 0 0	304 16 0	20 0 0	16 2 6	475 18 6
160	Ledbury	220 14 11	276 8 0	109 16 6	9 0 0	615 19 5
161	Leominster	135 0 0	481 0 0	70 12 11	13 10 0	700 2 11
162	Ross	270 16 9	312 8 0	70 0 0	13 10 0	666 14 9
163	Weobley	138 15 0	163 4 0	59 2 6	9 0 0	370 1 6

AMOUNT PAID to each Union and Parish under a Board of Guardians, School and Sick Asylum Districts, in England and Wales, out of Grants made by Parliament, &c.—*continued.*

No.	UNION OR PARISH.	Grant for Medical Officers', and School-masters', and School-mistresses' Salaries.	Grant for Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics.	Grant for Rural Sanitary Officers' Salaries.	Grant for additional Fees to Registrars of Births and Deaths.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	HERTS.					
164	Alban's, St.	185 10 0	473 16 0	95 0 0	9 0 0	763 6 0
165	Barnet	199 15 0	377 16 0	93 10 0	22 10 0	693 11 0
166	Berkhampstead	110 0 0	141 0 0	73 0 0	9 0 0	333 0 0
167	Bishop's Stortford	390 2 0	516 4 0	123 9 6	18 0 0	1,047 15 6
168	Buntingford	90 0 0	106 4 0	46 5 10	4 10 0	246 19 10
169	Hatfield	39 10 0	167 12 0	60 0 0	4 10 0	271 12 0
170	Hemel Hempstead	167 10 0	251 16 0	74 0 0	13 10 0	506 16 0
171	Hertford	173 1 0	346 12 0	54 13 7	9 0 0	583 6 7
172	Hitchin	229 1 0	603 8 0	85 0 0	9 0 0	926 9 0
173	Royston	228 8 7	476 0 0	44 5 0	9 0 0	757 13 7
174	Ware	247 16 0	288 12 0	91 8 9	18 0 0	645 16 9
175	Watford	247 9 5	509 16 0	162 0 0	18 0 0	937 5 5
176	Welwyn	25 0 0	61 16 0	18 10 0	4 10 0	109 16 0
	HUNTS.					
177	Huntingdon	248 0 0	404 8 0	59 0 0	18 0 0	729 8 0
178	Ives, St.	176 2 0	329 16 0	100 0 0	18 0 0	623 18 0
179	Neots, St.	132 10 0	370 8 0	138 0 0	9 0 0	649 18 0
	KENT.					
180	Ashford, East	206 17 0	157 12 0	105 0 0	13 10 0	482 19 0
181	Ashford, West	189 2 0	294 4 0	66 16 6	9 0 0	559 2 6
182	Blean	180 0 4	260 4 0	98 0 0	13 10 0	551 14 4
183	Bridge	159 12 0	197 16 0	79 12 6	9 0 0	446 0 6
184	Bromley	257 6 11	536 4 0	111 17 6	9 0 0	914 8 5
184*a*	Canterbury	50 0 0	287 16 0	..	4 10 0	342 6 0
185	Cranbrook	211 13 4	376 16 0	76 10 0	9 0 0	673 19 4
186	Dartford	220 0 0	746 12 0	..	13 10 0	980 2 0
187	Dover	301 10 0	826 16 0	56 5 0	13 10 0	1,198 1 0
188	Eastry	246 2 5	773 8 0	98 0 0	17 12 6	1,135 2 11
189	Elham	200 19 2	631 4 0	81 0 0	13 10 0	926 13 2
190	Faversham	282 15 5	266 12 0	142 10 0	13 10 0	705 7 5
191	Gravesend and Milton	139 19 7	406 4 0	..	4 10 0	550 13 7
192	Greenwich	850 8 1	2,506 18 0	..	18 0 0	3,375 6 1
193	Hollingbourn	207 12 0	266 0 0	19 14 2	13 10 0	506 16 2
194	Hoo	50 0 0	57 8 0	..	4 10 0	111 18 0
195	Lewisham	273 2 1	637 8 0	25 0 0	18 0 0	953 10 1
196	Maidstone	475 18 9	847 8 0	117 0 0	22 10 0	1,462 16 9
197	Malling	284 0 8	434 6 0	58 17 6	13 10 0	790 14 2
198	Medway	314 8 5	852 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	1,185 16 5
199	Milton	185 6 8	422 0 0	62 10 0	4 10 0	674 6 8
200	North Aylesford	215 5 7	364 0 0	80 16 8	9 0 0	669 2 3
201	Romney Marsh	130 0 0	90 8 0	20 0 0	9 0 0	249 8 0
202	Sevenoaks	316 9 0	473 0 0	110 0 0	13 10 0	912 19 0
203	Sheppey	167 16 0	396 8 0	10 0 0	8 12 6	582 16 6
204	Tenterden	148 17 6	263 4 0	59 10 0	9 0 0	480 11 6
205	Thanet, Isle of	284 8 0	956 8 0	87 1 3	13 10 0	1,341 7 3
206	Tonbridge	431 7 7	1,104 0 0	119 0 0	13 10 0	1,667 17 7
206*a*	Woolwich	711 8 9	1,458 14 0	..	22 10 0	2,192 12 9
	LANCASTER.					
207	Ashton-under-Lyne	270 1 6	1,085 4 0	90 0 0	40 10 0	1,485 15 6
207*a*	Barrow-in-Furness	64 3 2	128 16 0	..	4 10 0	197 9 2
207*b*	Barton-upon-Irwell	165 10 0	429 4 0	96 5 0	13 10 0	704 9 0
208	Blackburn	546 16 6	868 4 0	16 17 6	31 7 0	1,463 5 0
209	Bolton	506 18 5	1,654 16 0	102 10 0	58 10 0	2,322 14 5
210	Burnley	162 10 0	1,256 8 0	..	17 6 6	1,436 4 6
211	Bury	354 17 1	603 12 0	162 10 0	45 0 0	1,165 19 1
212	Chorley	146 6 6	460 4 0	150 0 0	22 10 0	779 0 6
213	Chorlton	1,213 15 4	2,593 0 0	..	18 0 0	3,824 15 4
214	Clitheroe	63 0 0	370 8 0	62 10 0	21 1 6	516 19 6
215	Fylde, The	141 7 10	303 12 0	77 10 0	13 10 0	535 19 10
216	Garstang	72 10 0	68 12 0	38 17 1	13 10 0	193 9 1
217	Haslingden	230 0 0	674 16 0	95 0 0	22 10 0	1,022 6 0
218	Lancaster	82 10 0	272 8 0	120 0 0	18 0 0	492 18 0
219	Leigh	185 19 7	413 0 0	125 0 0	18 0 0	741 19 7
220	Liverpool	3,312 2 2	6,503 12 0	..	31 10 0	9,847 4 2
220*a*	Lunesdale	76 0 0	64 0 0	..	14 18 6	154 18 6
221	Manchester	2,144 5 8	2,250 0 0	..	22 10 0	4,416 15 8
222	Oldham	387 7 5	808 0 0	..	27 0 0	1,222 7 5
223	Ormskirk	202 10 0	694 16 0	113 15 0	40 10 0	1,051 11 0

AMOUNT PAID to each Union and Parish under a Board of Guardians, School and Sick Asylum Districts, in England and Wales, out of Grants made by Parliament, &c.—*continued.*

No.	UNION OR PARISH.	Grant for Medical Officers', and School-masters', and School-mistresses' Salaries.	Grant for Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics.	Grant for Rural Sanitary Officers' Salaries.	Grant for additional Fees to Registrars of Births and Deaths.	TOTAL.
	LANCASTER—*cont.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
224	Prescot	324 2 10	1,255 4 0	116 5 0	31 10 0	1,727 1 10
225	Preston	759 16 6	1,730 12 0	88 7 3	31 10 0	2,610 5 9
225*a*	Prestwich	184 17 1	860 16 0	105 0 0	22 10 0	1,173 3 1
226	Rochdale	220 10 10	1,102 0 0	..	45 0 0	1,367 10 10
227	Salford	825 15 2	1,372 0 0	..	18 0 0	2,215 15 2
228	Todmorden	36 9 0	294 0 0	37 18 0	9 0 0	377 7 0
228*a*	Toxteth Park	581 11 8	1,201 8 0	..	4 10 0	1,787 9 8
229	Ulverstone	138 10 0	699 12 0	113 12 6	27 0 0	978 14 6
230	Warrington	484 3 7	831 8 0	80 0 0	26 5 0	1,421 16 7
231	West Derby	1,974 2 2	5,799 4 0	30 0 0	36 0 0	7,839 6 2
232	Wigan	443 12 0	1,273 12 0	68 16 11	31 10 0	1,817 10 11
	LEICESTER.					
234	Ashby-de-la-Zouch	154 0 0	412 0 0	100 0 0	18 0 0	684 0 0
235	Barrow-on-Soar	132 10 0	515 4 0	..	18 0 0	665 14 0
236	Billesdon	95 0 0	101 8 0	24 12 9	4 10 0	225 10 9
237	Blaby	100 0 0	349 8 0	56 2 4	9 0 6	514 10 4
238	Hinckley	129 6 0	409 0 0	27 8 6	13 10 0	579 4 6
239	Leicester	515 7 2	2,577 4 0	..	9 0 0	3,101 11 2
240	Loughborough	149 16 0	581 8 0	110 0 0	9 0 0	850 4 0
241	Lutterworth	176 0 0	423 4 0	30 15 3	4 10 0	634 9 3
242	Market Bosworth	136 12 0	282 8 0	52 11 1	9 0 0	480 11 1
243	Market Harborough	235 14 0	367 12 0	80 0 0	4 10 0	687 16 0
244	Melton Mowbray	169 4 0	327 8 0	..	18 0 0	514 12 0
	LINCOLN.					
245	Boston	378 9 2	509 4 0	165 0 0	22 10 0	1,075 3 2
246	Bourn	155 5 10	289 12 0	112 10 0	18 0 0	575 7 10
247	Caistor	279 4 0	527 12 0	128 0 0	13 10 0	948 6 0
248	Gainsborough	234 14 0	336 12 0	40 0 0	26 6 6	637 12 6
249	Glanford Brigg	260 12 0	482 4 0	127 10 0	13 10 0	883 16 0
250	Grantham	213 1 0	658 12 0	152 10 0	13 10 0	1,037 13 0
251	Holbeach	166 17 0	353 16 0	..	13 10 0	534 3 0
252	Horncastle	198 0 0	232 0 0	175 0 0	18 0 0	623 0 0
253	Lincoln	274 11 6	1,097 0 0	145 0 0	13 10 0	1,530 1 6
254	Louth	287 9 7	440 16 0	302 10 0	22 10 0	1,053 5 7
255	Sleaford	156 12 0	265 16 0	183 10 0	22 10 0	628 8 0
256	Spalding	245 16 7	268 16 0	..	26 11 0	541 3 7
257	Spilsby	205 16 0	394 8 0	190 0 0	22 10 0	812 14 0
258	Stamford	139 10 4	295 4 0	97 0 0	9 0 0	540 14 4
	MIDDLESEX.					
259	Bethnal Green	1,391 1 10	3,880 0 0	..	18 0 0	5,289 1 10
260	Brentford	392 10 0	1,685 4 0	..	22 10 0	2,100 4 0
261	Chelsea	777 3 11	1,739 0 0	..	13 10 0	2,529 13 11
263	Edmonton	756 3 9	1,981 12 0	..	27 0 0	2,764 15 9
264	Fulham	323 11 3	1,151 8 0	..	13 10 0	1,488 9 3
265	George, St., East	1,165 5 3	972 18 0	..	13 10 0	2,151 13 3
266	George, St.	1,024 1 4	3,591 6 0	..	22 10 0	4,637 17 4
267	Giles, St., and St. George, Bloomsbury	234 1 7	958 10 0	..	13 10 0	1,206 1 7
268	Hackney	955 3 1	2,651 10 0	..	22 10 0	3,629 3 1
268*a*	Hampstead	185 3 9	523 8 0	..	4 10 0	713 1 9
269	Hendon	386 9 2	653 4 0	162 10 0	18 0 0	1,220 3 2
270	Holborn	2,313 15 10	5,443 8 0	..	49 10 0	7,806 13 10
271	Islington	1,401 18 8	3,817 10 0	..	9 0 0	5,228 8 8
272	Westminster	546 6 6	1,150 12 0	..	13 10 0	1,710 8 6
273	Kensington	852 18 10	2,218 12 0	..	9 0 0	3,080 10 10
274	London, City	1,153 1 8	3,295 12 0	..	32 15 6	4,481 9 2
280	Marylebone	1,820 15 5	3,423 8 0	..	27 0 0	5,271 3 5
280*a*	Mile End Old Town	995 9 11	1,204 0 0	..	9 0 0	2,208 9 11
281	Paddington	435 8 10	1,844 6 0	..	9 0 0	2,288 14 10
282	Pancras, St.	1,850 12 3	4,218 4 0	..	27 0 0	6,095 16 3
282*a*	Poplar	713 19 10	2,150 0 0	..	13 10 0	2,877 9 10
282*b*	Shoreditch	769 15 11	3,475 18 0	..	22 10 0	4,268 3 11
282*c*	Staines	276 12 3	342 16 0	87 10 0	9 0 0	715 18 3
282*d*	Stepney	425 19 4	1,171 4 0	..	13 10 0	1,610 13 4
282*e*	Strand	953 15 5	1,104 8 0	..	13 10 0	2,071 13 5
282*f*	Uxbridge	212 15 1	655 16 0	140 0 0	13 10 0	1,022 1 1
282*g*	Whitechapel	798 10 10	2,377 0 0	..	27 0 0	3,202 10 10

AMOUNT PAID to each Union and Parish under a Board of Guardians, School and Sick Asylum Districts, in England and Wales, out of Grants made by Parliament, &c.—*continued.*

No.	UNION OR PARISH.	Grant for Medical Officers', and School-masters', and School-mistresses' Salaries.	Grant for Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics.	Grant for Rural Sanitary Officers' Salaries.	Grant for additional Fees to Registrars of Births and Deaths.	TOTAL.
	MONMOUTH.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
283	Abergavenny	115 15 0	669 0 0	37 10 0	16 1 0	838 6 0
283*a*	Bedwellty	142 11 11	1,044 16 0	60 0 0	13 10 0	1,260 17 11
284	Chepstow	154 5 6	266 0 0	116 10 0	13 10 0	550 5 6
285	Monmouth	163 10 0	698 0 0	97 10 0	18 0 0	977 0 0
286	Newport	556 0 1	1,288 4 0	138 0 0	18 0 0	2,000 4 1
287	Pontypool	141 5 0	671 4 0	45 0 0	13 10 0	870 19 0
	NORFOLK.					
288	Aylsham	194 12 1	389 12 0	92 10 0	9 0 0	685 14 1
289	Blofield	116 5 0	235 8 0	50 0 0	9 0 0	410 13 0
290	Depwade	250 17 0	492 4 0	69 1 10	18 0 0	830 2 10
291	Docking	146 1 10	241 16 0	70 0 0	13 10 0	471 7 10
292	Downham	169 6 10	426 0 0	77 10 0	13 10 0	686 6 10
293	Erpingham	262 17 0	363 12 0	75 0 0	13 10 0	714 19 0
294	Faith, St.	122 13 0	221 8 0	53 15 0	9 0 0	406 16 0
295	Flegg, East and West	65 3 3	100 12 0	40 0 0	9 0 0	214 15 3
296	Forehoe	135 16 0	219 12 0	54 0 0	9 0 0	418 8 0
297	Freebridge Lynn	149 9 0	230 12 0	40 0 0	18 0 0	438 1 0
298	Guiltcross	127 10 0	232 8 0	35 0 0	9 0 0	403 18 0
299	Henstead	126 4 0	147 8 0	70 0 0	9 0 0	352 12 0
300	King's Lynn	131 15 0	319 8 0	7 10 0	13 10 0	472 3 0
301	Loddon and Clavering	176 4 11	394 16 0	60 0 0	13 10 0	644 10 11
302	Mitford and Launditch	279 7 0	541 4 0	115 0 0	27 0 0	962 11 0
303	Norwich	514 7 6	1,623 16 0	..	22 10 0	2,160 13 6
304	Swaffham	215 0 0	330 8 0	46 13 4	4 10 0	596 11 4
305	Thetford	200 18 3	266 4 0	..	9 0 0	476 2 3
306	Smallburgh	160 7 0	184 0 0	65 0 0	18 0 0	427 7 0
307	Walsingham	186 8 0	381 16 0	70 0 0	13 10 0	651 14 0
308	Wayland	133 6 1	269 16 0	36 5 0	9 0 0	448 7 1
309	Yarmouth, Great	225 17 9	332 4 0	..	9 0 0	567 1 9
	NORTHAMPTON.					
310	Brackley	160 12 0	183 16 0	29 0 0	9 0 0	382 8 0
311	Brixworth	181 2 0	200 4 0	45 0 0	13 10 0	439 16 0
312	Daventry	176 12 0	413 0 0	86 10 0	13 10 0	689 12 0
313	Hardingstone	97 2 0	105 0 0	71 0 0	13 10 0	286 12 0
314	Kettering	179 2 6	263 12 0	60 0 0	13 10 0	516 4 6
315	Northampton	209 0 0	886 12 0	20 0 0	13 10 0	1,129 2 0
316	Oundle	185 10 0	261 16 0	86 0 0	13 10 0	546 16 0
317	Peterborough	247 13 7	765 16 0	80 0 0	18 0 0	1,111 9 7
318	Potterspury	122 0 0	213 12 0	30 0 0	4 10 0	370 2 0
319	Thrapston	148 9 0	303 16 0	57 0 0	9 0 0	518 5 0
320	Towcester	171 16 0	212 12 0	30 0 0	9 0 0	423 8 0
321	Wellingborough	162 13 4	628 0 0	85 0 0	13 10 0	889 3 4
	NORTHUMBERLAND.					
322	Alnwick	125 0 2	542 8 0	90 0 0	13 10 0	770 18 2
323	Belford	25 0 0	48 0 0	45 0 0	4 10 0	122 10 0
324	Bellingham	56 3 4	78 1 2	10 0 0	9 0 0	153 4 6
325	Berwick-on-Tweed	109 0 0	272 16 0	60 0 0	13 10 0	455 6 0
326	Castle Ward	98 5 0	242 12 0	74 16 6	9 0 0	424 13 6
327	Glendale	47 10 0	215 0 0	70 0 0	9 0 0	341 10 0
328	Haltwhistle	30 15 0	73 8 0	45 0 0	4 10 0	153 13 0
329	Hexham	156 8 0	385 0 0	205 18 0	18 0 0	765 6 0
330	Morpeth	172 10 0	476 0 0	80 0 0	9 0 0	737 10 0
331	Newcastle-on-Tyne	761 0 6	2,504 8 0	..	22 10 0	3,287 18 6
332	Rothbury	45 12 6	133 8 0	25 0 0	7 17 6	211 18 0
333	Tynemouth	379 6 5	1,346 4 0	143 18 9	27 0 0	1,896 9 2
	NOTTINGHAM.					
334	Basford	360 7 6	1,332 16 0	333 6 8	31 10 0	2,058 0 2
335	Bingham	75 15 5	172 16 0	85 0 0	9 0 0	342 11 5
336	East Retford	106 0 0	196 8 0	55 19 3	18 0 0	376 7 3
337	Mansfield	158 3 0	491 0 0	90 0 0	26 2 0	765 5 0
338	Newark	141 2 4	311 12 0	147 10 0	22 10 0	622 14 4
339	Nottingham	704 8 6	2,543 16 0	..	49 10 0	3,297 14 6
341	Southwell	170 0 6	307 8 0	156 10 0	9 0 0	642 18 6
342	Worksop	197 18 0	222 16 0	114 0 0	18 0 0	552 14 0

AMOUNT PAID to each Union and Parish under a Board of Guardians, School and Sick Asylum Districts, in England and Wales, out of Grants made by Parliament, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Union or Parish.	Grant for Medical Officers', and School-masters', and School-mistresses' Salaries.	Grant for Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics.	Grant for Rural Sanitary Officers' Salaries.	Grant for additional Fees to Registrars of Births and Deaths.	Total.
	Oxford.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
343	Banbury	382 11 8	571 0 0	104 10 0	18 0 0	1,076 1 8
344	Bicester	152 10 0	289 0 0	70 10 0	9 0 0	521 0 0
345	Chipping Norton	179 0 0	396 8 0	109 10 0	9 0 0	693 18 0
346	Headington	105 19 8	513 12 0	72 10 0	9 0 0	701 1 8
347	Henley	388 16 9	487 16 0	117 10 0	9 0 0	1,003 2 9
348	Oxford	309 15 0	682 16 0	..	4 10 0	997 1 0
349	Thame	225 10 0	228 4 0	88 10 0	13 10 0	555 14 0
350	Witney	354 1 4	603 4 0	164 10 0	18 0 0	1,139 15 4
351	Woodstock	141 5 0	361 12 0	95 10 0	9 0 0	607 7 0
	Rutland.					
352	Oakham	77 10 0	180 8 0	4 12 2	4 10 0	267 0 2
353	Uppingham	98 15 0	233 12 0	92 9 3	13 10 0	438 6 3
	Salop.					
354	Atcham	410 14 5	1,004 12 0	163 10 0	35 6 6	1,614 2 11
355	Bridgnorth	103 10 0	350 0 0	91 2 0	13 10 0	558 2 0
356	Church Stretton	109 6 9	128 16 0	45 6 0	9 0 0	292 8 9
357	Cleobury Mortimer	90 4 11	196 8 0	74 0 0	8 18 6	369 11 5
358	Clun	104 13 5	174 8 0	52 10 0	17 0 6	348 11 11
359	Drayton	69 19 2	221 4 0	80 0 0	13 10 0	384 13 2
360	Ellesmere	102 10 3	217 16 0	65 10 0	17 2 0	402 18 3
361	Ludlow	239 8 9	312 12 0	106 10 0	22 4 0	680 14 9
362	Madeley	98 0 0	658 12 0	33 0 0	17 17 0	807 9 0
363	Newport	77 11 0	327 12 0	65 10 0	9 0 0	479 13 0
364	Oswestry	216 12 3	441 0 0	131 18 0	18 0 0	807 10 3
365	Shiffnal	85 0 0	138 16 0	70 10 0	9 0 0	303 6 0
367	Wellington	177 16 3	562 4 0	55 0 0	13 10 0	808 10 3
368	Wem	118 9 10	191 16 0	65 0 0	9 0 0	384 5 10
368a	Whitchurch	108 8 1	213 8 0	56 10 0	9 0 0	387 6 1
	Somerset.					
369	Axbridge	358 17 3	786 12 0	145 11 0	22 10 0	1,313 10 3
370	Bath	481 11 7	1,011 12 0	135 0 0	27 0 0	1,655 3 7
371	Bedminster	597 6 11	1,155 8 0	156 5 0	18 0 0	1,926 19 11
372	Bridgwater	335 5 7	408 0 0	100 0 0	27 0 0	870 5 7
373	Chard	217 6 10	491 8 0	44 16 7	18 0 0	771 11 5
374	Clutton	235 14 6	528 16 0	110 0 0	18 0 0	892 10 6
375	Dulverton	120 7 6	93 0 0	40 0 0	4 10 0	257 17 6
376	Frome	327 13 5	220 12 0	115 14 2	18 0 0	681 19 7
377	Keynsham	219 4 11	362 16 0	..	18 0 0	600 0 11
378	Langport	219 0 0	333 0 0	37 10 0	13 10 0	603 0 0
379	Shepton Mallet	261 19 6	394 12 0	80 0 0	9 0 0	745 11 6
380	Taunton	401 15 0	784 16 0	150 0 0	22 10 0	1,359 1 0
381	Wellington	248 4 6	470 8 0	80 0 0	18 0 0	816 12 6
382	Wells	233 13 0	344 16 0	98 12 5	9 0 0	686 1 5
383	Williton	298 13 7	253 0 0	..	22 10 0	574 3 7
384	Wincanton	352 6 5	390 16 0	101 5 0	18 0 0	862 7 5
385	Yeovil	236 18 6	324 0 0	37 10 0	22 10 0	620 18 6
	Southampton.					
386	Alresford	128 5 0	191 16 0	20 0 0	9 0 0	349 1 0
387	Alton	215 0 0	318 16 0	51 0 0	9 0 0	593 16 0
388	Alverstoke	115 0 0	359 16 0	..	4 10 0	479 6 0
389	Andover	202 15 0	453 4 0	55 0 0	17 3 6	728 2 6
390	Basingstoke	289 3 4	351 0 0	85 0 0	13 10 0	738 13 4
391	Catherington	30 0 0	79 12 0	..	4 10 0	114 2 0
392	Christchurch	154 0 0	222 4 0	74 0 0	4 10 0	454 14 0
393	Droxford	172 10 8	286 0 0	112 10 0	13 10 0	584 10 8
394	Fareham	194 4 0	404 8 0	110 0 0	9 0 0	717 12 0
396	Fordingbridge	106 0 4	208 8 0	20 0 0	4 10 0	333 18 4
397	Hartley Wintney	214 9 4	462 0 0	110 0 0	13 10 0	799 19 4
398	Havant	77 10 0	168 12 0	35 10 0	4 10 0	286 2 0
399	Hursley	50 0 0	48 4 0	20 0 0	4 10 0	122 14 0
400	Kingsclere	122 1 11	177 0 0	60 0 0	9 0 0	368 1 11

AMOUNT PAID to each Union and Parish under a Board of Guardians, School and Sick Asylu Districts, in England and Wales, out of Grants made by Parliament, &c.—*continued.*

No.	UNION OR PARISH.	Grant for Medical Officers', and School-masters', and School-mistresses' Salaries.	Grant for Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics.	Grant for Rural Sanitary Officers' Salaries.	Grant for additional Fees to Registrars of Births and Deaths.	TOTAL.
	SOUTHAMPTON—*cont.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
401	Lymington	124 11 0	208 0 0	42 10 0	9 0 0	384 1 0
402	New Forest	192 17 0	325 0 0	70 0 0	13 10 0	601 7 0
403	Petersfield	109 13 6	245 12 0	51 15 0	9 0 0	416 0 6
404	Portsea Island	1,034 18 4	2,061 4 0	..	18 0 0	3,114 2 4
405	Ringwood	85 9 0	85 12 0	40 0 0	4 10 0	215 11 0
406	Romsey	130 3 0	234 4 0	42 10 0	9 0 0	415 17 0
407	Southampton	499 12 6	765 16 0	..	4 10 0	1,269 18 6
408	South Stoneham	275 11 5	465 8 0	85 0 0	13 10 0	839 9 5
409	Stockbridge	118 0 0	149 12 0	25 0 0	9 0 0	301 12 0
410	Whitchurch	109 19 11	84 8 0	43 5 0	4 10 0	242 2 11
411	Wight, Isle of	628 10 6	1,358 0 0	200 0 0	22 10 0	2,209 0 6
412	Winchester, New	404 1 11	611 4 0	153 2 6	18 0 0	1,186 8 5
	STAFFORDSHIRE.					
415	Wolstanton and Burslem	261 10 2	566 4 0	112 10 0	13 10 0	953 14 2
416	Burton-on-Trent	299 3 11	591 12 0	150 0 0	18 0 0	1,058 15 11
417	Cheadle	100 13 4	190 16 0	55 0 0	18 0 0	364 9 4
419	Leek	142 7 4	314 4 0	80 0 0	17 3 6	553 14 10
420	Lichfield	145 0 0	496 12 0	100 0 0	13 10 0	755 2 0
421	Newcastle-under-Lyme	103 10 0	285 12 0	60 0 0	11 14 0	460 16 0
422	Cannock	102 10 0	313 16 0	87 10 0	13 10 0	517 6 0
423	Seisdon	84 0 0	231 16 0	102 10 0	13 10 0	431 16 0
424	Stafford	191 0 0	439 4 0	62 10 0	9 0 0	701 14 0
425	Stoke-upon-Trent	614 8 6	1,205 8 0	52 10 0	22 10 0	1,894 16 6
426	Stone	96 11 9	289 4 0	80 0 0	13 10 0	479 5 9
427	Tamworth	141 3 7	251 16 0	125 0 0	9 0 0	526 19 7
428	Uttoxeter	115 0 0	194 4 0	72 0 0	13 10 0	394 14 0
429	Walsall	180 0 0	1,256 0 0	56 10 0	18 0 0	1,510 10 0
430	West Bromwich	409 4 0	1,603 12 0	40 0 0	22 10 0	2,075 6 0
431	Wolverhampton	852 7 7	1,839 4 0	..	16 10 0	2,708 1 7
	SUFFOLK.					
432	Blything	283 4 0	437 4 0	70 0 0	13 10 0	803 18 0
433	Bosmere and Claydon	188 14 0	278 12 0	60 0 0	9 0 0	536 6 0
434	Bury St. Edmund's	90 0 0	223 16 0	..	4 10 0	318 6 0
435	Cosford	227 18 2	312 12 0	53 10 0	9 0 0	603 0 2
436	Hartismere	329 5 6	374 0 0	70 0 0	13 10 0	786 15 6
437	Hoxne	166 16 6	237 16 0	60 0 0	9 0 0	473 12 6
438	Ipswich	476 19 8	711 12 0	6 5 0	13 10 0	1,208 6 8
439	Mildenhall	100 0 0	82 4 0	50 0 0	9 0 0	241 4 0
440	Mutford and Lothingland	146 0 0	480 4 0	50 0 0	13 10 0	689 14 0
441	Plomesgate	232 10 0	277 12 0	90 0 0	22 10 0	622 12 0
442	Risbridge	176 2 0	221 12 0	95 0 0	13 10 0	506 4 0
443	Samford	160 10 0	105 12 0	63 0 0	9 0 0	338 2 0
444	Stow	242 12 0	309 12 0	55 0 0	22 10 0	629 14 0
445	Sudbury	242 5 0	605 12 0	95 0 0	22 10 0	965 7 0
446	Thingoe	314 1 0	222 16 0	85 0 0	13 10 0	635 7 0
447	Wangford	107 10 9	337 12 0	61 1 2	9 0 0	515 3 11
448	Woodbridge	261 15 0	403 0 0	50 0 0	13 10 0	728 5 0
	SURREY.					
450	Camberwell	724 17 10	1,917 2 0	..	18 0 0	2,659 19 10
451	Chertsey	271 18 8	494 8 0	151 0 0	13 10 0	930 16 8
452	Croydon	666 19 1	1,722 16 0	135 0 0	9 0 0	2,533 15 1
453	Dorking	168 2 6	289 0 0	91 10 0	9 0 0	557 12 6
454	Epsom	287 8 2	642 12 0	78 0 0	13 10 0	1,021 10 2
455	Farnham	212 18 2	496 0 0	20 0 0	9 0 0	737 18 2
457	Godstone	184 0 0	253 8 0	40 0 0	4 10 0	481 18 0
458	Guildford	310 5 4	564 0 0	..	22 10 0	896 15 4
459	Hambledon	198 18 11	324 4 0	72 10 0	9 0 0	604 12 11
460	Kingston	390 0 0	1,030 16 0	140 0 0	18 0 0	1,578 16 0
461	Lambeth	1,879 10 4	5,191 2 0	..	36 0 0	7,106 12 4
463	Olave, St.	1,061 14 4	2,502 18 0	..	27 0 0	3,591 12 4
464	Reigate	268 17 5	562 16 0	113 0 0	9 0 0	953 13 5
465	Richmond	185 13 4	542 16 0	138 14 0	9 0 0	876 3 4
467	Saviour, St.	1,736 7 5	5,329 4 0	..	36 0 0	7,101 11 5
468	Wandsworth & Clapham	780 17 2	2,257 0 0	..	22 10 0	3,060 7 2

AMOUNT PAID to each Union and Parish under a Board of Guardians, School and Sick Asylum Districts, in England and Wales, out of Grants made by Parliament, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Union or Parish.	Grant for Medical Officers', and School-masters', and School-mistresses', Salaries.	Grant for Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics.	Grant for Rural Sanitary Officers' Salaries.	Grant for additional Fees to Registrars of Births and Deaths.	Total.
	Sussex.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
470	Battle	199 18 0	197 0 0	80 10 0	13 10 0	490 18 0
471	Brighton	756 9 5	2,047 8 0	..	13 10 0	2,817 7 5
472	Chailey	145 7 0	150 12 0	75 0 0	9 0 0	379 19 0
473	Chichester	52 10 0	163 8 0	..	4 10 0	220 8 0
474	Cuckfield	313 13 4	402 4 0	126 0 0	13 10 0	855 7 4
475	Eastbourne	274 12 0	176 16 0	66 0 0	9 0 0	526 8 0
476	East Grinstead	263 5 4	229 4 0	106 10 0	13 10 0	612 9 4
476*a*	East Preston	208 10 0	324 0 0	63 0 0	13 10 0	609 0 0
477	Hailsham	228 2 0	307 4 0	99 0 0	9 0 0	643 6 0
478	Hastings	275 7 6	577 16 0	..	13 10 0	866 13 6
479	Horsham	253 17 6	400 0 0	82 16 3	13 10 0	750 3 9
480	Lewes	134 10 0	219 0 0	45 5 0	4 10 0	403 5 0
481	Midhurst	218 16 8	214 12 0	42 15 0	13 10 0	489 13 8
482	Newhaven	82 10 0	135 8 0	59 10 0	9 0 0	286 8 0
483	Petworth	152 17 4	150 16 0	49 2 6	9 0 0	361 15 10
484	Rye	170 10 0	209 0 0	..	9 0 0	388 10 0
485	Steyning	246 0 0	478 0 0	108 0 3	9 0 0	841 0 3
486	Thakeham	143 3 0	167 16 0	30 10 0	9 0 0	350 9 0
487	Ticehurst	255 12 8	294 16 0	106 0 0	18 0 0	674 8 8
488	Uckfield	247 8 0	302 8 0	104 10 0	18 0 0	672 6 0
489	Westbourne	97 19 0	95 12 0	34 10 0	4 10 0	232 11 0
490	West Firle	42 10 0	20 16 0	40 0 0	4 5 6	107 11 6
491	Westhampnett	408 10 0	374 0 0	100 0 0	26 6 6	908 16 6
	Warwickshire.					
492	Alcester	170 0 0	417 16 0	141 10 0	18 0 0	747 6 0
493	Aston	466 0 0	2,043 8 0	85 0 0	18 0 0	2,612 8 0
494	Atherstone	81 10 0	178 8 0	69 12 4	4 10 0	334 0 4
495	Birmingham	1,800 7 0	6,368 0 0	..	22 10 0	8,190 17 0
496	Coventry	219 2 10	755 4 0	21 1 0	9 0 0	1,004 7 10
497	Foleshill	112 8 0	375 8 0	85 0 0	9 0 0	581 16 0
498	Meriden	103 9 6	299 0 0	122 10 0	9 0 0	533 19 6
499	Nuneaton	72 10 0	244 4 0	..	4 10 0	321 4 0
500	Rugby	206 6 0	502 12 0	175 0 0	13 10 0	897 8 0
501	Solihull	146 0 0	446 0 0	150 0 0	13 10 0	755 10 0
502	Southam	147 10 0	224 12 0	80 0 0	4 10 0	456 12 0
503	Stratford-on-Avon	243 2 5	579 12 0	151 0 0	21 0 0	994 14 5
504	Warwick	371 8 0	1,414 16 0	102 10 0	18 0 0	1,906 14 0
	Westmorland.					
505	East Ward	80 0 0	199 0 0	56 10 0	13 10 0	349 0 0
506	Kendal	321 9 4	558 16 0	162 0 0	22 10 0	1,064 15 4
507	West Ward	41 0 0	194 0 0	27 10 0	9 0 0	271 10 0
	Wiltshire.					
508	Alderbury	361 3 4	492 16 0	73 15 0	18 0 0	945 14 4
509	Amesbury	161 3 0	126 4 0	50 0 0	12 18 0	350 5 0
510	Bradford	187 16 9	353 8 0	40 0 0	9 0 0	595 4 9
511	Calne	100 0 0	241 8 0	13 10 0	1 10 0	356 8 0
512	Chippenham	284 18 0	430 12 0	150 0 0	18 0 0	883 10 0
513	Cricklade and Wootton Bassett	119 16 3	222 12 0	12 10 0	9 0 0	363 18 3
514	Devizes	261 17 6	690 12 0	80 0 0	13 10 0	1,045 19 6
515	Highworth and Swindon	173 9 7	292 16 0	..	9 0 0	475 5 7
516	Malmesbury	147 6 0	291 8 0	47 10 0	9 0 0	495 4 0
517	Marlborough	131 1 3	260 0 0	28 0 0	4 10 0	423 11 3
518	Melksham	199 15 11	584 16 0	38 15 0	9 0 0	832 6 11
519	Mere	114 2 0	131 8 0	42 10 0	4 10 0	292 10 0
520	Pewsey	176 2 3	257 4 0	47 10 0	9 0 0	489 16 3
522	Tisbury	104 15 0	233 16 0	51 12 10	13 10 0	403 13 10
523	Warminster	252 19 9	342 16 0	60 0 0	13 10 0	669 5 9
524	Westbury and Whorwelsdown	151 6 0	214 16 0	64 5 0	13 10 0	443 17 0
525	Wilton	204 7 4	246 4 0	62 10 0	9 0 0	522 1 4

AMOUNT PAID to each Union and Parish under a Board of Guardians, School and Sick Asylum Districts, in England and Wales, out of Grants made by Parliament, &c.—*continued.*

No.	UNION OR PARISH.	Grant for Medical Officers', and School-masters', and School-mistresses' Salaries.	Grant for Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics.	Grant for Rural Sanitary Officers' Salaries.	Grant for additional Fees to Registrars of Births and Deaths.	TOTAL.
	WORCESTERSHIRE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
526	Bromsgrove	133 0 0	441 0 0	55 15 4	13 10 0	643 5 4
527	Droitwich	264 19 8	615 16 0	102 10 0	13 10 0	996 15 8
528	Dudley	460 10 0	1,806 8 0	..	18 0 0	2,284 18 0
529	Evesham	136 1 0	217 12 0	125 0 0	9 0 0	487 13 0
530	Kidderminster	426 10 7	824 8 0	89 13 10	22 10 0	1,363 2 5
531	King's Norton	306 16 6	1,046 12 0	135 0 0	13 10 0	1,501 18 6
532	Martley	218 7 10	295 0 0	100 0 0	18 0 0	631 7 10
533	Pershore	143 10 0	330 4 0	62 10 0	13 10 0	549 14 0
534	Shipston-on-Stour	204 2 11	375 12 0	74 17 3	18 0 0	672 12 2
535	Stourbridge	350 9 6	1,222 8 0	180 0 0	13 10 0	1,766 7 6
536	Tenbury	72 10 0	72 16 0	57 0 0	9 0 0	211 6 0
537	Upton-on-Severn	199 3 3	533 16 0	85 12 6	13 10 0	832 1 9
538	Worcester	285 7 5	897 0 0	32 10 0	13 10 0	1,228 7 5
	YORKSHIRE, E. RIDING.					
539	Beverley	113 7 3	351 8 0	55 0 0	17 2 0	536 17 3
540	Bridlington	70 0 0	202 4 0	40 0 0	13 10 0	325 14 0
541	Driffield	130 14 10	274 8 0	67 17 6	18 0 0	491 0 4
542	Howden	108 17 0	230 16 0	37 10 0	17 18 6	395 1 6
542*a*	Kingston-upon-Hull	325 8 10	748 8 0	..	13 10 0	1,087 6 10
543	Patrington	69 5 0	119 8 0	55 0 0	4 10 0	248 3 0
544	Pocklington	116 12 0	196 0 0	48 10 0	13 10 0	374 12 0
545	Sculcoates	287 10 0	1,307 4 0	..	35 6 6	1,630 0 6
546	Skirlaugh	104 10 0	127 8 0	40 0 0	20 14 0	292 12 0
547	York	380 16 4	724 4 0	135 0 0	30 4 6	1,270 4 10
	YORKSHIRE, N. RIDING.					
547*a*	Aysgarth	40 0 0	75 16 0	27 10 0	9 0 0	152 6 0
548*a*	Bedale	56 15 0	182 0 0	42 10 0	9 0 0	290 5 0
548	Easingwold	87 0 0	184 8 0	..	12 16 6	284 4 6
549	Guisborough	119 18 8	273 12 0	171 15 0	18 0 0	583 5 8
550	Helmsley	43 0 0	54 4 0	35 0 0	9 0 0	141 4 0
550*a*	Kirkby Moorside	28 10 0	49 12 0	32 10 0	4 10 0	115 2 0
551	Leyburn	51 0 0	152 4 0	..	9 0 0	212 4 0
552	Malton	170 18 0	371 0 0	85 0 0	22 7 0	649 5 0
552*a*	Middlesbrough	280 0 0	839 12 0	88 0 0	13 10 0	1,221 2 0
553	Northallerton	109 5 0	306 0 0	62 10 0	9 0 0	486 15 0
554	Pickering	78 0 4	125 16 0	46 10 0	16 8 6	266 14 10
555	Reeth	38 15 0	42 12 0	45 0 0	3 0 0	129 7 0
556	Richmond	70 10 0	228 12 0	115 0 0	15 19 6	430 1 6
557	Scarborough	214 3 4	634 12 0	..	17 18 6	866 13 10
558	Stokesley	74 10 0	135 12 0	65 0 0	9 0 0	284 2 0
559	Thirsk	116 2 0	178 8 0	45 0 0	18 15 0	358 5 0
560	Whitby	108 13 10	537 4 0	..	13 10 0	659 7 10
	YORKSHIRE, W. RIDING.					
561	Barnsley	233 15 4	889 12 0	100 0 0	18 0 0	1,241 7 4
562	Bramley	114 16 5	622 4 0	..	13 10 0	750 10 5
563	Bradford	452 19 7	1,823 8 0	..	18 0 0	2,294 7 7
563*a*	Bierley, North	203 0 0	1,182 8 0	..	40 10 0	1,425 18 0
564	Dewsbury	262 17 4	1,367 8 0	..	40 10 0	1,670 15 4
565	Doncaster	209 13 8	677 16 0	191 0 0	22 10 0	1,100 19 8
566	Ecclesall Bierlow	259 19 0	900 12 0	25 0 0	18 0 0	1,203 11 0
567	Goole	117 10 0	169 4 0	107 0 0	13 10 0	407 4 0
568	Halifax	296 16 8	2,075 4 0	91 0 0	45 0 0	2,508 0 8
569	Hemsworth	60 0 0	129 4 0	..	4 10 0	193 14 0
569*a*	Holbeck	65 0 0	211 16 0	..	4 10 0	281 6 0
570	Huddersfield	276 1 4	1,631 12 0	..	45 0 0	1,952 13 4
570*a*	Hunslet	264 9 10	623 0 0	85 0 0	13 10 0	985 19 10
571	Keighley	134 0 0	401 0 0	42 4 8	13 10 0	590 14 8
572	Knaresborough	117 10 0	264 0 0	102 10 0	9 0 0	493 0 0
573	Leeds	1,203 5 6	3,348 12 0	22 10 0	22 10 0	4,596 17 6
574	Ouseburn, Great	102 14 0	138 16 0	70 0 0	13 10 0	325 0 0
575	Pateley Bridge	40 0 0	108 12 0	45 0 0	15 7 6	208 19 6
575*a*	Penistone	79 10 0	181 0 0	44 10 0	13 10 0	318 10 0
576	Pontefract	173 0 0	467 12 0	..	18 0 0	658 12 0
577	Ripon	106 16 8	200 16 0	50 0 0	17 0 6	374 13 2

AMOUNT PAID to each Union and Parish under a Board of Guardians, School and Sick Asylum Districts, in England and Wales, out of Grants made by Parliament, &c.—*continued.*

No.	UNION or PARISH.	Grant for Medical Officers', and School-masters', and School-mistresses' Salaries.	Grant for Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics.	Grant for Rural Sanitary Officers' Salaries.	Grant for additional Fees to Registrars of Births and Deaths.	TOTAL.
	YORKSHIRE, W. R.—*cont.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
578	Rotherham	253 8 10	693 4 0	168 15 0	22 10 0	1,137 17 10
578*a*	Saddleworth	40 16 0	228 0 0	..	9 0 0	277 16 0
579	Sedbergh	25 0 0	44 0 0	24 0 0	8 15 6	101 15 6
580	Selby	67 5 0	203 12 0	67 0 0	13 10 0	351 7 0
581	Settle	75 10 0	70 8 0	106 13 10	15 3 0	267 14 10
582	Sheffield	953 3 3	1,562 4 0	..	31 10 0	2,546 17 3
583	Skipton	149 19 2	435 12 0	152 6 4	28 13 0	766 10 6
584	Tadcaster	98 0 0	203 16 0	145 0 0	13 10 0	460 6 0
585	Thorne	118 10 0	121 8 0	67 10 0	13 10 0	320 18 0
586	Wakefield	280 13 3	960 0 0	90 0 0	31 10 0	1,362 3 3
586*a*	Wetherby	71 10 0	214 4 0	78 15 0	9 0 0	373 9 0
586*b*	Wharfedale	67 10 0	371 12 0	..	18 0 0	457 2 0
587	Wortley	102 5 0	321 4 0	172 10 0	13 10 0	609 9 0
	WALES.					
	ANGLESEY.					
588	Anglesey	103 17 0	147 16 0	68 18 2	13 10 0	334 1 2
588*a*	Holyhead	123 1 7	130 0 0	26 0 0	13 10 0	292 11 7
	BRECKNOCKSHIRE.					
589	Brecknock	160 0 0	270 12 0	120 0 0	20 5 0	570 17 0
590	Builth	100 3 0	156 8 0	27 10 0	12 18 0	296 19 0
591	Crickhowell	86 5 4	451 16 0	50 0 0	20 15 6	588 16 10
592	Hay	90 0 0	211 4 0	18 15 0	4 10 0	324 9 0
	CARDIGANSHIRE.					
593	Aberayron	42 10 0	69 16 0	21 5 0	9 0 0	142 11 0
594	Aberystwith	65 0 0	245 8 0	70 0 0	18 0 0	398 8 0
595	Cardigan	62 0 0	372 0 0	52 0 0	13 10 0	499 10 0
596	Lampeter	32 10 0	91 8 0	20 10 0	17 6 6	161 14 6
597	Tregaron	40 0 0	132 0 0	20 0 0	13 10 0	205 10 0
	CARMARTHENSHIRE.					
598	Carmarthen	165 0 0	505 0 0	100 0 0	18 0 0	788 0 0
599	Llanelly	129 12 0	440 8 0	165 0 0	18 0 0	753 0 0
600	Llandilo Fawr	87 12 0	277 16 0	45 0 0	20 5 0	430 13 0
601	Llandovery	62 10 0	238 8 0	30 0 0	27 6 0	358 4 0
602	Newcastle-in-Emlyn	80 0 0	129 16 0	48 12 6	13 10 0	271 18 6
	CARNARVONSHIRE.					
603	Bangor and Beaumaris	228 10 2	331 16 0	178 14 10	13 10 0	752 11 0
604	Carnarvon	174 0 0	234 8 0	135 3 2	18 0 0	561 11 2
605	Conway	102 18 0	243 0 0	96 16 4	12 9 0	455 3 4
606	Pwllheli	167 10 0	144 12 0	71 6 8	18 0 0	401 8 8
	DENBIGHSHIRE.					
607	Llanrwst	55 0 0	46 2 0	74 0 10	13 10 0	188 12 10
608	Ruthin	149 9 6	219 0 0	58 15 0	23 17 0	451 1 6
609	Wrexham	238 18 0	568 0 0	169 4 0	13 10 0	989 12 0
	FLINTSHIRE.					
610	Asaph, Saint	276 6 0	440 0 0	115 0 0	13 10 0	844 16 0
610*a*	Hawarden	68 16 3	162 4 0	58 0 0	4 10 0	293 10 3
611	Holywell	200 0 0	468 16 0	155 0 0	18 0 0	841 16 0

AMOUNT PAID to each Union and Parish under a Board of Guardians, School and Sick Asylum Districts, in England and Wales, out of Grants made by Parliament, &c.—*continued.*

No.	UNION OR PARISH.	Grant for Medical Officers', and School-masters', and School-mistresses' Salaries.	Grant for Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics.	Grant for Rural Sanitary Officers' Salaries.	Grant for additional Fees to Registrars of Births and Deaths.	TOTAL.
	GLAMORGANSHIRE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
612	Bridgend and Cowbridge	235 10 5	759 0 0	120 5 6	13 10 0	1,128 5 11
613	Cardiff	723 18 0	1,768 4 0	215 0 0	13 10 0	2,720 12 0
613*a*	Gower	45 0 0	13 0 0	30 0 0	9 0 0	97 0 0
614	Merthyr Tydfil	320 6 8	1,465 12 0	150 0 0	18 0 0	1,953 18 8
615	Neath	134 10 0	602 16 0	144 0 0	18 0 0	899 6 0
615*a*	Pontypridd	107 10 0	591 12 0	139 1 3	13 10 0	851 13 3
615*b*	Pontardawe	28 15 0	216 12 0	110 0 0	4 10 0	359 17 0
616	Swansea	197 2 0	1,207 16 0	..	18 0 0	1,422 18 0
	MERIONETHSHIRE.					
617	Bala	30 0 0	70 8 0	30 0 0	4 10 0	134 18 0
618	Corwen	64 11 0	176 12 0	55 3 6	9 0 0	305 6 6
619	Dolgelly	90 3 0	217 4 0	44 10 0	9 0 0	360 17 0
620	Festiniog	124 5 2	137 8 0	88 4 0	13 10 0	363 7 2
	MONTGOMERYSHIRE.					
621	Llanfyllin	160 6 6	390 4 0	90 0 0	13 10 0	654 0 6
622	Machynlleth	110 17 0	152 4 0	55 0 0	13 10 0	331 11 0
623	Forden	190 3 1	233 4 0	34 0 0	13 10 0	470 17 1
624	Newtown and Llanidloes	232 17 6	457 0 0	96 1 8	27 0 0	812 19 2
	PEMBROKESHIRE.					
626	Haverfordwest	188 3 4	730 12 0	80 0 0	18 0 0	1,016 15 4
627	Narberth	111 15 0	410 8 0	46 0 0	27 0 0	595 3 0
628	Pembroke	131 12 0	321 8 0	40 0 0	13 10 0	506 10 0
	RADNORSHIRE.					
629	Knighton	160 0 0	295 0 0	47 10 0	13 10 0	516 0 0
631	Rhayader	69 0 0	126 0 0	25 0 0	9 0 0	229 0 0
	SCHOOL DISTRICTS.					
1	Central London	1,206 2 4	..	..	..	1,206 2 4
2	South Metropolitan	1,537 5 4	..	..	..	1,537 5 4
3	North Surrey	1,184 13 8	..	..	..	1,184 13 8
4	Farnham and Hartley Wintney	169 0 0	..	..	..	169 0 0
5	South-east Shropshire	203 16 8	..	..	..	203 16 8
6	Reading and Wokingham	321 9 6	..	..	..	321 9 6
9	West London	695 5 4	..	..	..	695 5 4
11	Forest Gate	859 3 4	..	..	..	859 3 4
12	Walsall and West Bromwich	413 15 6	..	..	..	413 15 6
13	Kensington and Chelsea	573 0 4	..	..	..	573 0 4
14	Brentwood	620 16 10	..	..	..	620 16 10
	SICK ASYLUMS DISTRICTS.					
	Central London	885 3 2	..	..	..	885 3 2
	Poplar and Stepney	497 4 3	..	..	..	497 4 3
	Metropolitan Asylums Board	4,018 17 9	..	..	..	4,018 17 9
	COUNTIES & BOROUGHS	..	18,429 4 0	..	..	18,429 4 0
	URBAN	..	..	19,804 11 9	..	19,804 11 9
	TOTALS	179,937 18 2	411,041 1 2	63,985 19 9	9,688 4 0	664,653 3 1

Appendix K.

Local Government and Public Health.

Page.

No. 94. Loans sanctioned to Urban Sanitary Authorities during the Year ended 31st December 1881 - - - - 410

No. 95. Ditto, Rural Sanitary Authorities during same period - 418

No. 96. Loans recommended by the Board to be advanced by the Public Works Loan Commissioners to Urban Sanitary Authorities, under section 243 of the Public Health Act, 1875, during the Year ended 31st December 1881 - - 423

No. 97. Loans recommended by the Board to be advanced by the Public Works Loan Commissioners to Rural Sanitary Authorities under section 243 of the Public Health Act, 1875, during the Year ended the 31st December 1881 - 426

No. 98. Local Government Districts constituted during the Year 1881, in pursuance of Resolutions of Owners and Rate-payers - - - - - - - - 429

No. 99. Local Government Districts and Improvement Act Districts extended by Provisional Order during the Year 1881 - - - - - - 430

No. 100. Provisional Orders issued in 1881 - - - 432

No. 101. List of Confirming Acts passed in 1881, and of Provisional Orders thereby confirmed - - - - - 437

No. 102. Local Acts promoted by Urban Sanitary Authorities, &c. during the Session of 1881 - - - - - 440

No. 103. Byelaws confirmed by the Board in 1881 - - 441

No. 104. Byelaws confirmed under the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act 1878 - - - - - 444

No. 105. Inquiries held by Inspectors in 1881 - - - 445

No. 106. List of Port Sanitary Authorities as existing on the 31st December 1881 - - - - - - 462

No. 107. Statement of Rural Sanitary Authorities upon whom Urban Powers have been conferred during the Year 1881 - 467

No. 108. List of Special Drainage Districts formed or dissolved during the Year 1881 - - - - - 471

No. 109. Abstract of Reports of Public Analysts for the Year 1881 - 472

No. 110. Report of Analyst to Commissioners of Customs on the Examinations of Tea made under section 30 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875 - - - - 474

No. 94.

LOANS sanctioned by the BOARD to URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITIES under the PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875, and LOCAL ACTS, during the Year ended with 31st December 1881.

District.	County.	Purpose of Loan authorised.	Number of Years.	Sum.
				£
Aberavon	Glamorgan	Gas supply	30	800
Abergavenny	Monmouth	Street improvement	50	8,450
Ditto	Ditto	Lighting	30	600
Ditto	Ditto	Paving	20	400
Ditto	Ditto	Public slaughter-houses	30	2,000
Acton	Middlesex	Paving and channelling	20	8,000
Ditto	Ditto	Mortuary and weighing machine	15	275
Adlington	Lancaster	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	1,500
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	21	300
Aldershot	Hants	Sewerage	30	900
Alfreton	Derby	Water supply	50	4,550
Alnwick and Canongate.	Northumberland	Repayment of debt of late Commissioners.	30	500
Altrincham	Chester	Street improvement	20	1,000
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	5,000
Ditto	Ditto	Market purposes	30	653
Alverstoke	Hants	Street improvement	15	3,083
Ashford	Kent	Purchase of waterworks undertaking.	30	10,722
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	50	2,700
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	12,800
Astley Bridge	Lancaster	Ditto	30	300
Aston Manor	Warwick	Improvement of Hockley Brook	30	12,000
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	4,060
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	20	12,389
Atherton	Lancaster	Street improvement and plan of district.	20	4,333
Ditto	Ditto	Gas purposes	30	2,000
Audenshaw	Ditto	Sewerage	30	3,500
Baldock	Herts	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	570
Banbury	Oxford & Northampton.	Sewage disposal	30	800
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	20	1,200
Bangor	Carnarvon	Sewerage	30	275
Barmouth	Merioneth	Ditto	30	600
Ditto	Ditto	Water supply	30	900
Barnsley	York	Sewerage	30	2,100
Barnstaple	Devon	Ditto	30	1,294
Barton, Eccles, Winton, and Monton.	Lancaster	Public baths	30	1,500
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	20	150
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	10	6,310
Ditto	Ditto	Hospital	30	3,300
Bath	Somerset	Ditto	30	6,000
Beckenham	Kent	Sewerage	30	5,645
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	28	1,744
Bedford	Bedford	Paving	15	5,520
Berwick-on-Tweed	Berwick-on-Tweed.	Street improvement	20	800
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	20	1,200
Birkenhead	Chester	Sewerage	30	4,650
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	30	13,350
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	5	2,000
Birkenshaw	York	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	7,000
Birmingham	Warwick	Fire Brigade purposes	60	11,025
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	10,000
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	20	5,000
Ditto	Ditto	Purchase of land for improving streets.	60	3,800

District.	County.	Purpose of Loan authorised.	Number of Years.	Sum.
				£
Birmingham	Warwick	Extension of fish market	60	8,400
Ditto	Ditto	Alteration of Smithfield market	30	13,500
Ditto	Ditto	Public baths	30	22,000
Bognor	Sussex	Offices	30	1,000
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	20	500
Bolton	Lancaster	Street improvement	—	158,000
Ditto	Ditto	Sewage outfall	—	6,000
Ditto	Ditto	Purchase of land for storage purposes.	50	8,440
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	5,542
Ditto	Ditto	Erection of buildings for storage purposes.	30	6,000
Ditto	Ditto	Paving and flagging	20	6,500
Ditto	Ditto	Private street improvements	20	11,117
Bootle-cum-Linacre	Ditto	Paving and flagging and sewerage	15	22,691
Bournemouth	Hants	Sewerage	30	360
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	550
Ditto	Ditto	Lamps for public lighting	20	150
Bradford	Lancaster	Sewage disposal	50	5,000
Ditto	York	Sewerage	50	32,000
Bridgwater	Somerset	Water supply	—	1,787
Brierley Hill	Stafford	Paving	20	2,000
Brighton	Sussex	Sewerage	30	1,000
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	30	1,100
Bristol	City and County	Ditto	30	20,000
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	10,839
Briton Ferry	Glamorgan	Sewerage	30	2,700
Bromley	Kent	Ditto	50	1,500
Burgess Hill	Sussex	Sewerage and sewage disposal	40	15,000
Ditto	Ditto	Offices	30	1,000
Burnley	Lancaster	Gas supply	20	20,000
Ditto	Ditto	Water supply	—	3,004
Buxton	Derby	Ditto	30	1,000
Ditto	Ditto	Stables, urinals, engine house, &c.	20	2,000
Ditto	Ditto	For purposes of Local Act (Gas)	—	4,500
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	1,504
Camborne	Cornwall	Construction of a new road	20	250
Ditto	Ditto	Private improvements	6	1,300
Canterbury	Kent	Purchase of land for sewage disposal.	30	3,500
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage, street improvement, and disinfecting apparatus.	20	400
Chard	Somerset	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	3,050
Chelmsford	Essex	Ditto	50	14,000
Ditto	Ditto	Market	30	2,000
Cheltenham	Gloucester	Street improvement	50	6,500
Chipping Wycombe	Bucks	Sewerage and sewage disposal	50	22,300
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	40	250
Ditto	Ditto	Paving	7	3,250
Church	Lancaster	Private street improvement	10	2,000
Cirencester	Gloucester	Street improvement	30	550
Cleator Moor	Cumberland	Ditto	20	890
Clee-with-Weelsby	Lincoln	Sewerage	30	3,000
Colchester	Essex	Sewerage and sewage disposal	50	13,000
Conway	Carnarvon	Water supply	30	1,100
Cottingham	York	Sewerage	30	700
Coventry	Warwick	Ditto	30	156
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	30	100
Ditto	Ditto	Repayment of former loan	16	1,600
Crewe	Chester	Lamp columns	10	300
Ditto	Ditto	Private street improvement	10	2,500
Crompton	Lancaster	Ditto	5	600
Croydon	Surrey	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	5,575
Ditto	Ditto	Stores and offices for highway purposes.	30	400
Ditto	Ditto	Buildings in connexion with sewage farm.	30	4,600
Cuckfield	Sussex	Paving	20	900
Dalton-in-Furness	Lancaster	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	6,500
Darlaston	Stafford	Purchase of site for offices	10	500
Darlington	Durham	Sewerage and sewage disposal	—	30,000
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	2,350
Ditto	Ditto	Public park	50	3,050
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	3,950
Dartford	Kent	Sewerage	50	7,000

District.	County.	Purpose of Loan authorised.	Number of Years.	Sum.
				£
Dartmouth	Devon	Sewerage	30	500
Ditto	Ditto	Water supply	30	500
Derby	Derby	Purchase of land for street improvements.	30	5,150
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvements and footbridge.	30	950
Ditto	Ditto	Purchase of land for street improvements.	60	670
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	20	2,280
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	60	100
Ditto	Ditto	Construction of a bridge and manure depôt.	20	300
Devizes	Wilts	Water supply	30	700
Devonport	Devon	Sewerage	30	2,500
Doncaster	York	Waterworks purposes	60	10,000
Dover	Kent	Purchase of land for street improvement.	30	200
Ditto	Ditto	Water supply	30	9,500
Ealing	Middlesex	Recreation ground	50	1,775
Ditto	Ditto	Purchase of land for sewage disposal.	30	2,500
Eastbourne	Sussex	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	4,150
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	1,600
Ditto	Ditto	Sea wall, groynes, slipways, roads, ornamental garden, drainage, paving, and lighting.	—	8,000
Ditto	Ditto	Town hall and offices	—	11,000
East Stonehouse	Devon	Sewerage	30	2,000
Ebbw Vale	Brecknock and Monmouth.	Water supply	30	2,000
Eccleshill	York	Sewerage and sewage disposal	50	3,500
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	400
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	20	2,000
Edmonton	Middlesex	Ditto	20	3,697
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	435
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	2,871
Egremont	Cumberland	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	1,000
Evesham	Worcester	Gas supply	30	4,000
Exeter	Devon	Costs of obtaining Local Act	—	2,500
Ditto	Ditto	Extension of cemetery	—	6,000
Ditto	Ditto	Works in connexion with roads and sewers in St. Leonards.	—	6,000
Ditto	Ditto	Slaughter-houses	30	5,000
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	2,000
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	20	20,870
Ditto	Ditto	Construction of footpath to cemetery.	—	700
Felling	Durham	Rebuilding quay wall	30	388
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	20	722
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	10	580
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	10	3,635
Folkestone	Kent	Road gulleys, engine house, steam road roller, stone breaker, and wagons.	10	1,500
Ditto	Ditto	Repayment of former loan	23	1,100
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	25	1,800
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	11,000
Ditto	Somerset	Water supply	30	1,000
Gainsborough	Lincoln	Public baths	30	1,100
Gillingham	Kent	Private street improvement	10	1,000
Golcar	York	Sewerage	30	3,000
Ditto	Ditto	Sewage disposal	30	3,500
Goole	Lincoln and York	Subscription to capital of gas and water undertaking.	—	20,000
Ditto	Ditto	Purchase of sewers of Aire and Calder Navigation Company.	—	2,000
Grantham	Lincoln	Completion of road	—	883
Great Driffield	York	Sewerage	30	1,000
Great Yarmouth	Norfolk and Suffolk.	Street improvement	20	3,725
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	15	1,275
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	600

District.	County.	Purpose of Loan authorised.	Number of Years.	Sum.
				£
Grimsby	Lincoln	Sewerage	30	3,333
Ditto	Ditto	Laying out public park	30	6,000
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	4,221
Guildford	Surrey	Making new roads	30	6,500
Handsworth	Stafford	Street improvement	20	5,000
Hanley	Ditto	Ditto	20	3,000
Ditto	Ditto	Ashes depôt and widening a bridge	30	1,000
Ditto	Ditto	Steam road roller	10	600
Ditto	Ditto	Works in connexion with widening Stoke Bridge Road.	1	50
Harrogate	York	Steam road roller and stone breaker.	10	600
Hastings	Sussex	Water supply	30	7,106
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	28	2,760
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	26	984
Ditto	Ditto	Construction of groynes	20	5,450
Havant	Hants	Erection of fire engine house	20	120
Haworth	York	Sums expended on gas undertaking.	40	981
Heaton	Ditto	Street improvement	10	4,000
Hendon	Middlesex	Sewerage	30	1,100
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	3	400
Hereford	Hereford	Water supply	30	6,000
Herne Bay	Kent	Sea defences, &c.	30	2,000
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	450
Ditto	Ditto	Paving	20	500
Hinckley	Leicester and Warwick.	Water supply	30	1,600
Hindley	Lancaster	Street improvement	20	7,000
Hipperholme	York	Paving	10	1,000
Hitchin	Hertford	Ditto	20	1,000
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	10	1,000
Hoole	Chester	Sewerage	30	1,200
Horsham	Sussex	Ditto	30	3,000
Ditto	Ditto	Purchase of yard and buildings for highway purposes.	30	1,100
Ditto	Ditto	Paving	20	3,000
Howdon	Northumberland	Sewerage	30	525
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	Paving and channelling	20	2,500
Hyde	Chester	Repayment of former loan	24	1,775
Ilfracombe	Devon	Paving and channelling	20	500
Ditto	Ditto	Water supply	30	1,687
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	50	2,700
Ditto	Ditto	Costs of Provisional Order	30	113
Ilkeston	Derby	Water supply	30	1,500
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	50	6,898
Ipswich	Suffolk	Sewerage	30	16,234
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	13,000
Jarrow	Durham	Sewerage	30	132
Ditto	Ditto	Private street improvement	10	1,490
Ditto	Ditto	Making good footways	10	889
Kearsley	Lancaster	Construction of a river wall	30	1,200
Keighley	York	Purchase of land for sewage disposal.	50	11,000
Ditto	Ditto	Waterworks	50	12,000
Ditto	Ditto	Disposal of sewage	30	1,728
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	20	2,956
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	2	2,320
Ditto	Ditto	Waterworks	50	3,200
Kidderminster	Worcester	Sewage disposal	30	3,000
Levenshulme	Lancaster	Sewerage an sewage disposal	30	3,188
Ditto	Ditto	Private street improvement	7	674
Leyland	Ditto	Purchase of land for sewage disposal.	50	1,100
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	5,416
Ditto	Ditto	Water supply	30	500

District.	County.	Purpose of Loan authorised.	Number of Years.	Sum.
				£
Leyton	Essex	Sewerage	30	4,500
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	6,500
Ditto	Ditto	Offices	30	5,500
Lichfield	Stafford	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	8,000
Lincoln	Lincoln	Purposes of Lincoln Waterworks Act, 1871.	-	20,000
Littleborough	Lancaster	Drainage	30	400
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement and lighting	20	1,350
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	5	350
Little Crosby	Ditto	Sewerage	30	1,500
Liversedge	York	Water supply	30	500
Long Eaton	Derby	Purchase of land for sewage disposal.	30	2,350
Luddenden Foot	York	Construction of a bridge	30	1,500
Ludlow	Salop	Water supply	30	1,400
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	5	200
Lymington	Hants	Ditto	30	500
Maidstone	Kent	Purposes of Maidstone Bridge Act, 1877.	—	4,468
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	30	1,050
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	4,088
Malvern	Worcester	Sewage disposal	30	2,700
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	10	300
Margate	Kent	Steam roller, fire engine, and sheltered seats.	10	1,050
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	20	850
Market Harborough, Great Bowden, and Little Bowden.	Leicester and Northampton.	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	16,000
Meltham	York	Water supply	30	1,827
Merthyr Tydfil	Glamorgan	Sewerage	30	127
Ditto	Ditto	Making new road and constructing a bridge.	30	1,873
Ditto	Ditto	Water supply	50	7,000
Middlesbrough	York	Sewerage	30	1,200
Middleton and Tonge	Lancaster	Gas supply	30	8,079
Millom	Cumberland	Sewerage	10	1,000
Milverton	Warwick	Ditto	30	115
Ditto	Ditto	Water supply	30	165
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	30	130
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	20	165
Mirfield	York	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	25,000
Morpeth	Northumberland	Water supply	30	1,250
Moss Side	Lancaster	Street improvement	20	1,500
Nelson	Lancaster	Private street improvement	10	1,750
Newcastle-under-Lyme.	Stafford	Purchase of gas undertaking	—	67,265
Newport (I.W.)	Southampton	Water supply	30	2,000
Newton Heath	Lancaster	Private street improvement	10	1,500
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	3	1,000
Normanby	York	Street improvement	15	558
Ditto	Ditto	Purchase of land for market purposes.	30	750
Normanton	Ditto	Water supply	7	938
Oldbury	Worcester	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	12,000
Openshaw	Lancaster	Widening a bridge and footpaths	20	500
Ditto	Ditto	Private street improvement	20	3,800
Ormesby	York	Street improvement	15	456
Orrell	Lancaster	Sewerage	50	2,000
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	50	4,000
Oswestry	Salop	Ditto	30	400
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	10	2,000
Ovenden	York	New road and street improvement	20	1,200
Over Darwen	Lancaster	Gas supply	—	17,066
Ditto	Ditto	Water supply	—	1,033
Pemberton	Ditto	Costs incurred in execution of Local Act.	—	500
Ditto	Ditto	Costs of purchase of land for water supply.	—	183

District.	County.	Purpose of Loan authorised.	Number of Years.	Sum.
				£
Penistone	York	Water supply	30	2,500
Penrith	Cumberland	Expenses incurred in respect of market and public offices.	30	3,800
Penzance	Cornwall	Works in connexion with promenade and sea wall.	30	350
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	50	3,400
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	5	600
Ditto	Ditto	Sea wall and promenade	30	2,200
Ditto	Ditto	Water supply	30	325
Ditto	Ditto	Private street improvement	10	750
Plymouth	Devon	Purchase of land	50	2,513
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	20	520
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	15	1,500
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	10	3,234
Portsmouth	Southampton	Hospital	30	5,000
Ditto	Ditto	Stables	30	1,000
Preston	Lancaster	Street improvements and public park.	50	23,840
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	6,000
Pudsey	York	Offices, new street, and street improvement.	20	1,260
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	840
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	50	2,000
Radcliffe	Lancaster	Offices	20	2,000
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	550
Ditto	Ditto	Private street improvement	10	3,686
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	15	1,550
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	15	2,350
Ramsgate	Kent	Removal of street barriers	—	1,182
Ditto	Ditto	Purchase of property for street improvements.	50	16,000
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	5	6,500
Ditto	Ditto	Purposes of gas undertaking	80	20,000
Ditto	Ditto	Purposes of water undertaking	80	6,000
Ditto	Ditto	Paving	15	2,775
Ravensthorpe	York	Repayment of former loan	2	694
Ditto	Ditto	Private street improvement	2	1,306
Rhyl	Denbigh & Flint	Sewerage	30	1,373
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	454
Ditto	Ditto	Works in connexion with town hall.	—	1,250
Richmond	Surrey	Water supply	30	8,000
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	20	8,000
Ditto	Ditto	Public baths	30	7,800
Ripon	York	Street improvement, offices, and weigh-house.	30	1,142
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	20	400
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	10	200
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	100
Rochdale	Lancaster	Purposes of water undertaking	—	70,000
Ditto	Ditto	Private street improvement	—	15,000
Ditto	Ditto	Disposal of sewage and refuse	—	14,586
Ditto	Ditto	Public recreation grounds	—	15,621
Ditto	Ditto	Purposes of water undertaking	—	10,000
Rochester	Kent	Paving and channelling	20	3,215
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	10	1,590
Royal Leamington Spa.	Warwick	Enlarging town depôt	30	550
Ditto	Ditto	Water supply	30	5,800
Ryde	Southampton	Sewerage	30	2,500
Ditto	Ditto	Extension of esplanade, public walks, and pleasure grounds.	50	3,000
Ditto	Ditto	Water supply	50	6,831
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	462
Ryton	Durham	Ditto	30	6,000
St. Albans	Hertford	Costs of Local Act	10	1,716
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	50	25,940
St. Helen's	Lancaster	Water supply	30	5,000
Ditto	Ditto	Survey of borough	30	2,750
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	20	3,200
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	2,511
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	5	1,850
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	700
Ditto	Ditto	Hospital	30	2,450
St. Mary Church	Devon	Sewerage	20	350
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	20	530

District.	County.	Purpose of Loan authorised.	Number of Years.	Sum.
				£
Sale	Chester	Street improvement	30	1,200
Salisbury	Wilts	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	10,000
Sandal Magna	York	Lighting	20	300
Sandown	Southampton	Stables, sheds, and engine house	30	220
Scarborough	York	Sewerage	30	12,842
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	30	330
Ditto	Ditto	Paving, and for a disinfecting apparatus.	20	2,828
Seaton	Devon	Sewerage	30	150
Sevenoaks	Kent	Offices, fire engine house, stables, &c.	30	2,640
Ditto	Ditto	Repayment of outstanding loan	28	1,400
Shanklin	Southampton	Water supply	30	984
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	240
Ditto	Ditto	Extension of esplanade	30	438
Sheerness	Kent	Water supply	15	730
Sheffield	York	Street improvement	60	60,000
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	10	60,000
Ditto	Ditto	Purchase of site for fire brigade station.	30	4,225
Shildon and East Thickley.	Durham	Street improvement	20	1,755
Shirley	Southampton	Sewerage	30	207
Sidmouth	Devon	Street improvement	30	650
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	350
Silsden	York	Gas supply	20	1,000
Skipton	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	50	700
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	20	213
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	5	193
Slough	Bucks	Ditto	30	490
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	20	432
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	7	1,446
Soothill Upper	York	Water supply	30	698
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	20	1,210
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	145
Southampton	Southampton	Ditto	30	2,700
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	30	546
Ditto	Ditto	Paving	20	3,215
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	20	2,390
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	200
Southborough	Kent	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	840
South Hornsey	Middlesex	Offices	30	5,900
Ditto	Ditto	Purchase of land	50	1,600
Ditto	Ditto	Private street improvement	10	4,000
South Shields	Durham	Hospital	30	5,000
Southwick	Ditto	Street improvement	20	3,408
Stafford	Stafford	Removal and disposal of refuse	50	3,605
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	850
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	20	1,545
Ditto	Ditto	Protection and improvement of river.	—	1,400
Stapleton	Gloucester	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	18,000
Stockton-on-Tees	Durham	Expenses in relation to loans under Local Acts.	30	7,232
Stratford-upon-Avon	Warwick	Purchase of land for stables, and water supply.	30	1,900
Stretford	Lancaster	Street improvement	20	2,000
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	15	1,400
Sunderland	Durham	Sewerage	30	1,400
Ditto	Ditto	Additions to stables	30	355
Ditto	Ditto	Paving	20	545
Sutton-in-Ashfield	Nottingham	Sewage disposal	50	1,250
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	1,250
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	20	220
Swansea	Glamorgan	Ditto	50	1,100
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	1,000
Swinton	York	Water supply	30	300
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	13,000
Swinton and Pendlebury.	Lancaster	Street improvement	19	534
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	50	1,550
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	6,450
Tamworth	Stafford and Warwick.	Water supply	30	1,000
Taunton	Somerset	Ditto	30	1,200
Teddington	Middlesex	New road and works in connection therewith.	20	1,500
Torquay	Devon	Erection of stables, &c.	30	3,500
Ditto	Ditto	Hospital	30	3,000

District.	County.	Purpose of Loan authorised.	Number of Years.	Sum.
				£
Truro	Cornwall	Street improvement	20	4,600
Tunstall	Stafford	Sewerage	30	1,000
Twickenham	Middlesex	Ditto	30	4,763
Upper Sedgeley	Stafford	Offices	30	1,300
Wallasey	Chester	Sewerage	30	4,000
Ditto	Ditto	Ferry purposes	60	2,119
Ditto	Ditto	Gas works	50	5,000
Ditto	Ditto	Water supply	30	2,200
Ditto	Ditto	Gas purposes	50	2,800
Ditto	Ditto	Ferry purposes	60	10,000
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	250
Walthamstow	Essex	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	1,200
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	20	4,181
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	7,632
Walton-le-Dale	Lancaster	Water supply	30	4,000
Walton-on-the-Hill	Ditto	Sewerage	30	1,500
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	30	1,000
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	20	4,000
Warwick	Warwick	Sewerage	30	1,000
Watford	Hertford	Water supply	30	1,000
Wavertree	Lancaster	Paving	30	11,000
West Bromwich	Stafford	Hydrants and appliances for extinguishing fires.	30	1,700
Ditto	Ditto	Laying out public pleasure ground	30	1,000
Ditto	Ditto	Sewage disposal	30	2,117
West Cowes	Southampton	Private street improvement	10	490
West Derby	Lancaster	Street improvement and mortuary	20	16,000
West Ham	Essex	Mortuaries	30	800
Weston-super-Mare	Somerset	Water supply	56	255
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	360
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.	Dorset	Urinals, entrance lodge, &c., at Alexandra Gardens.	30	390
Whitchurch and Dodington.	Salop	Water supply	40	6,350
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	50	675
Widnes	Lancaster	Hospital	30	1,000
Ditto	Ditto	Survey and map of district	30	1,500
Ditto	Ditto	Market	30	2,500
Ditto	Ditto	Waterworks purposes	—	17,756
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	—	15,000
Wimbledon	Surrey	Purchase of land for sewage disposal.	50	2,500
Windhill	York	Street improvement	50	2,190
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	20	1,655
Winsford	Chester	Repayment of former loan	20	700
Wirksworth	Derby	Street improvement	30	285
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	5	285
Wisbech	Cambridge	Sewerage	20	1,000
Witham	Essex	Repayment of former loan	20	4,350
Withington	Lancaster	Sewage disposal	50	6,368
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	3,623
Ditto	Ditto	Private street improvement	7	3,113
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	20	2,050
Woodford	Essex	Private street improvement	1	600
Woolwich	Kent	Street improvement	5	4,000
Workington	Cumberland	Sewerage	30	1,050
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	20	2,000
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	50	656
Ditto	Ditto	Water supply	30	3,000
Worksop	Nottingham	Purchase of corn exchange and market.	50	12,000
Worsborough	York	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	1,350
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	20	500
				2,194,885

No. 95.

LOANS sanctioned by the BOARD to RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITIES during the Year ended with 31st December 1881.

Place.	Union.	County.	Purpose of Loan authorised.	Number of Years.	Sum.
					£
Amington and Stonydelph.	Tamworth	Stafford, Warwick, & Derby.	Water supply	30	238
Appleby	East Ward	Westmoreland	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	1,568
Arlecdon and Frizington.	Whitehaven	Cumberland	Purposes of Local Act (Water).	—	4,500
Arnside	Kendal	Westmoreland & Lancaster.	Water supply	30	1,200
Axminster	Axminster	Devon and Dorset.	Ditto	30	50
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	3,000
Barmston	Chester-le-Street.	Durham	Ditto	30	107
Bangor	Bangor and Beaumaris.	Carnarvon and Anglesey.	Sewerage	30	500
Beddington	Croydon	Surrey	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	40	4,340
Bengeo	Hertford	Hertford	Water supply	30	500
Bentham	Settle	York	Ditto	30	3,000
Bolehall and Glascote.	Tamworth	Stafford, Warwick, & Derby.	Ditto	30	2,049
Bongate	East Ward	Westmoreland	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	1,432
Bovey Tracey	Newton Abbot	Devon	Water supply	30	1,960
Brigham	Cockermouth	Cumberland	Ditto	30	203
Broughton Great	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	122
Broughton Little	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	76
Broxbourne	Ware	Hertford	Sewerage and water supply.	30	2,000
Camerton	Cockermouth	Cumberland	Water supply	30	47
Chapeltown	Wortley	York	Ditto	30	500
Chard	Chard	Somerset, Dorset, and Devon.	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	2,200
Chesham	Amersham	Buckingham	Ditto	50	8,700
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Water supply	50	5,300
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	50	910
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Sewage disposal	50	2,592
Chester-le-Street	Chester-le-Street.	Durham	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	50	250
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	450
Clacton-on-Sea	Tendring	Essex	Ditto	30	4,500
Clifton, Great	Cockermouth	Cumberland	Water supply	30	116
Clifton, Little	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	84
Craster	Alnwick	Northumberland.	Ditto	30	550
Dovenby	Cockermouth	Cumberland	Ditto	30	428
Dulverton	Dulverton	Somerset and Devon.	Ditto	30	450
Dunstan	Alnwick	Northumberland.	Ditto	30	650
East Grinstead	East Grinstead	Sussex and Surrey.	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	1000
Erdington and Witton.	Aston	Warwick	Sewerage	30	26,500
Ellenborough and Ewanrigg.	Cockermouth	Cumberland	Water supply	30	315
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	81
Embleton	Alnwick	Northumberland.	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	600

Place.	Union.	County.	Purpose of Loan authorised.	Number of Years.	Sum.
					£
Fazeley	Tamworth	Stafford, Warwick, & Derby.	Water supply	30	995
Feckenham	Alcester	Warwick and Worcester.	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	1,200
Foxton	Market Harborough.	Leicester and Northampton.	Ditto	30	500
Frodsham Lordship	Runcorn	Chester	Ditto	30	762
Frodsham Township	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	3,118
Gargrave	Skipton	York	Water supply	30	2,600
Giggleswick	Settle	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	90
Great Baddow	Chelmsford	Essex	Sewerage and water supply.	50	3,800
Great and Little Usworth.	Chester-le-Street.	Durham	Water supply	30	71
Great Salkeld	Penrith	Cumberland	Ditto	30	850
Greysouthen	Cockermouth	Ditto	Ditto	30	138
Halliwell	Bolton	Lancaster	Sewerage	30	1,050
Haltwhistle	Haltwhistle	Northumberland.	Water supply	30	2,500
Harrow-on-the-Hill.	Hendon	Middlesex	Sewerage	20	807
Harlow	Epping	Essex	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	630
Heaton	Bolton	Lancaster	Sewerage	30	2,000
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	350
Holt	Erpingham	Norfolk	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	1,750
Holywell	Tynemouth	Northumberland.	Ditto	30	650
Ilminster	Chard	Somerset	Ditto	30	400
Ingleton	Settle	York	Water supply	30	150
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	1,000
Kimbolton	St. Neots	Huntingdon, Bedford, and Cambridge.	Sewerage	30	350
Kingswear	Totnes	Devon	Water supply	50	550
Knutsford Inferior	Altrincham	Chester	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	3,545
Knutsford Superior	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	1,180
Langcliffe	Settle	York	Ditto	30	430
Leigh	Martley	Worcester	Ditto	50	300
Leintwardine	Ludlow	Salop and Hereford.	Ditto	30	430
Llandysilio	Bangor and Beaumaris.	Carnarvon and Anglesey.	Sewerage	30	3,065
Llanfihangel-y-Traethan.	Festiniog	Merioneth and Carnarvon.	Ditto	30	2,300
Llangollen Traian	Corwen	Merioneth and Denbigh.	Water supply	30	1,300
Llanguicke	Pontardawe	Brecknock and Glamorgan.	Ditto	30	750
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	250
Llanrhychwyn	Llanrwst	Denbigh and Carnarvon.	Water supply, sewerage, and sewage disposal.	30	37
Long Framlington	Rothbury	Northumberland.	Water supply	30	700
Loughton	Epping	Essex	Sewerage	30	600
Lower Halstow	Milton	Kent	Water supply	30	596
Mablethorpe	Louth	Lincoln	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	300
Maker	St. Germans	Cornwall and Devon.	Sewerage and water supply.	30	500
Marazion	Penzance	Cornwall	Water supply	30	100
Mere	Mere	Wilts, Dorset, and Somerset.	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	320

Place.	Union.	County.	Purpose of Loan authorised.	Number of Years.	Sum.
					£
Merriott	Chard	Devon, Dorset, and Somerset.	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	1,300
Merton	Croydon	Surrey	Ditto	40	3,846
Merton Rush	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	40	816
Mitcham	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	40	9,635
Morden	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	40	1,825
Morton	Chesterfield	Derby	Water supply	30	1,671
Mottingham	Lewisham	Kent	Sewerage	30	750
Mount Charles and Charlestown.	St. Austell	Cornwall	Water supply	30	1,000
Much Hadham	Bishop Stortford.	Herts and Essex.	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	550
Murston	Milton	Kent	Water supply	30	219
Newington	Milton	Ditto	Water supply	30	257
Norham	Berwick-on-Tweed.	Northumberland.	Ditto	30	800
Northfield	Kings Norton	Worcester, Warwick, and Stafford.	Sewerage	30	646
North Wingfield	Chesterfield	Derby	Water supply	30	1,464
No. 1 Special Drainage District.	Bolton	Lancaster	Street Improvement	10	8,000
Oulton-with-Woodlesford.	Hunslet	York	Water supply	30	4,832
Owslebury	New Winchester.	Southampton	Ditto	30	250
Petworth	Petworth	Sussex	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	700
Pennington	Ulverstone	Lancaster	Ditto	30	900
Pilsley	Chesterfield	Derby	Water supply	30	1,854
Repton	Burton-on-Trent.	Stafford and Derby.	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	3,000
Ribton	Cockermouth	Cumberland	Water supply	30	20
St. Helen	Abingdon	Berks and Oxford.	Sewerage	30	700
St. Leonards	Hastings	Sussex	Ditto	20	200
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Water supply	20	300
St. Mary-in-the-Castle.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	20	200
Sawley-with-Wilsthorpe.	Shardlow	Derby, Leicester, and Nottingham.	Sewerage	30	500
Scotforth	Lancaster	Lancaster	Water supply	30	700
Seaford	Eastbourne	Sussex	Sewerage	30	900
Seal	Sevenoaks	Kent	Ditto	30	2,000
Seaton	Cockermouth	Cumberland	Water supply	30	637
Settle	Settle	York	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	480
Shirland and Higham.	Chesterfield	Derby	Water supply	30	2,102
Springfield	Chelmsford	Essex	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	50	5,500
Stainburn	Cockermouth	Cumberland	Water supply	30	57
Stanton and Newhall.	Burton-on-Trent.	Stafford and Derby.	Ditto	30	5,000
Stretton	Chesterfield	Derby	Ditto	30	838
Sutton Coldfield	Aston	Warwick	Sewerage	30	29,700
Sutton Valence	Hollingbourn	Kent	Water supply	30	500
Tamworth Castle	Tamworth	Stafford, Warwick, & Derby.	Ditto	30	203
Trefriw	Llanrwst	Denbigh and Carnarvon.	Water supply, sewerage, and sewage disposal.	30	373
Tupton	Chesterfield	Derby	Water supply	30	1,757
Unstone	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	700
Urmston and Flixton.	Barton-on-Irwell.	Lancaster	Private street improvement.	10	2,714

Place.	Union.	County.	Purpose of Loan authorised.	Number of Years.	Sum.
					£
Wallington - -	Croydon -	Surrey - -	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	40	5,239
Warrington - -	Warrington -	Lancaster and Chester.	Sewerage - - -	30	1,300
Washington - -	Chester-le-Street.	Durham - -	Water supply - -	30	322
Wateringbury -	Malling - -	Kent - -	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	1,000
Wessington - -	Chesterfield -	Derby - -	Water supply - -	30	314
West Kirby - -	Wirrall - -	Chester - -	Sewerage - - -	30	1,236
Widford - -	Chelmsford -	Essex - -	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	50	450
Wigginton - -	Tamworth -	Stafford, Warwick, & Derby.	Water supply - - -	30	850
Wigginton - -	Berkhampstead	Herts & Bucks.	Ditto - - - -	14	175
Wilnecote - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	30	1,167
Worsley - -	Barton-on-Irwell.	Lancaster -	Street improvement -	10	3,000
Yardley - -	Solihull - -	Warwick and Worcester.	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	1,500
			Total - -	- £	243,031

LOANS sanctioned by the BOARD to JOINT SEWERAGE BOARDS during the Year ended with 31st December 1881.

Name of Joint Board.	Purpose of Loan.	Number of Years.	Sum.
			£
Birmingham, Tame and Rea -	Sewerage and sewage disposal -	50	11,950
Ditto - - -	Ditto ditto -	30	8,950
Ditto - - -	Purchase of stock for sewage farm	10	8,000
Ditto - - -	Sewerage and sewage disposal -	60	159,100
Lower Thames Valley - -	Costs with respect to application for provisional order, &c.	2	7,000
			£195,000

LOANS sanctioned by the BOARD to URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITIES, under the ARTIZANS' and LABOURERS' DWELLINGS ACTS, during the Year ended with 31st December 1881.

District.	County.	Number of Years.	Sum.
			£
Walsall - -	Stafford - - -	50	5,000
Wolverhampton -	Ditto - -	50	7,374
			£12,374

LOANS sanctioned by the BOARD under the BATHS and WASH-HOUSES ACTS, during the Year ended with 31st December 1881.

District.	County.	Purpose of Loan.	Number of Years.	Sum.
				£
Dudley	Worcester	Baths and wash-houses	30	2,837
Manchester	Lancaster	Ditto	30	50,000
				£52,837

LOANS sanctioned by the BOARD to URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITIES under the PUBLIC HEALTH (INTERMENTS) ACT, 1879, during the Year ended with 31st December 1881.

Place.	County.	Number of Years.	Sum.
			£
Chipping Norton	Oxford	10	1,000
Clevedon	Somerset	30	1,800
Milverton	Warwick	30	700
St. George	Gloucester	30	3,400
Swindon (New)	Wilts	30	7,500
Swindon (Old)	Ditto	30	2,500
			£16,900

LOANS sanctioned by the BOARD to RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITIES under the PUBLIC HEALTH (INTERMENTS) ACT, 1879, during the Year ended with 31st DECEMBER 1881.

Place.	Union.	County.	Number of Years.	Sum.
				£
Cawood	Selby	York	30	1,933
Harmby	Leyburn	Ditto	30	165
Llanrian	Haverfordwest	Pembroke	15	250
Ruddington	Basford	Nottingham and Derby	30	700
Spennithorne	Leyburn	York	30	235
Spilsby	Spilsby	Lincoln	30	1,080
Willington	Durham	Durham	15	1,000
Wollaston	Wellingborough	Northampton and Bedford.	30	800
				£6,163

No. 96.

LOANS recommended by the BOARD to be advanced by the PUBLIC WORKS LOAN COMMISSIONERS to URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITIES under Section 243 of the Public Health Act, 1875, during the Year ended with the 31st December 1881.

Date.	Place.	Amount.	Rate per Cent.	Number of Years.	Purpose.
1881.		£			
5 Jan.	Kidderminster	3,000	3¾	30	Sewage disposal.
7 „	Ripley	3,533	4½	50	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
7 „	Ditto	967	4½	50	Water supply.
10 „	Beckenham	5,645	3¾	30	Sewerage.
21 „	Ludlow	1,400	3¾	30	Water supply.
21 „	Ditto	200	3½	20	Ditto.
22 „	Tamworth	1,000	3¾	30	Ditto.
24 „	Colchester	20,000	4½	50	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
24 „	Ditto	2,412	3½	20	Purchase of water undertaking.
28 „	Golcar	3,000	3¾	30	Sewerage.
31 „	Leyton	4,500	3¾	30	Ditto.
4 Feb.	Barton, Eccles, &c.	1,500	3¾	30	Erection of public baths.
16 „	Leyland	5,416	3¾	30	Ditto.
16 „	Ditto	1,100	4½	50	Purchase of land.
17 „	Aldershot	900	3¾	30	Sewerage.
18 „	Walthamstow	1,200	3¾	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
21 „	Budleigh Salterton	2,000	3¾	30	Sewerage.
21 „	Ditto	1,000	3¾	30	Water supply.
21 „	Ebbw Vale	2,000	3¾	30	Ditto.
23 „	Stapleton	18,000	3¾	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
28 „	Haverhill	225	3¾	30	Sewerage.
3 Mar.	Richmond (Surrey)	7,800	3¾	30	Public baths.
11 „	Ipswich	16,234	3¾	30	Ditto.
18 „	St. Alban's	25,940	4½	50	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
10 „	Croydon	5,575	3¾	30	Ditto.
8 „	Kenilworth	7,963	3¾	30	Ditto.
8 „	Audenshaw	3,500	3¾	30	Sewerage.
12 „	Horsham	3,000	3¾	30	Ditto.
14 „	Market Rasen	350	3¾	30	Ditto.
15 „	West Bromwich	18,626	4½	50	Purchase of land.
15 „	Ditto	6,352	3¾	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
17 „	Cockermouth	294	4½	50	Sewerage.
17 „	Ditto	239	3¾	30	Water supply.
14 „	Wallasey	4,000	3¾	30	Sewerage.
27 „	Salisbury	10,000	3¾	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
28 „	Aston Manor	4,060	3¾	30	Sewerage.
8 April	Adlington	1,500	3¾	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
8 „	Ditto	300	3¾	21	Ditto.
4 „	Aston Manor	12,000	3¾	30	Improvement of Hockley Brook.

Date.	Place.	Amount.	Rate per Cent.	Number of Years.	Purpose.
1881.		£			
7 April	Bangor	275	3½	30	Sewerage.
9 „	Saltley	4,000	3½	30	Ditto.
13 „	Devonport	2,500	3½	30	Ditto.
13 „	East Stonehouse	2,000	3½	30	Ditto.
14 „	Great Driffield	1,000	3½	30	Ditto.
16 „	Idle	3,960	3½	30	Water supply.
19 „	Walthamstow	7,632	3½	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
23 „	Bradford (Lanc.)	5,000	4½	50	Sewage disposal.
6 May	Chelmsford	14,000	4½	50	Ditto.
12 „	Golcar	3,500	3½	30	Ditto.
11 „	Dartford	7,000	3½	30	Sewerage.
12 „	Walton-le-Dale	4,000	3½	30	Water supply.
17 „	Briton Ferry	2,700	3½	30	Sewerage.
17 „	Barmouth	900	3½	30	Water supply.
17 „	Ditto	600	3½	30	Sewerage.
18 „	Bromley	10,500	4½	50	Ditto.
25 „	Rhyl	1,373	3½	30	Ditto.
23 „	Bournemouth	360	3½	30	Sewerage.
23 „	Canterbury	5,000	3½	30	Sewage disposal.
26 „	Manchester	50,000	3½	30	Baths and Washhouses.
30 „	Hastings	7,106	3½	30	Water supply.
30 „	Ditto	2,760	3½	28	Ditto.
3 June	Worsbrough	1,350	3½	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
7 „	Ilkeston	6,898	4½	50	Ditto.
11 „	Ryton	6,000	3½	30	Water supply.
23 „	St. Helen's (Lanc.)	2,500	3½	30	Ditto.
24 „	Newport, I. W.	2,000	3½	30	Ditto.
27 „	Sheerness	730	3½	15	Ditto.
7 July	Canterbury	3,500	3½	30	Purchase of land for sewage disposal.
4 „	Oldbury	12,000	3½	30	Sewerage.
4 „	Hove	1,000	3½	30	Ditto.
19 „	St. Mary Church	350	3½	20	Ditto.
19 „	Leyton	6,500	3½	30	Ditto.
20 „	Edmonton	3,631	3½	30	Ditto.
26 „	Market Harborough Gt. and Little Bowden.	16,000	3½	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
4 Aug.	Levenshulme	3,188	3½	30	Ditto.
3 „	Bognor	500	3½	30	Ditto.
5 „	Leyland	500	3½	30	Water supply.
18 „	Ipswich	13,000	3½	30	Sewerage.
31 „	Royal Leamington Spa	5,800	3½	30	Water supply.
20 „	Ryde	6,831	4½	50	Ditto.
20 „	Ditto	462	3½	30	Ditto.
22 „	Taunton	1,200	3½	30	Ditto.
24 „	Baldock	570	3½	30	Sewerage.
30 „	Southampton	200	3½	30	Ditto.
29 „	Worsbrough	500	3½	20	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
30 „	Hereford	6,000	3½	30	Water supply.
30 „	Bournemouth	550	3½	30	Sewerage.
2 Sept.	Grimsby	3,333	3½	30	Ditto.
1 „	Seaton	150	3½	30	Ditto.
1 „	West Bromwich	2,117	3½	30	Sewage disposal.
1 „	Swinton and Pendlebury	6,450	3½	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
1 „	Ditto	1,550	4½	50	Ditto.

Date.	Place.	Amount.	Rate per Cent.	Number of Years.	Purpose.
1881.		£			
6 Sept.	Conway	1,100	3¾	30	Water supply.
7 „	Chard	3,050	3¾	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
7 „	Widnes	38,800	3¾	30	Sewerage.
8 „	Altrincham	5,000	3¾	30	Ditto.
13 „	Buxton	1,000	3¾	30	Water Supply.
9 „	Mirfield	25,000	3¾	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
9 „	Sidmouth	350	3¾	30	Sewerage.
13 „	Clee with Weelsby	3,000	3¾	30	Ditto.
15 „	Burgess Hill	15,000	4	40	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
17 „	Withington	3,623	3¾	30	Sewerage.
22 „	Frome	1,000	3¾	30	Water supply.
23 „	Richmond (Surrey)	8,000	3¾	30	Ditto.
27 „	Wisbech	1,000	3½	20	Sewerage.
3 Oct.	Buxton	1,504	3¾	30	Water supply.
4 „	Lymington	500	3¾	30	Ditto.
7 „	Penistone	2,500	3¾	30	Ditto.
15 „	Swinton	13,000	3¾	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
13 „	Meltham	3,000	3¾	30	Water supply.
17 „	Croydon	4,600	3¾	30	Erection of buildings at Sewage Farm.
14 „	Eccleshill	3,500	4¼	50	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
14 „	Ditto	400	3¾	30	Ditto.
29 „	Alfreton	4,550	4¼	50	Water supply.
29 „	Hinckley	1,600	3¾	30	Ditto.
17 Nov.	Hoole	1,200	3¾	30	Sewerage.
26 „	Dover	9,500	3¾	30	Water supply.
1 Dec.	Chipping Wycombe	22,300	4½	50	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
2 „	Twickenham	4,763	3¾	30	Sewerage.
14 „	Wallasey	2,200	3¾	30	Water supply.
14 „	Ditto	250	3¾	30	Sewerage.
16 „	Grimsby	4,221	3¾	30	Ditto.
20 „	Colchester	13,000	4¼	50	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
20 „	Rhyl	454	3¾	30	Sewerage.
20 „	Egremont	1,000	3¾	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
20 „	Edmonton	2,871	3¾	30	Sewerage.
20 „	Orrell	2,000	4¼	50	Ditto.
31 „	Ditto	4,000	4¼	50	Ditto.
		667,093			

LOAN recommended by the BOARD to be advanced by the PUBLIC WORKS LOAN COMMISSIONERS under the Artizans' and Labourers' Dwellings Act during the Year ended with 31st December 1881.

Date.	Name.	Amount.	Rate per Cent.	Number of Years.	Purpose.
1881.		£			
7 May	Walsall	5,000	4¼	50	Artizans' and Labourers' Dwellings Scheme.

No. 97.

LOANS recommended by the BOARD to be advanced by the PUBLIC WORKS LOAN COMMISSIONERS to RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITIES under Sec. 243 of the Public Health Act, 1875, during the Year ended with the 31st December 1881.

Date.	Place.	Union.	Amount.	Rate per Cent.	No. of Years.	Purpose.
1881.			£			
4 Jan.	Chester-le-Street	Chester-le-Street.	250	4½	50	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
4 „	Ditto	Ditto	450	3¾	30	Ditto.
5 „	Loughton	Epping	600	3¾	30	Ditto.
5 „	Dolwyddelan	Llanrwst	117	3¾	30	Water supply, sewerage, and sewage disposal.
5 „	Penmachno	Ditto	390	3¾	30	Ditto.
10 „	Beddington	Croydon	2,992	4	40	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
10 „	Mitcham	Ditto	6,512	4	40	Ditto.
10 „	Merton	Ditto	2,649	4	40	Ditto.
10 „	Merton Rush	Ditto	573	4	40	Ditto.
10 „	Morden	Ditto	1,274	4	40	Ditto.
10 „	Wallington	Ditto	3,151	4	40	Ditto.
17 „	Leigh	Martley	1,200	4½	50	Ditto.
22 „	Amington and Stonydelph.	Tamworth	238	3¾	30	Water supply.
22 „	Bolehall and Glascote.	Ditto	2,049	3¾	30	Ditto.
22 „	Fazeley	Ditto	995	3¾	30	Ditto.
22 „	Wigginton	Ditto	850	3¾	30	Ditto.
22 „	Wilnecote	Ditto	1,167	3¾	30	Ditto.
22 „	Tamworth Castle	Ditto	203	3¾	30	Ditto.
4 Feb.	Oulton-with-Woodlesford.	Hunslet	4,832	3¾	30	Ditto.
7 „	Chesham	Amersham	8,700	4½	50	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
7 „	Ditto	Ditto	5,300	4½	50	Water supply.
10 „	Biddulph	Congleton	700	3¾	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
16 „	Merriott	Chard	1,300	3¾	30	Ditto.
7 Mar.	Mablethorpe	Louth	300	3¾	30	Ditto.
8 „	Barmston	Chester-le-Street.	107	3¾	30	Water supply.
8 „	Great and Little Usworth.	Ditto	71	3¾	30	Ditto.
8 „	Washington	Ditto	322	3¾	30	Ditto.
11 „	Great Salkeld	Penrith	850	3¾	30	Ditto.
16 „	St. Leonards	Hastings	200	3½	20	Sewerage.
29 „	West Kirby	Wirral	1,236	3¾	30	Ditto.
31 „	Sutton Valence	Hollingbourn	500	3¾	30	Water supply.
7 Apr.	Nevin	Pwllheli	800	3¾	30	Sewerage.
11 „	Chapeltown	Wortley	500	3¾	30	Water supply.
13 „	Embleton	Alnwick	600	3¾	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
14 „	Sawley-with-Wiltshorpe.	Shardlow	500	3¾	30	Sewerage.
23 „	Mere	Mere	320	3¾	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
4 May	Mount Charles and Charlestown.	St. Austell	1,000	4½	50	Water supply.

Date.	Place.	Union.	Amount.	Rate per Cent.	No. of Years.	Purpose.
1881.			£			
30 Apr.	Seaford - - -	Eastbourne -	900	3¾	30	Sewerage.
3 May	Stanton and Newhall	Burton-upon-Trent.	5,000	3¾	30	Water supply.
4 May	Axminster - -	Axminster -	50	3¾	30	Ditto.
5 „	Seal - - - -	Sevenoaks -	2,000	3¾	30	Sewerage.
13 „	Llanrhychwyn -	Llanrwst -	37	3½	30	Water supply, sewerage and sewage disposal.
13 „	Trefriw - - -	Ditto -	373	3¾	30	Ditto.
16 „	Kimbolton - -	St. Neots -	350	3½	30	Sewerage.
26 „	Broxbourne - -	Ware - -	2,000	3½	30	Ditto.
25 June	Llanguicke - -	Pontardawe -	150	3½	30	Water supply.
4 „	Northfield - -	King's Norton	646	3¾	30	Sewerage.
4 „	Holt - - -	Erpingham -	1,750	3½	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
4 „	Dulverton - -	Dulverton -	450	3½	30	Water supply.
8 „	Frodsham Lordship	Runcorn -	762	3½	30	Ditto.
8 „	Frodsham Township	Ditto -	3,118	3½	30	Ditto.
11 „	Clacton-on-Sea -	Tendring -	4,500	3½	30	Ditto.
16 „	Morton - - -	Chesterfield -	1,671	3½	30	Ditto.
16 „	North Wingfield -	Ditto -	1,464	3½	30	Ditto.
16 „	Pilsley - - -	Ditto -	1,854	3¾	30	Ditto.
16 „	Shirland and Higham	Ditto -	2,102	3¾	30	Ditto.
16 „	Stretton - - -	Ditto -	838	3½	30	Ditto.
16 „	Tupton - - -	Ditto -	1,757	3½	30	Ditto.
16 „	Wessington - -	Ditto -	314	3½	30	Ditto.
22 „	Beddington - -	Croydon -	4,340	4	40	Sewerage and sewage disposal
22 „	Mitcham - - -	Ditto -	9,635	4	40	Ditto.
22 „	Merton - - -	Ditto -	3,846	4	40	Ditto.
22 „	Merton Parish -	Ditto -	816	4	40	Ditto.
22 „	Morden - - -	Ditto -	1,825	4	40	Ditto.
22 „	Wallington - -	Ditto -	5,239	4	40	Ditto.
20 „	Humshaugh - -	Hexham -	350	3½	30	Water supply.
29 „	Foxton - - -	Market Harboro'.	500	3¾	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
30 „	St. Helen - -	Abingdon -	700	3½	30	Sewerage.
4 July	Leigh - - -	Martley - -	300	4½	50	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
30 June	Brigham - - -	Cockermouth	540	3½	30	Water supply.
30 „	Camerton - -	Ditto -	125	3¾	30	Ditto.
30 „	Great Broughton -	Ditto -	325	3¾	30	Ditto.
30 „	Great Clifton - -	Ditto -	309	3¾	25	Ditto.
30 „	Little Broughton -	Ditto -	204	3¾	30	Ditto.
30 „	Little Clifton - -	Ditto -	225	3¾	30	Ditto.
30 „	Greysouthen - -	Ditto -	369	3¾	30	Ditto.
30 „	Ribton - - -	Ditto -	53	3¾	30	Ditto.
30 „	Seaton - - -	Ditto -	1,698	3¾	30	Ditto.
30 „	Stainburn - -	Ditto -	152	3¾	30	Ditto.
7 July	Unstone - - -	Chesterfield -	700	3¾	30	Ditto.
5 „	Ilminster - - -	Chard - -	400	3¾	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
8 „	Giggleswick - -	Settle - -	90	3¾	30	Ditto.
8 „	Langcliffe - -	Ditto - -	430	3¾	30	Ditto.
8 „	Settle - - -	Ditto - -	480	3¾	30	Ditto.
18 „	East Grinstead -	East Grinstead	1,000	3¾	30	Ditto.
16 „	Arnside - - -	Kendal - -	1,200	3½	30	Water supply.
19 „	Haltwhistle - -	Haltwhistle -	2,500	3¾	30	Ditto.
26 „	Llanguicke - -	Pontardawe -	250	3¾	30	Ditto.

Date.	Place.	Union.	Amount.	Rate per Cent.	No. of Years	Purpose.
1881.			£			
25 July	Dovenby	Cockermouth	428	3¾	30	Water supply.
27 „	Chesham	Amersham	2,592	4½	50	Sewage disposal.
27 „	Ditto	Ditto	910	4½	50	Water supply.
26 „	Bovey Tracey	Newton Abbot	1,960	3¾	30	Ditto.
27 „	Buckland Denham	Frome	500	3¾	30	Ditto.
8 Aug.	Llanfihangel-y-Traethan.	Festiniog	2,300	3¾	30	Sewerage.
8 „	Leintwardine	Ludlow	430	3¾	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
18 „	Warrington	Warrington	1,300	3¾	30	Sewerage.
24 „	Holywell	Tynemouth	650	3¾	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
26 „	Axminster	Axminster	3,000	3¾	30	Water supply.
5 Sept.	Appleby	East Ward	1,568	3¾	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
5 „	Bongate	Ditto	1,432	3¾	30	Ditto.
12 „	Chard	Chard	2,200	3¾	30	Ditto.
16 „	Gargrave	Skipton	2,600	3¾	30	Water supply.
21 „	Bengeo	Hertford	500	3¾	30	Ditto.
28 „	Marazion	Penzance	100	3¾	30	Ditto.
8 Nov.	Craster	Alnwick	550	3¾	30	Ditto.
8 „	Dunstan	Ditto	650	3¾	30	Ditto.
16 „	Ingleton	Settle	150	3¾	30	Ditto.
25 „	Knutsford Inferior	Altrincham	3,545	3¾	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
25 „	Knutsford Superior	Ditto	1,180	3¾	30	Ditto.
1 Dec.	Sutton Coldfield	Aston	29,700	3¾	30	Sewerage.
1 „	Erdington and Witton.	Ditto	26,500	3¾	30	Ditto.
3 „	Yardley	Solihull	1,500	3¾	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
10 „	Bentham	Settle	3,000	3¾	30	Water supply.
16 „	Much Hadham	Bishop Stortford.	550	3¾	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
22 „	Great Broughton	Cockermouth	122	3¾	30	Water supply.
22 „	Little Broughton	Ditto	76	3¾	30	Ditto.
22 „	Brigham	Ditto	203	3¾	30	Ditto.
22 „	Camerton	Ditto	47	3¾	30	Ditto.
22 „	Great Clifton	Ditto	116	3¾	30	Ditto.
22 „	Little Clifton	Ditto	84	3¾	30	Ditto.
22 „	Greysouthen	Ditto	138	3¾	30	Ditto.
22 „	Ribton	Ditto	20	3¾	30	Ditto.
22 „	Seaton	Ditto	637	3¾	30	Ditto.
22 „	Stainburn	Ditto	57	3¾	30	Ditto.
		£	215,780			

No. 98.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT DISTRICTS constituted during the year 1881, in pursuance of RESOLUTIONS of OWNERS and RATEPAYERS.

(*In continuation of Tenth Report of Local Government Board, page* 494.)

Area of District.	County.	Date when formed.
That part of the Parish of Dorking which was comprised in the Dorking Special Drainage District.	Surrey - -	19 Feb. 1881.
The Parish of Newhaven and part of the Parish of Denton.	Sussex - -	10 June 1881.
The Tything of Compton Gifford - - -	Devon - -	30 July 1881.
The Township of Reddish - - - - -	Lancaster - -	22 August 1881.
That part of the Hamlet of Carlton which is not included in the Municipal Borough of Nottingham.	Nottingham -	13 Dec. 1881.

No. 99.

Alterations of Areas of Sanitary Districts by Provisional Orders.

I.—Local Government Districts extended.

Local Government District.	Description of parts of the Sanitary District added to the Local Government District.	Title of Confirming Act.
Cottingham -	Part of the parish of Cottingham known as Skidby Carr, Skidby Ings or Dunswell in the Rural Sanitary District of the Sculcoates Union.	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Cottingham, &c.) Act, 1881.
Cowpen - -	Part of the township of Cowpen in the Rural Sanitary District of the Tynemouth Union.	(Birmingham, Tame, and Rea, &c.) „
Horfield - -	Part of the parish of Horfield, in the Rural Sanitary District of the Barton Regis Union.	(Horfield, &c.) „
Risca - - -	Part of parish of Mynyddsllwyn, in the county of Monmouth, and in the Rural Sanitary District of the Newport Union.	(Birmingham, Tame, and Rea, &c.) „
Selby - - -	Part of the chapelry of Barlby, in the East Riding of the county of York, and in the Rural Sanitary District of the Selby Union.	(Askern, &c.) „
Shirley - - -	The district chapelry of Christchurch, Freemantle, in the Rural Sanitary District of the South Stoneham Union.	„ „
Teignmouth -	Parts of the parishes of St. Nicholas and Stokeinteignhead in the Rural Sanitary District of the Newton Abbot Union.	(Horfield, &c.) „

II.—Local Government District dissolved.

Local Government District.	District in which merged.	Title of Confirming Act.
Askern - -	Rural Sanitary District of the Doncaster Union.	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Askern, &c.) Act, 1881.

III.—Improvement Act District dissolved.

Improvement Act District.	Area to which Dissolution related.	Title of Confirming Act.
Wath-upon-Dearne	Town of Wath-upon-Dearne - - -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Acton, &c.) Act, 1881.

IV.—Local Government Districts constituted.

Area to which Constitution related.	Title of Confirming Act.
Parts of the townships of Wath-upon-Dearne and Brampton Bierlow, in the West Riding of the county of York, and in the Rural Sanitary District of the Rotherham Union.	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Acton, &c.) Act, 1881.
The parts of the townships of Brancepeth, Stockley, and Willington, which comprised the Willington Special Drainage District in the Rural Sanitary District of the Durham Union.	(Berwick-upon-Tweed, &c.) „

V.—Special Drainage District dissolved.

Special Drainage District.	Parish in which merged.	Title of Confirming Act.
Hurstpierpoint -	Parish of Hurstpierpoint - - -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Brentford Union, &c.) Act, 1881.

No. 100.

PROVISIONAL ORDERS.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

I.—Provisional Orders issued and confirmed during the Year 1881.

(*In continuation of Tenth Annual Report of Local Government Board, p.* 497.)

Sanitary District.	Purpose.	Title of Confirming Act.
		The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation
Acton (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	(Acton, &c.) Act, 1881
Askern (Urban.)	Dissolution of Local Government District.	(Askern, &c.) „
Atherton (Urban.)	Alteration and amendment of a Confirming Act.	„ „
Bath (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	(Bath, &c.) „
Berwick-upon-Tweed (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	(Berwick-upon-Tweed &c.) „
Birmingham (Urban.)	Alteration and amendment of a Confirming Act.	(Birmingham) „
Birmingham (Urban.)	Alteration of certain Local Acts	(Askern, &c.) „
Birmingham, Tame, and Rea Main Sewerage District.	Alteration of a Confirming Act	(Birmingham, Tame, and Rea, &c.) „
Bowness (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	(Bath, &c.) „
Brentford Union (Rural.)	Compulsory purchase	(Brentford Union, &c.) „
Bromley and Beckenham Joint Hospital District: comprising Beckenham (Urban.), Bromley (Urban.), Bromley Union (Rural.)	Formation of a United District under section 279 of the Public Health Act, 1875.	„ „
Burgess Hill (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	„ „
Buxton (Urban.)	Alteration and amendment of a Local Act.	(Acton, &c.) „
Cambridge (Urban.)	Partial repeal and alteration of certain Local Acts.	(Bath, &c.)
Cheltenham (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	(Berwick-upon-Tweed, &c.) „

Sanitary District.	Purpose.	Title of Confirming Act.
		The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation
Cottingham (Urban.)	Extension of Local Government district of Cottingham, and for other purposes.	(Cottingham, &c.) Act, 1881
Cowpen (Urban.)	Extension of Local Government district of Cowpen, and for other purposes.	(Birmingham, Tame, and Rea, &c.) ,,
Crompton (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	(Acton, &c.) ,,
Cuckfield Union (Rural.)	Compulsory purchase	(Brentford Union, &c.) ,,
Derby (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	(Bath, &c.) ,,
Ealing (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	(Askern, &c.) ,,
Folkestone (Urban.)	Alteration of the Folkestone Improvement Act, 1855.	(Berwick-upon-Tweed, &c.) ,,
Godalming (Urban.)	Repeal of a Local Act	(Godalming, &c.) ,,
Halifax (Urban.)	Partial repeal, alteration, and amendment of certain Local Acts.	(Halifax, &c.) ,,
Hampton Wick (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	(Askern, &c.) ,,
Hartlepool (Port of.)	Constitution of a permanent Port Sanitary Authority, and for other purposes.	(Bath, &c.) ,,
Harwich (Port of.)	Constitution of a permanent Port Sanitary Authority, and for other purposes.	(Acton, &c.) ,,
Hendon Union (Rural.)	Compulsory purchase	(Berwick-upon-Tweed, &c.) ,,
Horfield (Urban.)	Extension of Local Government district of Horfield.	(Horfield, &c.) ,,
Houghton-le-Spring (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	(Brentford Union, &c.) ,,
Hurstpierpoint Special Drainage District.	Dissolution of the Special Drainage District of Hurstpierpoint.	,, ,,
Lanchester Joint Hospital District: comprising Lanchester Union (Rural.) Benfieldside (Urban.) Consett (Urban.) Leadgate (Urban.)	Formation of a United District under section 279 of the Public Health Act, 1875.	(Cottingham, &c.) ,,
Leeds (Urban.)	Alteration and amendment of certain Local Acts.	(Halifax, &c.) ,,

Sanitary District.	Purpose.	Title of Confirming Act.
		The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation
Leigh (Urban.)	Partial repeal and amendment of a Local Act.	(Birmingham, Tame, and Rea, &c.) Act, 1881.
Liverpool (Urban.)	Partial repeal and alteration of certain Local Acts.	(Askern, &c.) „
Llandudno (Urban.)	Partial repeal and alteration of certain Local Acts.	(Acton, &c.) „
Lytham (Urban.)	Amendment of a Local Act and a Confirming Act.	(Godalming, &c.) „
Manchester (Urban.)	Alteration of certain Local Acts	(Halifax, &c.) „
Marple (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	(Brentford Union, &c.) „
Middlesbrough (Urban.)	Alteration of a Local Act	(Askern, &c.) „
Middleton and Tonge (Urban.)	Alteration and amendment of a Local Act and certain Confirming Acts.	(Cottingham, &c.) „
Monmouth (Urban.)	Partial repeal and alteration of a Local Act.	(Acton, &c.) „
Normanton (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	„ „
Nottingham (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	(Birmingham, Tame, and Rea, &c.) „
Pontefract (Urban.)	Alteration of the mode of defraying expenses.	(Acton, &c.) „
Redruth (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	(Berwick-upon-Tweed, &c.) „
Risca (Urban.)	Extension of Local Government district of Risca.	(Birmingham, Tame, and Rea, &c.) „
Selby (Urban.)	Extension of Local Government district of Selby, and for other purposes.	(Askern, &c.) „
Shirley (Urban.)	Extension of Local Government district of Shirley, and for other purposes.	„ „
Stourbridge Main Drainage District: comprising Stourbridge (Urban.) Stourbridge Union (Rural.)	Formation of a United District under section 279 of the Public Health Act, 1875.	(Brentford Union &c.) „
Stratford-upon-Avon (Urban.)	Partial repeal and alteration of a Local Act.	(Godalming, &c.) „
Swinton (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	(Berwick-upon-Tweed, &c.) „
Teignmouth (Urban.)	Extension of Local Government district of Teignmouth, and for other purposes.	(Horfield, &c.) „

Sanitary District.	Purpose.	Title of Confirming Act.
Wallasey (Urban.)	Alteration and amendment of certain Local Acts, and a Confirming Act.	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Acton, &c.) Act, 1881.
Walsall (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	" "
Wath-upon-Dearne (Urban.)	Repeal of a Local Act and constitution of a Local Government district.	" "
Whitehaven Union (Rural.)	Alteration of the Arlecdon and Frizington Water Act, 1879.	(Brentford Union, &c.) "
Wigton (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	(Bath, &c.) "
Willington (Urban.)	Constitution of a Local Government district.	(Berwick-upon-Tweed, &c.) "
Woolwich (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	(Acton, &c.) "

II.—PROVISIONAL ORDER for authorising a Gas Undertaking under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, and the Public Health Act, 1875, issued and confirmed during the Year 1881.

(*In continuation of Tenth Annual Report of Local Government Board, p.* 501.)

Sanitary District.	Title of Confirming Act.
Bridgnorth, Borough of	The Local Government Board's (Gas) Provisional Order Confirmation Act, 1881.

III.—PROVISIONAL ORDER issued for the purposes of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, for enabling a Local Authority to put in force the compulsory clauses of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts, 1845, 1860, and 1869, and confirmed during the year 1881.

Name of Authority.	Title of Confirming Act.
The Corporation of London (the Local Authority for the Metropolis).	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Berwick-upon-Tweed, &c.) Act, 1881.

IV.—PROVISIONAL ORDER issued under Section 16 of the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878 (41 & 42 Vict. c. 77.), and confirmed during the year 1881.

(*In continuation of Tenth Annual Report of Local Government Board, p.* 502.)

County.	Title of Confirming Act.
York (East Riding) - -	The Local Government Board's (Highways) Provisional Order Confirmation (York, E. R.) Act, 1881.

POOR LAW.

V.—ORDERS issued under the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876 (39 & 40 Vict. c. 61.), as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. 54.), which, having become provisional, were confirmed during the year 1881.

Parishes.	Purpose.	Title of Confirming Act.
Asgarby, Bolingbroke, Boston, Carrington, Miningsby, and Revesby.	Uniting isolated and detached parts of parishes and amalgamating parts so united with adjoining parish.	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Poor Law) Act, 1881.
Asselby, Barmby-on-the-Marsh, Bellasize, Blacktoft, Cotness, Eastrington, Gilberdike, Knedlington, Laxton, Metham, and Yokefleet.	Constituting the separate parish of Bishopsoil.	,, ,,
Balkholme, Eastrington, Kilpin, Saltmarsh, and Skelton.	Uniting isolated and detached parts of parishes and amalgamating parts so united with adjoining parish.	,, ,,
Chesilborne and Milton Abbas -	Amalgamating isolated and detached part of parish with adjoining parish.	,, ,,
Frieston, Hareby, Hundleby, Keal West, Leverton, Mavis Enderby, and Reithby.	Constituting the separate parish of West Fen.	,, ,,
Hagnaby and Thorpe - -	Amalgamating isolated and detached part of parish with adjoining parish.	,, ,,
Keal West, Lusby, Spilsby, and Stickford.	Amalgamating isolated and detached parts of parishes with adjoining parish.	,, ,,
Kendal and Nether Graveship -	Amalgamating isolated and detached parts of parish with adjoining parish.	,, ,,
Milton Abbas and Owermoigne -	Ditto - - -	,, ,,
Bromsgrove, Dodderhill, Grafton Manor, and Upton Warren.	Amalgamating isolated and detached parts of parishes with adjoining parishes.	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Poor Law, No. 2.) Act, 1881.
Claines, Dodderhill, Hadsor, Hampton Lovett, Hanbury, Hinlip, In-Liberties, Saint Andrew, Saint Nicholas, Saint Peter, Salwarpe, and Warndon.	Ditto - - -	,, ,,
Pelham's Lands and Swineshead -	Amalgamating isolated and detached parts of parish with adjoining parish.	,, ,,

No. 101.

List of Confirming Acts passed in 1881, and of Provisional Orders thereby confirmed.

(*In continuation of Tenth Annual Report of the Local Government Board, p.* 503.)

44 Vict. c. i. - -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Godalming, &c.) Act, 1881: An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Borough of Godalming, the Improvement Act District of Lytham, and the Borough of Stratford-upon-Avon.
44 Vict. c. xv. -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Bath, &c.) Act, 1881: An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the City and Borough of Bath, the Local Government District of Bowness, the Improvement Act District of Cambridge, the Borough of Derby, the Port of Hartlepool, and the Local Government District of Wigton.
44 Vict. c. xvi. -	The Local Government Board's (Highways) Provisional Order Confirmation (York, E. R.) Act, 1881: An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board under the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878, relating to the East Riding of the County of York.
44 Vict. c. xvii. -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Poor Law) Act, 1881: An Act to confirm certain Orders of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, relating to the Parishes of Asgarby, Bolingbroke, Boston, Carrington, Chesilborne, Frieston, Hagnaby, Hareby, Hundleby, Keal West, Leverton, Lusby, Mavis Enderby, Milton Abbas, Miningsby, Owermoigne, Reithby, Revesby, Spilsby, Stickford, and Thorpe, and to the Townships of Asselby, Balkholme, Barmby-on-the-Marsh, Bellasize, Blacktoft, Cotness, Eastrington, Gilberdike, Kendal, Kilpin, Knedlington, Laxton, Metham, Nether Graveship, Saltmarsh, Skelton, and Yokefleet.
44 & 45 Vict. c. lxi. -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Berwick-upon-Tweed, &c.) Act, 1881: An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Boroughs of Berwick-upon-Tweed and Cheltenham, the Urban Sanitary District of Folkestone, the Rural Sanitary District of the Hendon Union, the Metropolis, and the Local Government Districts of Redruth, Swinton, and Willington.

List of Confirming Acts passed in 1881, and of Provisional Orders thereby confirmed—*continued.*

44 & 45 Vict. c. lxii	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Poor Law, No. 2.) Act, 1881: An Act to confirm certain Orders of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, relating to the Parishes of Bromsgrove, Claines, Dodderhill, Grafton Manor, Hadsor, Hampton Lovett, Hanbury, Hinlip, In Liberties, Pelham's Lands, Saint Andrew, Saint Nicholas, Saint Peter, Salwarpe, Swineshead, Upton Warren, and Warndon.
44 & 45 Vict. c. lxiii.	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Brentford Union, &c.) Act, 1881: An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Rural Sanitary District of the Brentford Union, the Bromley and Beckenham Joint Hospital District, the Local Government District of Burgess Hill, the Rural Sanitary District of the Cuckfield Union, the Local Government District of Houghton-le-Spring, the Special Drainage District of Hurstpierpoint, the Local Government District of Marple, the Stourbridge Main Drainage District, and the Rural Sanitary District of the Whitehaven Union.
44 & 45 Vict. c. lxvi.	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Halifax, &c.) Act, 1881: An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Boroughs of Halifax and Leeds, and the City of Manchester.
44 & 45 Vict. c. lxvii.	The Local Government Board's (Gas) Provisional Order Confirmation Act, 1881: An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, and the Public Health Act, 1875, relating to the Borough of Bridgnorth.
44 & 45 Vict. c. lxviii.	The Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (Birmingham) Act, 1881: An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board relating to the Borough of Birmingham.
44 & 45 Vict. c. lxx.	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Cottingham, &c.) Act, 1881: An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Local Government District of Cottingham, the Lanchester Joint Hospital District, and the Improvement Act District of Middleton and Tonge.
44 & 45 Vict. c. xcviii.	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Askern, &c.) Act, 1881: An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Local Government Districts of Askern and Atherton, the Borough of Birmingham, the Local Government Districts of Ealing and Hampton Wick, the City of Liverpool, the Borough of Middlesbrough, and the Local Government Districts of Selby and Shirley.

List of Confirming Acts passed in 1881, and of Provisional Orders thereby confirmed—*continued.*

44 & 45 Vict. c. xcix.	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Horfield, &c.) Act, 1881: An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Local Government Districts of Horfield and Teignmouth.
44 & 45 Vict. c. cii. -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Birmingham, Tame, and Rea, &c.) Act, 1881: An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Birmingham, Tame, and Rea Main Sewerage District, the Local Government Districts of Cowpen and Leigh, the Borough of Nottingham, and the Local Government District of Risca.
44 & 45 Vict. c. clxii.	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Acton, &c.) Act, 1881: An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to Local Government Districts of Acton, Buxton, and Crompton, the Port of Harwich, the Improvement Act District of Llandudno, the Borough of Monmouth, the Local Government District of Normanton, the Borough of Pontefract, the Local Government District of Wallasey, the Borough of Walsall, the Improvement Act District of Wath-upon-Dearne, and the Local Board of Health District of Woolwich.

No. 102.

1. Local Acts promoted by Urban Sanitary Authorities during the Session of 1881.

Barrow-in-Furness Corporation Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vict. c. cxxi.)
Bingley Water and Improvement Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vict. c. lxxxiv.)
Birkenhead Corporation Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vict. c. cliii.)
Birkenhead Corporation (Gas and Water) Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vict. c. clii.)
Boston Dock Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vict. c. cxii.)
Bradford Water and Improvement Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vict. c. cxxii.)
Bristol Dock Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vict. c. clxviii.)
Cheltenham Corporation Water Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vict. c. lxxiv.)
Cleator Moor Local Board Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vict. c. lxxviii.)
Colne and Marsden Local Board Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vict. c. lxxxiii.)
Edmonton Local Board (Division of District) Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vict. c. clv.)
Egremont Local Board Waterworks Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vict. c. cxxiii.)
Hull Corporation Loans Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vict. c. xciv.)
Leicester Improvement Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vict c. lxxii.)
Reading Corporation Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vict. c. clxxi.)
Ryton (Parish) Local Board Water Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vict. c. lxxvii.)
Stalybridge Extension and Improvement Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vict c. cxci.)
Stockton Bridge Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vict. c. cxlvii.)
Swansea Corporation Loans Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vict. c. cvii.)
West Ham Local Board Extension of Powers Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vict. c. lxxxi.)

2. Local Acts promoted by Gas or Water Companies in England and Wales, other than Metropolitan Companies, during the Session of 1881.

Alnwick Gas Act, 1881 (44 Vict. c. lvi.)
Beverley Waterworks Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vict. c. cxi.)
Brighton and Hove Gas Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vict. c. ccvi.)
Cambridge University and Town Gas Act, 1881 (44 Vict. c. ii.)
Caterham Spring Water Company's Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vict. c. ccvii.)
Dudley Gas Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vict. c. lxxv.)
Eastbourne Waterworks Act, 1881 (44 Vict. c. l.)
Fylde Waterworks Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vict. c. xxxii.)
Goole and District Gas and Water Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vict. c. lxxx.)
Hexham Gas Act, 1881 (44 Vict. c. xliv.)
Hyde Gas Act, 1881 (44 Vict. c. liii.)
Matlock Waterworks Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vict. c. lxxvi.)
Parts of Holland and Sutton Bridge Water Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vict. c. cxxviii.)
Richmond Gas Act, 1881 (44 Vict. c. xxxv.)
Sevenoaks Gas Act, 1881 (44 Vict. c. xxx.)
Sheffield Waterworks Act, 1881 (44 Vict. c. xxvi.)
Westgate and Birchington Gas Act, 1881 (44 Vict. c. xxvii.)
Woking Water and Gas Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vict. c. cxvi.)

No. 103.

SANITARY DISTRICTS for which BYELAWS have been CONFIRMED during the Year ended on the 31st of December 1881.

Sanitary District.	County.
Accrington (Borough.)	Lancaster.
Alston-with-Garrigill (Rural Sanitary District.)	Cumberland.
Alton (Local Gov. District.)	Southampton.
Atcham (Rural Sanitary District.)	Montgomery and Salop.
Bangor and Beaumaris (Rural Sanitary District.)	Anglesea and Carnarvon.
Barnstaple (Rural Sanitary District.)	Devon.
Bath (Borough.)	Somerset.
Bath (Rural Sanitary District.)	Somerset.
Battle (Rural Sanitary District.)	Sussex.
Bedford (Borough.)	Bedford.
Bedford (Rural Sanitary District.)	Bedford.
Beeston (Local Gov. District.)	Nottingham.
Benwell and Fenham (Local Gov. District.)	Northumberland.
Bodmin (Rural Sanitary District.)	Cornwall.
Bognor (Local Gov. District.)	Sussex.
Bournemouth (Improvement Act Dist.)	Sussex.
Bradfield (Rural Sanitary District.)	Berks.
Brighton (Borough.)	Sussex.
Broadstairs (Local Gov. District.)	Kent.
Budleigh Salterton (Local Gov. District.)	Devon.
Burnley (Rural Sanitary District.)	Lancaster.
Bury (Borough.)	Lancaster.
Cardiff (Borough.)	Glamorgan.
Carlisle (City.)	Cumberland.
Cheltenham (Borough.)	Gloucester.
Chesterfield (Rural Sanitary District.)	Derby.
Church (Local Gov. District.)	Lancaster.
Clayton West (Local Gov. District.)	York.
Conway (Rural Sanitary District.)	Carnarvon and Denbigh.
Croydon (Local Gov. District.)	Surrey.
Dartmouth (Borough.)	Devon.
Devonport (Borough.)	Devon.
Docking (Rural Sanitary District.)	Norfolk.
Ealing (Local Gov. District.)	Middlesex.
Epsom (Rural Sanitary District.)	Surrey.
Eton (Rural Sanitary District.)	Buckingham.
Exeter (City.)	Devon.
Flint (Borough.)	Flint.
Gainsborough (Local Gov. District.)	Lincoln.
Great and Little Bowden (Local Gov. District.)	Northampton and Leicester.

Sanitary District.	County.
Hastings (Borough.)	Sussex.
Havant (Rural Sanitary District.)	Southampton.
Hendon (Local Gov. District.)	Middlesex.
Hitchin (Local Gov. District.)	Hertford.
Holme Cultram (Local Gov. District.)	Cumberland.
Houghton-le-Spring (Rural Sanitary District.)	Durham.
Huddersfield (Borough.)	York.
Kingston-on-Thames (Borough.)	Surrey.
Leeds (Borough.)	York.
Leyton (Local Gov. District.)	Essex.
Llandudno (Improvement Act Dist.)	Carnarvon.
Long Eaton (Local Gov. District.)	Derby.
Longton (Borough.)	Stafford.
Lytham (Improvement Act Dist.)	Lancaster.
Malvern (Local Gov. District.)	Worcester.
Mansfield (Improvement Act Dist.)	Nottingham.
Maryport (Improvement Act Dist.)	Cumberland.
Mexborough (Local Gov. District.)	York.
Millom (Local Gov. District.)	Cumberland.
Milverton (Local Gov. District.)	Warwick.
Mirfield (Local Gov. District.)	York.
Mottram-in-Longdendale (Local Gov. District.)	Chester.
Narberth (Rural Sanitary District.)	Pembroke.
Neath (Rural Sanitary District.)	Brecon and Glamorgan.
Newcastle-on-Tyne (Borough.)	Northumberland.
Newham (Local Gov. District.)	Northumberland.
Newport (Isle of Wight) (Borough.)	Southampton.
Newport (Mon.) (Rural Sanitary District.)	Glamorgan and Monmouth.
Normanby (Local Gov. District.)	Lincoln.
Norwich (City.)	Norfolk.
Ormskirk (Local Gov. District.)	Lancaster.
Over Darwen (Borough.)	Lancaster.
Panteg (Local Gov. District.)	Monmouth.
Pateley Bridge (Rural Sanitary District.)	York.
Pembroke (Borough.)	Pembroke.
Penarth (Local Gov. District.)	Glamorgan.
Pickering (Local Gov. District.)	York.
Rawdon (Local Gov. District.)	York.
Risca (Local Gov. District.)	Monmouth.
Rothbury (Rural Sanitary District.)	Northumberland.
Royton (Local Gov. District.)	Lancaster.
Saffron Walden (Borough.)	Essex.
St. Ann's-on-the-Sea (Local Gov. District.)	Lancaster.
St. Columb Major (Rural Sanitary District.)	Cornwall.
Salford (Borough.)	Lancaster.

Sanitary District.	County.
Saltley (Local Gov. District.)	Warwick.
Sittingbourne (Local Gov. District.)	Kent.
Southend (Local Gov. District.)	Essex.
South Shields (Borough.)	Durham.
Staines (Local Gov. District.)	Middlesex.
Stamford (Rural Sanitary District.)	Huntingdon, Lincoln, Northampton, and Rutland.
Sunderland (Borough.)	Durham.
Sutton-in-Ashfield (Local Gov. District.)	Nottingham.
Teignmouth (Local Gov. District.)	Devon.
Tewkesbury (Borough.)	Gloucester.
Thirsk (Rural Sanitary District.)	York.
Tottenham (Local Gov. District.)	Middlesex.
Trowbridge (Local Gov. District.)	Wilts.
Uckfield (Local Gov. District.)	Sussex.
Ulverston (Local Gov. District.)	Lancaster.
Walker (Local Gov. District.)	Northumberland.
Walsall (Borough).	Stafford.
Waterloo-with-Seaforth (Local Gov. District.)	Lancaster.
West Ashford (Rural Sanitary District.)	Kent.
West Cowes (Local Gov. District.)	Southampton.
West Ham (Local Gov. District.)	Essex.
Whitby (Local Gov. District.)	York.
Whitley (Local Gov. District.)	Northumberland.
Willesden (Local Gov. District.)	Middlesex.
Wimbledon (Local Gov. District.)	Surrey.
Winchester (City.)	Southampton.
Windsor (Rural Sanitary District.)	Berks and Surrey.
Winsford (Local Gov. District.)	Chester.
Wolverhampton (Borough.)	Stafford.
Wrotham (Local Gov. District.)	Kent.
Yarmouth (Borough.)	Norfolk.
Ynyscynhaiarn (Local Gov. District.)	Carnarvon.

No. 104.

COUNTIES for which byelaws with respect to waggons, wains, carts and carriages, gates and bicycles have been confirmed under the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878.

Buckingham.	Lincoln (parts of Holland).
Chester.	Salop.
Cornwall.	Somerset.
Denbigh.	Warwick.
Dorset.	Westmoreland.

COUNTIES for which byelaws with respect to locomotives have been confirmed under the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878.

Buckingham.	Lincoln (parts of Holland).
Chester.	Salop.
Cornwall.	Westmoreland.
Denbigh.	

BOROUGHS for which byelaws with respect to locomotives have been confirmed under the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878.

Brighton.	Newbury.

No. 105

Inquiries by Inspectors in 1881.

Statement of the Special Inquiries held and reported upon by Mr. R. Morgan.

Date.	Place.	County.	Act.	Subject.
1881. Jan. 12	Soyland	York	The Public Health Act, 1875.	Increase in the number of members of the Local Board.
„ 27	Derby	Derby	Ditto	Provisional Order.—Compulsory purchase of land for street improvements.
Feb. 25	Bath	Somerset	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
Mar. 8	Hampton Wick	Middlesex	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
„ 11	Acton	Ditto	Ditto	Provisional Order.—Compulsory purchase of land for sewage disposal.
„ 12	Ealing	Ditto	Ditto	Provisional Order.—Compulsory purchase of land for street improvements.
„ 16	Eling	Southampton	The Public Health Act, 1875, and The Public Health (Interments) Act, 1879.	Provisional Order.—Compulsory purchase of land for a cemetery.
July 15	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Constitution of a Special Drainage District.
Aug. 30	Lymington	Ditto	The Public Health Act, 1875.	Complaint as to sewerage.

Statement of the Loans applied for by Urban Sanitary Authorities and reported upon by Mr. R. Morgan after public inquiry or inspection.

Date.	Place.	County.	Subject.	Amount.
1881. Jan. 7	Great Yarmouth	Norfolk	Street improvements	£ 5,000
„ 14	Scarborough	York	Sewerage, street improvements, and disinfecting apparatus.	15,850
Feb. 11	Pudsey	Ditto	Street improvements and offices	4,100
„ 25	Bath	Somerset	Hospital	6,000
Mar. 9	Guildford	Surrey	New roads	6,500
„ 22	Ditto	Ditto	——	—
„ 12	Ealing	Middlesex	Recreation ground	1,775

STATEMENT of the LOANS applied for by URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITIES and reported upon by MR. R. MORGAN after public inquiry or inspection—*continued.*

Date.	Place.	County.	Subject.	Amount.
1881.				£
Mar. 18	Alverstoke	Southampton	Public and private street improvements	8,497
„ 25	Holywell	Flint	Offices	1,800
April 1	Golcar	York	Sewerage	3,500
„ 12	Acton	Middlesex	Paving and channelling	7,650
„ 14	Hastings	Sussex	Water supply	11,600
May 4	Meltham	York	Ditto	1,827
„ 25	Torquay	Devon	Stables	3,500
July 8	Openshaw	Lancaster	Private street improvements	3,800
„ 27	Torquay	Devon	Hospital	3,000
„ 28	St. Marychurch	Ditto	Street improvements	400
Aug. 3	Beckenham	Kent	Ditto	1,744
„ 11	Reigate	Surrey	Sewerage	5,000
„ 19	Brampton & Walton	Derby	Ditto	2,500
„ 30	Lymington	Southampton	Water supply	500
Sept. 2	West Cowes	Ditto	Sewerage, water supply, and street improvements.	1,794
„ 7	Penistone	York	Water supply	2,500
„ 9	Alfreton	Derby	Ditto	4,000
„ 21	Hastings	Sussex	Groynes	4,250
„ 29	Harrogate	York	Sewerage	1,200
Oct. 13	Southampton	Southampton	Street improvements	2,390
„ 28	Walton-on-the-Hill	Lancaster	Ditto	5,000
Nov. 11	Eastbourne	Sussex	Town hall and offices	11,000

STATEMENT of the LOANS applied for by RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITIES and reported upon by MR. R. MORGAN after public inquiry or inspection.

Date.	Place.	Union and County.	Subject.	Amount.
1881.				£
Jan. 21	Kimbolton	St. Neot's (Huntingdon)	Sewerage	800
„ 28	Sawley-with-Wilsthorpe.	Shardlow (Derby)	Ditto	500
Mar. 30	Morton, North Wingfield, Pilsley, Shirland and Higham, Stretton, Tupton, and Wessington.	Chesterfield (Derby)	Water supply	10,000
May 6	Broxbourne	Ware (Hertford)	Sewerage	2,000
July 7 and Oct. 7	Urmston	Barton-upon-Irwell (Lancaster).	Private street improvements	6,000
Aug. 18	Hasland	Chesterfield (Derby)	Sewerage	370

STATEMENT of the SPECIAL INQUIRIES held and reported upon by MR. ARNOLD TAYLOR.

Date.	Place.	County.	Act.	Subject.
1881.				
Jan. 11	Sutton-in-Ashfield	Nottingham	The Public Health (Water) Act, 1878.	Investment with powers of the Act.
„ 25	Cowpen	Northumberland	The Public Health Act, 1875.	Provisional Order. — Extension of the district.
Feb. 11	Selby	York	Ditto	Ditto.
„ 24	Teignmouth	Devon	Ditto	Ditto.
Mar. 2	Bridgnorth	Salop	The Gas and Water Works Facilities Acts.	Provisional Order.—Power to supply gas.
„ 4	Risca	Monmouth	The Public Health Act, 1875.	Provisional Order. — Extension of the district.
„ 23	Houghton-le-Spring	Durham	Ditto	Provisional Order.—Compulsory purchase of land for sewage disposal.
April 29	Bonchurch	Southampton	Ditto	Constitution of a Special Drainage District.
May 18	Barton-upon-Irwell	Lancaster	Ditto	Sewerage of Stretford.
June 3	Petersfield	Ditto	Ditto	Constitution of a Local Government District. Investment with urban powers.
„ 15	Batley	York	Ditto	Connection with Dewsbury sewers.
„ 28	Antony	Cornwall	Ditto	Constitution of a Special Drainage District.
„ 29	Witheridge	Devon	The Public Health (Water) Act, 1878.	Compulsory water supply.
Aug. 4	Swinton and Pendlebury.	Lancaster	The Public Health Act, 1875.	Alteration of the wards.
„ 18	Stockton	Durham	Ditto	Objection to sewerage works outside the Borough.
Oct. 13	Clifton	York	Ditto	Constitution of a Local Government District.
„ 28	Gainsborough	Lincoln	Ditto	Provisional Order. — Alteration of Provisional Orders, and extension of the district.
Nov. 24	Morpeth	Northumberland	Ditto	Provisional Order.— Alteration of the district.
„ 30	Northwich	Chester	Ditto	Conference as to sewage outfall and pollution of water supply works.
Dec. 1	Childwall	Lancaster	Ditto	Provisional Order.—Dissolution of the district.

STATEMENT of the LOANS applied for by URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITIES and reported upon by MR. ARNOLD TAYLOR after public inquiry or inspection.

Date.	Place.	County.	Subject.	Amount.
1881.				£
Jan. 13	Stretford	Lancaster	Sewerage	40,000
„ 14	Audenshaw	Ditto	Ditto	13,000
„ 27	Penrith	Cumberland	Market and public offices	4,400
„ 28	Bolton	Lancaster	Sewerage and street improvements	300,000
Feb. 9	Gainsborough	Lincoln	Public baths	1,100
„ 10	Barnsley	York	Sewerage	2,100
„ 23	Devonport	Devon	Ditto	2,500
—	East Stonehouse	Ditto	Ditto	2,000
April 5	Radcliffe	Lancaster	Private street improvements	1,550
„ 8	Leyton	Essex	Offices	5,000
„ 19	Sutton-in-Ashfield	Nottingham	Sewerage	2,000
			Street improvements	220
„ 20	Windhill	York	Street improvements	4,106
„ 28	Shanklin	Southampton	Sewerage	240
			Esplanade	438
May 11	Malvern	Worcester	Sewerage	3,000

STATEMENT of the LOANS applied for by URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITIES and reported upon by MR. ARNOLD TAYLOR after public inquiry or inspection—*continued.*

Date.	Place.	County.	Subject.	Amount.
1881.				£
May 13	Merthyr Tydfil	Glamorgan	Water supply	7,000
„ 20	Edmonton	Middlesex	Sewerage and street improvements	4,778
June 1	Sheerness	Kent	Water supply	730
„ 14	Barnsley	York	Street improvements	5,400
„ 16	Howdon	Northumberland	Sewerage	525
„ 20	Leyton	Essex	Ditto	6,500
„ 22	Hitchin	Hertford	Paving	2,000
„ 25	Herne Bay	Kent	Sea defences, sewerage, and private street improvements.	4,000
July 1	Sidmouth	Devon	Sewerage and street improvements	1,000
„ 19	Croydon	Surrey	Buildings on sewage farm	5,500
			Stores and offices	400
„ 27	Dartmouth	Devon	Sewerage	500
			Water supply	500
			Paving	600
Aug. 17	Shildon and East Thickley	Durham	Street improvements	2,072
„ 18	Stockton	Ditto	Sewerage	10,738
„ 30	Stretford	Lancaster	Street improvements	3,500
Sept. 5	Liversedge	York	Water supply	500
„ 6	Eccleshill	Ditto	Sewerage and street improvements	5,900
„ 7	Ovenden	Ditto	Street improvements	1,200
Oct. 4	Wimbledon	Surrey	Sewerage	2,500
„ 11	Newton Heath	Lancaster	Private street improvements	2,500
„ 25	Marple	Chester	Water supply and sewerage	24,000
„ 27	Cottingham	York	Sewerage	700
Nov. 18	Llanelly	Carmarthen	Water supply	1,500
„ 22	West Hartlepool	Durham	Sewerage and street improvements	1,100
			Pleasure grounds	1,200
Dec. 2	West Derby	Lancaster	Offices	1,000
„ 14	Nuneaton	Warwick	Sewerage, street improvements, &c.	3,000
„ 15	Burton-upon-Trent	Derby and Stafford.	Market, street improvements, and gas supply.	21,600
„ 16	Gainsborough	Lincoln	Sewerage	700
„ 20	Leyton	Essex	Sewerage, street improvements, and fire engine.	24,000
„ 22	Ramsgate	Kent	Sewerage, street improvements, steam road roller, &c.	16,372

STATEMENT of the LOANS applied for by RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITIES and reported upon by MR. ARNOLD TAYLOR after public inquiry or inspection.

Date.	Place.	Union and County.	Purpose of Loan.	Amount.
1881.				£
Feb. 4	Sutton Valence	Hollingbourn (Kent)	Water supply	500
Mar. 24	Holywell	Tynemouth (Northumberland)	Sewerage	550
April 22	Craster and Dunstan	Alnwick (Northumberland)	Water supply	1,200
May 17	Worsley	Barton-upon-Irwell (Lancaster)	Private street improvements.	3,000
June 17	Haltwhistle	Haltwhistle (Northumberland	Water supply	2,500
„ 28	Antony	St. German's (Cornwall)	Ditto	6,000
„ 30	Abbotsham	Bideford (Devon)	Sewerage	60
July 28	Kingswear	Totnes (Devon)	Water supply	400
Aug. 19	Ford	Sunderland (Durham)	Private street improvements.	550
„ 24	Ellenborough and Ewanrigg.	Cockermouth (Cumberland)	Sewerage and water supply.	397
Oct. 12	Morton	Keighley (York)	Sewerage	3,400

STATEMENT of the SPECIAL INQUIRIES held and reported upon by MR. J. T. HARRISON.

Date.	Place.	County.	Act.	Subject.
1881. Feb. 3 -	Amblecote, Stourbridge, The Lye, Upper Swinford, Wollaston, and Wollescote.	Worcester -	The Public Health Act, 1875.	Provisional Order.—Constitution of a United District.
„ 16 -	Birmingham, Tame, and Rea Main Sewerage District.	Warwick -	Ditto - - -	Provisional Order.—Alteration of a Provisional Order Confirmation Act.
„ „ -	Aston Union -	Ditto - -	The Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876.	Order under sect. 3.
„ „ -	Erdington and Witton.	Ditto - -	The Public Health Act, 1875.	Constitution of a Special Drainage District.
„ 23 -	Sunderland Bridge.	Durham -	Ditto - -	Provisional Order. — Compulsory purchase of land for sewage disposal.
„ 24 -	Gainford - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
Mar. 3 -	Cheltenham -	Gloucester -	Ditto - -	Provisional Order. — Compulsory purchase of land for street improvements.
„ 8 -	Harrow - -	Middlesex -	Ditto - -	Provisional Order. — Compulsory purchase of land for sewage disposal.
„ 11, 14, and 19.	Willesden -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
„ 17 -	London - -	Ditto - -	- - - -	Provisional Order. — Compulsory purchase of land for foreign cattle market.
„ 23 -	Buxton - -	Derby - -	The Public Health Act, 1875.	Provisional Order. — Alteration of Local Act.
„ 24 -	Haughton -	Lancaster -	Ditto - - -	Appeal against private improvement expenses.
Apr. 12 -	Birmingham, Tame, and Rea.	Warwick -	The Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876.	Order under section 3.
May 4, 13, 23, and 24.	West Kent and Bexley.	Kent - -	- - - -	Sewerage.
Oct. 6 -	Withington -	Lancaster -	The Public Health Act, 1875.	Appeal against private improvement expenses.
„ 19 -	Rochdale -	Ditto - -	The Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876.	Order under section 3.
Nov. 23 -	Bournemouth	Southampton	The Public Health Act, 1875, and The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Bilbrough, &c.) Act, 1879.	Declaration that the area added to the district is sufficiently sewered.
„ 30 -	Widnes - -	Lancaster -	The Public Health Act, 1875.	Appeal against private improvement expenses.
Dec. 23 -	Holdenhurst -	Southampton	Ditto - - -	Constitution of a Special Drainage District.

STATEMENT of the LOANS applied for by URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITIES and reported upon by MR. J. T. HARRISON after public inquiry or inspection.

Date.	Place.	County.	Subject.	Amount.
1881.				£
Jan. 11	Rochdale	Lancaster	Public and private street improvements, gas supply, cemetery, hospital, &c.	88,000
„ 12	Preston	Ditto	Street improvements and public park	60,000
Feb. 1	St. Albans	Hertford	Sewerage	25,940
			Cost of Local Act	1,700
„ 9	Maidstone	Kent	Sewerage	4,211
			Street improvements	1,050
			Bridge	5,000
„ 18	Ipswich	Suffolk	Sewerage	20,000
„ 22	South Shields	Durham	Hospital	5,000
„ 25	Darlington	Ditto	Sewerage	32,350
Mar. 3	Cheltenham	Gloucester	Street improvements	6,500
„ 23	Buxton	Derby	Water supply, sewerage, street improvements, hospital, &c.	6,200
„ 24	Bradford	Lancaster	Sewerage	5,000
„ 31	Walthamstow	Essex	Sewerage and street improvements	11,993
April 6	Grantham	Lincoln	Street improvements	883
„ 12	Birmingham, Tame, and Rea.	Warwick	Sewerage	180,000
„ 27	Jarrow	Durham	Sewerage and street improvements	3,116
„ 28	Darlington	Ditto	Public park	7,000
May 6	Bournemouth	Southampton	Sewerage	360
„ 18	Soothill Upper	York	Sewerage, water supply, and street improvements.	3,000
„ 19	Leyland	Lancaster	Water supply	500
„ 20	Preston	Ditto	Sewerage	6,000
„ 21	Whitchurch and Doddington.	Salop	Sewerage, water supply, street improvements, and slaughter-houses.	11,000
„ 28	Great Yarmouth	Norfolk	Street improvements	600
June 1	Chard	Somerset	Sewerage	3,200
„ 2	Bognor	Sussex	Offices	1,000
„ 8	Darlaston	Stafford	Ditto	500
„ 9	Milverton	Warwick	Sewerage, water supply, and street improvements.	600
„ 15	Worksop	Nottingham	Market	12,000
„ 16	Sheffield	York	Street improvements	120,000
„ 17	Oldbury	Worcester	Sewerage	12,000
„ 23	Ipswich	Suffolk	Ditto	12,500
„ 29	Eastbourne	Sussex	Groynes	2,000
July 4	Newcastle-under-Lyme	Stafford	Purchase of gasworks	75,000
„ 5	Flockton	York	Sewerage	1,100
„ 14	Felling	Durham	Street improvements	6,203
„ 15	Southwick	Ditto	Ditto	8,340

STATEMENT of the LOANS applied for by URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITIES and reported upon by MR. J. T. HARRISON after public inquiry or inspection—*continued.*

Date.	Place.	County.	Subject.	Amount.
1881.				£
July 25	Baldock	Hertford	Sewerage	1,200
„ 30	Eastbourne	Sussex	Sea wall, groynes, sewerage, paving, &c.	8,000
Aug. 3	Goole	York	Purchase of shares in the Goole and District Gas and Water Act, 1881.	20,000
Sept. 8	Skipton	Ditto	Street improvements and sewerage	4,855
„ 9	Warwick	Warwick	Sewerage	1,000
„ 14	Evesham	Worcester	Gas supply	4,000
„ 15	Coventry	Warwick	Sewerage and street improvements	256
			Improvement of the Sherbourne	839
„ 21	Weymouth	Dorset	Street improvements	12,000
„ 23	Birmingham	Warwick	Sewerage, street improvements, baths, market, &c.	127,700
„ 19	Rochdale	Lancaster	Hospital	2,000
Oct. 20	Crewe	Chester	Private street improvements	2,500
„ 21	Hanley	Stafford	Street improvements, steam road roller, &c.	4,600
Nov. 3	Slough	Buckingham	Street improvements	2,368
„ 9	Mexborough	York	Sewerage	11,500
„ 10	Grimsby	Lincoln	Public park	6,000
„ 29	St. Helen's	Lancaster	Street improvements	2,896
„ 30	Lymm	Chester	Sewerage	3,500
Dec. 14	Sheffield	York	Fire brigade station	4,225
„ 15	Royal Leamington Spa	Warwick	Offices	20,000
„ 21	Hornsey	Middlesex	Sewerage and street improvements	11,305
„ 29	Stroud	Gloucester	Water supply and sewerage	2,750

STATEMENT of the LOANS applied for by RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITIES and reported upon by MR. J. T. HARRISON, after public inquiry or inspection.

Date.	Place.	Union and County.	Subject.	Amount.
1881.				£
Mar. 8	Harrow	Hendon (Middlesex)	Sewerage	15,000
April 7	Knutsford	Altrincham (Chester)	Ditto	3,050
June 1	Chard	Chard (Somerset)	Ditto	2,300
Oct. 5	Knutsford	Altrincham (Chester)	Ditto	4,525
Nov. 1	Harrow	Hendon (Middlesex)	Ditto	1,000
Dec. 23	Holdenhurst	Christchurch (Southampton)	Ditto	6,000
„ 27	Oddington	Stow-on-the-Wold (Gloucester)	Water supply	300

STATEMENT of the SPECIAL INQUIRIES held and reported upon by MAJOR H. TULLOCH.

Date.	Place.	County.	Act.	Subject.
1881. Jan. 4	Wath-upon-Dearne	York	The Public Health Act, 1875, and The Wath-upon-Dearne Improvement Act, 1846.	Provisional Order.—Alteration of the district.
„ 7	Hoole	Chester	The Public Health Act, 1875.	Objection to sewerage works outside the district.
Feb. 8	Nottingham	Nottingham	Ditto	Provisional Order.—Compulsory purchase of land for street improvements.
„ 9	Wallasey	Chester	Ditto	Provisional Order.—Alteration of Local Acts.
„ 10	Dukinfield	Ditto	Ditto	Objection to sewerage works outside the district.
„ 15	Hanwell	Middlesex	Ditto	Provisional Order.—Compulsory purchase of land for sewage disposal.
„ 22	Marple	Chester	Ditto	Provisional Order.—Compulsory purchase of land for water supply and sewage disposal.
„ 23	Crompton	Lancaster	Ditto	Provisional Order.—Compulsory purchase of land for street improvements.
Mar. 1	Burgess Hill	Sussex	Ditto	Provisional Order.—Compulsory purchase of land for sewage disposal.
„ 8	Marple	Chester	Ditto	Provisional Order.—Compulsory purchase of land for sewage disposal and water supply.
„ 9	Crompton	Lancaster	Ditto	Provisional Order.—Compulsory purchase of land for street improvements.
April 7	Star Row	Sussex	Ditto	Dissolution of the Special Drainage District.
July 19	Carlton	Nottingham	Ditto	Constitution of a Local Government District.
„ 21	Yardley	Worcester	Ditto	Ditto.
Aug. 2	Acton	Middlesex	Ditto	Complaint as to sewerage.
„ 31	Withington and Rusholme.	Lancaster	Ditto	Dispute as to boundaries.
Oct. 4	Ifield	Sussex	Ditto	Dissolution of the Special Drainage District.
„ 18	Acton	Middlesex	Ditto	Objection to sewerage works outside the district.
„ 19	Ystradyfodwg	Glamorgan	Ditto	Division into wards.
Nov. 8	Uphill	Somerset	Ditto	Constitution of a Special Drainage District.
„ 9	Ebbw Vale and Tredegar.	Brecknock and Monmouth.	Ditto	Dispute as to boundaries.
„ 10	Marsden-in-Almondbury and Marsden-in-Huddersfield.	York	Ditto	Provisional Order.—Amalgamation of the district.
„ 18	North Bierley	Ditto	The Bradford Water and Improvement Act, 1881.	Reasonable cost of water supply.
Dec. 1	Uphill	Somerset	The Public Health Act, 1875.	Constitution of a Special Drainage District.

STATEMENT of the LOANS applied for by URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITIES and reported upon by MAJOR H. TULLOCH after public inquiry or inspection.

Date.	Place.	County.	Subject.	Amount.
1881.				£
Jan. 6	Radcliffe	Lancaster	Private street improvements	1,300
			Purchase of offices	2,000
„ 7	Hoole	Chester	Sewerage	1,000
„ 11	Aston Manor	Warwick	Improvement of Hockley brook, and street improvements.	28,449
„ 12	Barton, Eccles, Winton, and Monton.	Lancaster	Street improvements and public baths	7,960
„ 27	Richmond	Surrey	Public baths	7,800
Feb. 9	Wallasey	Chester	Gas supply	7,500
			Ferry	2,119
			Sewerage	3,500
„ 23	Crompton	Lancaster	Private street improvements	600
„ 24	Sale	Chester	Street improvements, &c.	1,200
Mar 1	Burgess Hill	Sussex	Sewerage	15,000
„ 9	Crompton	Lancaster	Private street improvements	600
„ 10	Sale	Chester	Street improvements	1,200
„ 15	Bristol	Gloucester	Ditto	20,000
„ 16	Worcester	Worcester	Sewerage	500
„ 22	Bradford-on-Avon	Wiltshire	Water supply	4,790
„ 25	Dartford	Kent	Sewerage	10,000
Apr. 1	Rhyl	Flint	Town hall	1,163
„ 6	Folkestone	Kent	Street improvements	1,800
„ 20	Luddenden Foot	York	Bridge	1,500
„ 21	Mirfield	Ditto	Sewerage	55,000
„ 22	Rhyl	Flint	Ditto	1,373
			Bridge	1,850
May 3	Cirencester	Gloucester	Sewerage	550
„ 4	Horsham	Sussex	Paving	3,000
„ 10	Market Harborough, Great and Little Bowden.	Leicester and Northampton.	Sewerage	16,000
„ 11	Stratford-upon-Avon	Warwick	Stables and water supply	1,900
„ 18	Church	Lancaster	Private street improvements	4,027
„ 19	St. Helens	Ditto	Street improvements	700
„ 24	Little Crosby	Ditto	Sewerage	1,500
„ 25	Bootle-cum-Linacre	Ditto	Ditto	350
			Paving and flagging	22,341
„ 31	Sevenoaks	Kent	Offices, fire-engine house, stables, &c.	3,000
June 1	Newport	Southampton	Water supply	2,000
„ 10	Long Eaton	Derby	Sewerage	2,000
„ 21	West Derby	Lancaster	Street improvements	15,830
„ 22	Tyldesley-with-Shakerley.	Ditto	New road	1,300
„ 23	Orrell	Ditto	Sewerage	6,000
„ 28	Royal Leamington Spa	Warwick	Water supply and depôt	6,350
„ 29	Acton	Middlesex	Private street improvements	5,210
July 20	Brierley Hill	Stafford	Paving	2,000
„ 26	Harrogate	York	Steam roller and stone breaker	600
„ 27	Skelton	Ditto	Sewerage	1,500
			Private street improvements	3,300
„ 28	Nelson	Lancaster	Ditto	1,750
„ 29	Altrincham	Chester	Sewerage	5,000
			Street improvements	1,000
Aug. 9	Bolton No. 1. and Halliwell.	Lancaster	Private street improvements	17 000
„ 10	Birkenhead	Chester	Sewerage and street improvements	20,000
„ 11	Handsworth	Stafford	Street improvements	5,000

STATEMENT of the LOANS applied for by URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITIES and reported upon by MAJOR H. TULLOCH after public inquiry or inspection—*continued.*

Date.	Place.	County.	Subject.	Amount.
Aug. 30	Withington	Lancaster	Sewerage and street improvements	8,786
Sept. 1	Levenshulme	Ditto	Private street improvements	674
„ 8	Hoole	Chester	Sewerage	1,200
„ 13	Folkestone	Kent	Street improvements	14,000
„ 27	Radcliffe	Lancaster	Private street improvements	2,350
„ 28	Blackpool	Ditto	Sewerage, street improvements, town depot, weighing machine, and fire-engine.	19,740
„ 29	Wallasey	Chester	Gas and water supply	5,000
			Ferry	10,000
			Sewerage	250
Oct. 6	Teddington	Middlesex	New road	1,500
„ 11	Tunstall	Stafford	Sewerage	1,000
„ 13	Rhyl	Flint	Ditto	454
„ 18	Bristol	Gloucester	Street improvements	10,839
„ 26	Hindley	Lancaster	Ditto	13,000
Nov. 1	Twickenham	Middlesex	Sewerage	10,000
„ 2	Darenth Valley	Kent	Ditto	10,000
Dec. 2	Blaenavon	Monmouth	New road	1,200
„ 6	Walmer	Kent	Sewerage	120
			Street improvements	580
„ 7	Southborough	Ditto	Sewerage	500
„ 20	Aston Manor	Warwick	Disinfecting apparatus	230

STATEMENT of the LOANS applied for by RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITIES and reported upon by MAJOR H. TULLOCH after public inquiry or inspection.

Date.	Place.	Union and County.	Subject.	Amount.
				£
1881. Jan. 5	Halliwell and Heaton	Bolton (Lancaster)	Sewerage	1,400
Mar. 29	Chapeltown	Wortley (York)	Water supply	500
„ 31	Alsager	Congleton (Chester)	Ditto	3,000
Apr. 5	Seal	Sevenoaks (Kent)	Sewerage	2,000
„ 26	Holt	Erpingham (Norfolk)	Sewerage and water supply	5,000
June 8	Foxton	Market Harborough (Leicester).	Sewerage	500
„ 14	Bracebridge	Lincoln (Lincoln)	Ditto	1,500
„ 15	Barnoldswick	Skipton (York)	Sewerage and water supply	9,700
„ 16	Gargrave	Ditto	Water supply	3,500
July 21	Yardley	Solihull (Worcester)	Sewerage	1,500
Aug. 16	Wigginton	Berkhampstead (Hertford)	Water supply	175
„ 17	Hemel Hempstead	Hemel Hempstead (Hertford).	Ditto	600
Oct. 4	Crawley and Ifield	Horsham (Sussex)	Sewerage	3,000
„ 12	Llanrwst	Llanrwst (Denbigh)	Ditto	600
Nov. 4	Harlow	Epping (Essex)	Ditto	630
„ 17	Ingleton	Settle (York)	Ditto	750
Dec. 16	Hemel Hempstead	Hemel Hempstead (Hertford).	Water supply	900

STATEMENT of the SPECIAL INQUIRIES held and reported upon by MR. S. J. SMITH.

Date.	Place.	County.	Act.	Subject.
1881.				
Jan. 7	Leintwardine, North Side.	Hereford	The Public Health Act, 1875.	Constitution of a Special Drainage District.
„ 19	St. Breock	Cornwall	Ditto	Ditto.
„ „	St. Columb	Ditto	Ditto	Complaint as to sewerage.
„ 20 and Feb. 25	Newquay	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
„ 3	Bowness	Westmoreland	Ditto	Provisional Order. Compulsory purchase of land for sewage disposal.
„ 4	Wigton	Cumberland	Ditto	Ditto.
„ 14, July 8, & Sept. 16, 17.	Ryde	Southampton	Ditto	Complaint as to sewerage.
Feb. 16	Hailsham	Sussex	Ditto	Site of well for workhouse.
„ 24	Redruth	Cornwall	Ditto	Provisional Order. Compulsory purchase of land for sewage disposal.
„ 26	St. Blazey Gate and Biscovey.	Ditto	Ditto	Complaint as to water supply.
Mar. 2	Arlecdon and Frizington.	Cumberland	Ditto	Provisional Order. Alteration of a Local Act.
„ 4	Frodsham	Chester	Ditto	Appeal against apportionment of cost of sewerage works.
„ 5	Swinton	York	Ditto	Provisional Order. Compulsory purchase of land for sewage disposal and water supply.
„ 29	Compton Gifford	Devon	Ditto	Constitution of a Local Government District.
April 25	Woodford	Essex	Ditto	Provisional Order. Compulsory purchase of land for sewage disposal.
June 25	Harrington and Distington.	Cumberland	The Public Health Act, 1875, and the Public Health (Water) Act, 1878.	Reasonable cost of water supply.
July 12	Conway	Carnarvon	Ditto	Ditto.
„ 19	Emsworth	Southampton	The Public Health Act, 1875.	Appeal against cost of water supply.
„ „	Portsmouth	Ditto	Ditto	Sewage outfall works.
Aug. 11	Mevagissey	Cornwall	Ditto	Sewerage and water supply.
„ 23	Golborne	Lancaster	The Public Health Act, 1875, and The Public Health (Water) Act, 1878.	Reasonable cost of water supply.
„ 25	Skelmersdale	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Sept. 26	Holborn	Middlesex	The Public Health Act, 1875.	Water supply of the workhouse.
Oct. 21	Keswick	Cumberland	The Public Health Act, 1875, and The Public Health (Water) Act, 1878.	Reasonable cost of water supply.
„ 28 and Nov. 2	Ely	Cambridge	The Public Health Act, 1875.	Complaint as to water supply.
„ 9	Fron Cyssyllte	Merioneth	Ditto	Water supply.
„ 11	Church Coppenhall	Chester	The Public Health Act, 1875, and The Public Health (Water) Act, 1878.	Reasonable cost of water supply.
„ 22	St. Bees	Cumberland	The Public Health Act, 1875.	Constitution of a Special Drainage District.
„ 24	Arlecdon and Frizington.	Ditto	Ditto	Water supply.

STATEMENT of the LOANS applied for by URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITIES, and reported upon by MR. S. J. SMITH, after public inquiry or inspection.

Date.	Place.	County.	Subject.	Amount.
1881.				£
Jan. 5	Hereford	Hereford	Water supply	5,000
„ 7	Ludlow	Salop	Ditto	1,600
„ 18	Plymouth	Devon	Street improvements	7,880
„ 25	Aldershot	Southampton	Sewerage	600
Feb. 9	Ryde	Ditto	Ditto	2,500
„ 22	Ilfracombe	Devon	Water supply	4,000
			Paving and channelling	500
„ 23	Truro	Cornwall	Street improvements	5,000
„ 24	Camborne	Ditto	Sewerage	1,300
Mar. 2	Arlecdon and Frizington	Cumberland	Water supply	4,500
Mar. 3, Apr. 13, and May 13	Fulwood	Lancaster	Ditto	13,000
Mar. 5 and June 11	Swinton	York	Water supply and sewerage	24,000
Mar. 14	Chelmsford	Essex	Sewerage	13,000
			Market	2,000
Apr. 1	Camborne	Cornwall	New road	250
„ 2	Clevedon	Somerset	Cemetery	1,600
„ 12	Walton-le-Dale	Lancaster	Water supply	3,000
„ 21	Broseley	Salop	Ditto	6,000
„ 28	Briton Ferry	Glamorgan	Sewerage	4,000
„ 29	Barmouth	Merioneth	Sewerage and water supply	1,500
May 3	Ryde	Southampton	Public bathing place	400
„ 11	Stafford	Stafford	Sanitary depôt	5,000
			Gas supply	4,000
			River improvement	1,400
May 10	Manchester	Lancaster	Baths and washhouses	50,000
„ 19	Exmouth	Devon	Sewerage	2,500
„ 20	Weston-super-Mare	Somerset	Public pleasure grounds	28,000
			Sewerage	360
„ 24	Broadstairs and St. Peters.	Kent	Repair of a highway	500
„ 31	Atherton	Lancaster	Street improvements, and map of the district.	4,332
June 1	Millom	Cumberland	Sewerage	1,000
„ 3	Carlisle	Ditto	Public and private street improvements	9,680
„ 21	Doncaster	York	Water supply	10,000
„ 22	Guiseley	Ditto	Sewerage	12,000
July 5	Wantage	Berks	Ditto	8,000
„ 7	Southampton	Southampton	Street improvements	4,092
„ 8	Ryde	Ditto	Water supply and extension of the esplanade.	11,500
			Town hall	500
„ 12	Conway	Carnarvon	Water supply	1,000
„ 15, Nov. 10, and Dec. 9	Ynyscynhaiarn	Ditto	Sewerage	10,000
July 29	Plymouth	Devon	New road and recreation ground	1,900
Aug. 9	Penzance	Cornwall	Street improvements	4,000
			Sea wall and promenade	1,250
„ 12 and „ 30	Teignmouth	Devon	Sewerage and water supply	500
„ 24	Over Darwen	Lancaster	Gas and water supply, and street improvements.	19,464
Sept. 1 and Nov. 8	Abergavenny	Monmouth	Slaughter-houses	2,000
Sept. 2	Swansea	Glamorgan	Street improvements	1,100
„ 6	Portsmouth	Southampton	Hospital	5,000
			Baths	4,000

STATEMENT of LOANS applied for by URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITIES, and reported upon by MR. S. J. SMITH, after public inquiry or inspection—*continued.*

Date.	District.	County.	Subject.	Amount.
1881.				£
Sept. 16	Havant	Southampton	Fire engine station	133
„ 17	Ryde	Ditto	Sewerage	1,575
„ 28	Hendon	Middlesex	Ditto	1,500
Oct. 4	Woodford	Essex	Private street improvements	600
„ 26	Ashford	Kent	Water supply	15,000
			Sewerage	16,000
			Street improvements	400
Nov. 8	Swansea	Glamorgan	Ditto	1,000
„ 23	Egremont	Cumberland	Sewerage	800
„ 24	Cleator Moor	Ditto	Street improvements	890
„ 26	Whitehaven	Ditto	Sewerage	2,000
Dec. 6	Toxteth Park	Lancaster	Street improvements	800
„ 9	Bethesda	Carnarvon	Water supply	5,400
			Sewerage	7,577
„ 22	Worthing	Sussex	Water supply	1,600

STATEMENT of the LOANS applied for by RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITIES, and reported upon by MR. S. J. SMITH, after public inquiry or inspection.

Date.	Place.	Union and County.	Subject.	Amount.
1881.				£
Jan. 7	Leintwardine, North Side.	Ludlow (Hereford)	Sewerage	480
Mar. 30	Mount Charles and Charlestown.	St. Austell (Cornwall)	Water supply	700
April 9	Clacton-on-Sea	Tendring (Essex)	Sewerage	4,000
„ 28	Ystalyfera	Pontardawe (Glamorgan)	Water supply	760
„ 22	Stanton and Newhall.	Burton-upon-Trent (Derby)	Ditto	5,000
May 21	St. Helen	Abingdon (Berkshire)	Sewerage	600
June 9	Langcliffe, Giggleswick, and Settle.	Settle (York)	Ditto	1,000
„ 10	Ingleton	Ditto	Cemetery	1,000
„ 20	Oakham	Oakham (Rutland)	Sewerage	—
„ 23 and Oct. 19	Bentham	Settle (York)	Water supply	3,000
June 24	Pennington	Ulverstone (Lancaster)	Sewerage	750
Aug. 10	St. Columb	St. Columb Major (Cornwall)	Ditto	950
„ 31	Maker	St. Germans (Cornwall)	Sewerage and water supply	500
Sept. 27	Much Hadham	Bishop Stortford (Essex)	Sewerage	600
Oct. 19	Bentham	Settle (York)	Ditto	2,000
„ 20	Broughton Great, Broughton Little, Brigham, Camerton, Clifton Great, Clifton Little, Greysouthen, Ribton, Seaton, and Stainburn.	Cockermouth (Cumberland)	Water supply	1,500
Nov. 22	St. Bees	Whitehaven (Cumberland)	Sewerage and water supply	4,100
„ 25	Distington and Harrington.	Ditto	Water supply	2,100

STATEMENT of the SPECIAL INQUIRIES held and reported upon by CAPTAIN R. C. T. HILDYARD.

Date.	Place.	County.	Act.	Subject.
1881. Jan. 11	Brancepeth, Stockley, and Willington.	Durham	The Public Health Act, 1875.	Constitution of a Local Government District. Constitution of a Special Drainage District.
Feb. 2	Waltham Holy Cross	Essex	Ditto	Provisional Order.—Compulsory purchase of land for sewage disposal.
„ 9	Ashton-upon-Mersey	Chester	Ditto	Complaint as to sewerage.
„ 16	Hurstpierpoint	Sussex	Ditto	Ditto. Provisional Order.—Dissolution of the district.
„ 25	Woolwich	Kent	Ditto	Provisional Order.—Compulsory purchase of land for street improvements.
Mar. 1	Berwick-upon-Tweed	Berwick-upon-Tweed.	Ditto	Ditto.
„ 2 and April 11	Eltringham, Mickley, Prudhoe, and Prudhoe Castle.	Northumberland	Ditto	Provisional Order.—Compulsory purchase of land for water supply.
Mar. 8	Horfield	Gloucester	Ditto	Provisional Order.—Extension of the district.
„ 9	Buckfastleigh	Devon	Ditto	Constitution of a Local Government District.
„ 22	Watford	Hertford	Ditto	Provisional Order.—Extension of the district.
April 13	Normanton	York	Ditto	Provisional Order.—Compulsory purchase of land for sewage disposal.
„ 14 and „ 18	Walsall	Stafford	Ditto	Ditto. Objection to sewerage works outside the borough.
May 3	Scotforth	Lancaster	Ditto	Constitution of a Special Drainage District.
„ 26 and June 17	Llanfihangel Llantarnam.	Monmouth	Ditto	Constitution of a Local Government District.
Aug. 17	Lubenham	Leicester	Ditto	Appropriation of funded property.
„ 25	Watford	Middlesex	Ditto	Provisional Order.—Extension of the District.
„ 26 and Oct. 6	Henley	Oxford	Ditto	Complaint as to sewerage.
Sept. 6	Featherstone	York	The Public Health (Water) Act, 1878.	Investment with the powers of the Act.
„ 13	Cross Gates	Ditto	The Public Health Act, 1875.	Constitution of a Special Drainage District.
„ 15	Blackley and Moston	Lancaster	Ditto	Complaint as to sewerage.
„ 20	Cheshunt	Hertford	Ditto	Ditto.
Oct. 21	Denton	Lancaster		Purchase of land for market.
Nov. 1	Birkenshaw	York	The Bradford Water and Improvement Act, 1881.	Scale of charges for water supply.
„ 2	Stoke-upon-Trent	Stafford	The Public Health Act, 1875.	Complaint as to smoke nuisance.
Dec. 20	Hastings	Sussex	Ditto	Provisional Order.—Compulsory purchase of land for water supply.

STATEMENT of the LOANS applied for by URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITIES and reported upon by CAPTAIN R. C. T. HILDYARD after public inquiry or inspection.

Date.	Place.	County.	Subject.	Amount.
1881.				£
Jan. 14	Abram	Lancaster	Water supply	5,000
„ 18	Birkenshaw	York	Sewerage	7,000
„ 19	Ravensthorpe	Ditto	Private street improvements	2,000
„ 25	St. Helen's	Lancaster	Water supply	5,000
			Street improvements	2,511
			Survey of borough	2,750
			Hospital	2,450
„ 26	Hipperholme	York	Paving	1,000
Feb. 8	Burnley	Lancaster	Gas supply	20,000
„ 10	Huntingdon	Huntingdon	Paving and channelling	2,500
Mar. 1	Berwick-upon-Tweed	Berwick-upon-Tweed.	Street improvements	2,000
„ 18	St. Helen's	Lancaster	Ditto	3,200
„ 19	Walton-on-the-Hill	Ditto	Sewerage	1,500
April 5	Barnstaple	Devon	Ditto	800
„ 12	Normanby	York	Street improvements	1,500
			Purchase of land for market	750
„ 13	Normanton	Ditto	Water supply	938
„ 14	Walsall	Stafford	Improvement scheme	5,000
„ 27	Cuckfield	Sussex	Paving	1,000
May 4	Moss Side	Lancaster	Street improvements	1,500
„ 17	Grimsby	Lincoln	Sewerage	7,554
„ 31	Clee-with-Weelsby	Ditto	Ditto	3,000
„ 19 and June 2	Ormesby	York	Street improvements	500
June 24	Upper Sedgley	Stafford	Offices	1,300
July 6	Hollingworth	Chester	Water supply	5,000
„ 8	Oswestry	Salop	Street improvements	2,000
			Sewerage	400
Aug. 16	Worsborough	York	Ditto	500
„ 19	Wisbech	Cambridge	Ditto	1,000
Sept. 1	Bedford	Bedford	Paving	5,520
„ 3 & 21	Paddington	Middlesex	Baths and wash-houses	3,000
„ 8	York	York	Sewerage and street improvements	20,000
Oct. 5	Chepping Wycombe	Buckingham	Sewerage, street improvements, stables, offices, &c.	27,000
„ 81	Wallsend	Northumberland	Sewerage and street improvements	2,000
„ 27	Penzance	Cornwall	Water supply	323
			Private street improvements	750
Nov. 8	Haworth	York	Gas supply	1,620
„ 15	Devizes	Wiltshire	Water supply	700
„ 21	Walthamstow	Essex	Private street improvements	7,377
„ 24	Watford	Hertford	Sewerage and water supply	10,000
Dec. 13	Wigan	Lancaster	Gas supply	15,000
„ 15	Stocksbridge	York	Water supply	600
„ 28	Bexley	Kent	Private street improvements	2,000
„ 30	Rochester	Ditto	Water supply	3,571

STATEMENT of the LOANS applied for by RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITIES and reported upon by CAPTAIN R. C. T. HILDYARD after public inquiry or inspection.

Date.	Place.	Union and County.	Subject.	Amount.
1881.				£
Jan. 12	Dovenby	Cockermouth (Cumberland)	Water supply	403
Feb. 22	Mottingham	Lewisham (Kent)	Sewerage	500
Mar. 3	Harmby and Spennithorne.	Leyburn (York)	Cemetery	400
„ 5	Wollaston	Wellingborough (Northampton).	Ditto	800
„ 10	Mere	Mere (Wilts)	Sewerage	300
„ 23	Beddington, Merton, Merton Rush, Mitcham, Morden, and Wallington.	Croydon (Surrey)	Ditto	25,779
Aug. 23	Chislehurst	Bromley (Kent)	Ditto	18,000
Sept. 13	Cross Gates	Tadcaster (York)	Ditto	700
Oct. 25	Bradninch	Tiverton (Devon)	Water supply	100
Nov. 10	Balby	Doncaster (York)	Sewerage	4,500
„ 18	West Malling	Malling (Kent)	Ditto	1,000
Dec. 21	St. Leonard	Hastings (Sussex)	Water supply	300
„ „	St. Mary-in-the-Castle	Ditto	Ditto	200

STATEMENT of the SPECIAL INQUIRIES held and reported upon by MR. S. H. TERRY.

Date.	Place.	County.	Subject.
1881. June 27	Chelmsford	Essex	Failure of water tower.
Aug. 16	Haverhill	Suffolk	Site for hospital.

STATEMENT of the LOANS applied for by URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITIES, and reported upon by MR. S. H. TERRY, after public inquiry or inspection.

Date.	Place.	County.	Subject.	Amount.
1881. June 15	Banbury	Oxford and Northampton	Sewerage	£ 2,000
„ 30	Kearsley	Lancaster	River wall	1,000
July 5	St. George	Gloucester	Cemetery	5,000
„ 12	Long Eaton	Derby	Ditto	1,000
„ 25	Canterbury	Kent	Sewerage, street improvements, and disinfecting apparatus.	400
„ 27	Wavertree	Lancaster	Street improvements	10,000
Aug. 26	Chipping Norton and Over Norton.	Oxford	Cemetery	800
Oct. 29	Dover	Kent	Water supply	9,500
Nov. 4	Failsworth	Lancaster	Private street improvements	650
„ 18	Burgess Hill	Sussex	Offices	1,000
„ 26	Maidstone	Kent	Sewerage	1,596
			Street improvements	764
			River improvements	500
			Mortuary	130
			Pleasure grounds	300
„ 30	Acton	Middlesex	Mortuary and weighing machine	275
Dec. 16	Cockermouth	Cumberland	Sewerage and flagging	1,000
„ 17	Dalton-in-Furness	Lancaster	Street improvements	1,000

STATEMENT of the LOANS applied for by RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITIES, and reported upon by MR. S. H. TERRY, after public inquiry or inspection.

Date.	Place.	Union and County.	Subject.	Amount.
1881. June 14 and Aug. 22	Wormley	Ware (Hertford)	Sewerage	£ 1,500
July 19	Spilsby	Spilsby (Lincoln)	Cemetery	1,080
„ 29	Llanrian	Haverfordwest (Pembroke)	Ditto	250
Aug. 24	Mareham-le-Fen	Horncastle (Lincoln)	Ditto	400
Sept. 30	Barton-upon-Irwell	Barton-upon-Irwell (Lancaster)	Hospital	600
Dec. 15	Ardsley	Barnsley (York)	Cemetery	3,200

STATEMENT of SPECIAL INQUIRIES held and reported upon by MR. C. N. DALTON.

Date.	District.	Act.	Nature of Business.
1881. February 1	Birmingham	Public Health Act, 1875	Provisional Order.—Alteration of Confirming Act.
March 5	Halifax	Ditto	Provisional Order.—Amendment of Local Acts.
„ 7	Leeds	Ditto	Ditto.
„ 11	Liverpool	Ditto	Ditto.
„ 12	Manchester	Ditto	Ditto.
„ 16	Llandudno	Ditto	Ditto.
„ 19	Gainsborough	Ditto	Provisional Order.—Amendment of Confirming Acts.
„ 22	Pontefract	Ditto	Provisional Order to alter incidence of rating.
„ 25	Atherton	Ditto	Provisional Order.—Amendment of Local Act.
„ 26	Heywood	Ditto	Ditto.
„ 29	Monmouth	Ditto	Ditto.
April 2	Brighton	Ditto	Ditto.
„ 6	Birmingham	Ditto	Ditto.
„ 9	Middlesbrough	Ditto	Ditto.
„ 16	Leigh	Ditto	Ditto.
May 13	Middlesbrough	Poor Law Acts	Sanction to loan by Board of Guardians.
June 28	Keighley	Public Health Act, 1875	Sanction to loans.
August 26	York	Local Act	Ditto.
September 20	Kingsbridge	Public Health Act, 1875	Adjustment of accounts.
„ 21	Torquay	Ditto	Provisional Order.—Amendment of Local Act.
November 1	Surbiton	Ditto	Ditto.
„ 12	West Bromwich	Ditto	Ditto.
December 2	Walsall	Ditto	Ditto.
„ 3	Wakefield	Ditto	Ditto.
„ 10	Bethesda	Ditto	Ditto.

No. 106.

LIST of PORT SANITARY AUTHORITIES as existing on the 31st of December 1881.

Port.	Extent of Jurisdiction.	Authority.	Date to which the powers of the Authority extend.
Boston *	So much of the port as lies within an imaginary straight line drawn from Western Point to a point on the opposite shore near Claypole House, with a certain creek or arm of the sea termed "Boston Deeps." [Together with the waters of the port within such limits, and the place for the time being appointed as the Customs boarding station for such part of the port, and every other place for the time being appointed for the mooring or anchoring of ships for such part of the port, under any regulations for the prevention of the spread of diseases issued under the authority of the statutes in that behalf. Also the watersides of the districts of the Riparian authorities named in the order, with the docks, basins, &c., belonging to the part of the port above specified.]	Boston Town Council	March 25th, 1882.
Bridgwater	So much of the Customs port as lies to the southward of or within an imaginary straight line drawn from the most northerly point of Stert Point to the Lower Lighthouse in the parish of Burnham.	Bridgwater Town Council.	Ditto.
Bristol	So much of the port as lies between the eastern boundary of the Customs port at Aust, in the county of Gloucester, and the boundary between the parishes of Walton-in-Gordano and Clevedon in the county of Somerset.	Bristol Town Council	Ditto.
Cardiff	So much of the port as lies between the River Rumney and Lavernock Point.	Cardiff Town Council	Ditto.
Cardigan	So much of the port aforesaid as lies within an imaginary line drawn from Pencemmaes to the nearest point of Cardigan Island, and thence taking the whole of the outer or northern sides of the said island to the nearest point of the parish of Verwick.	Cardigan Town Council.	March 25th, 1883.
Carnarvon	So much of the port as lies within an imaginary straight line drawn from Aberafon Clynnog to the mouth of the Malltreath River.	Carnarvon Town Council.	March 25th, 1882.
Chepstow	So much of the port as lies within an imaginary straight line drawn from the site of the old Watch-house at Beachley to Mathern Pill.	Chepstow Local Board.	Ditto.
Chester	So much of the port as lies above an imaginary straight line drawn across the River Dee at the Queen's Ferry; together with the waters of the port and river above such imaginary straight line.	Chester Town Council	Ditto
Colchester	So much of the port as lies within an imaginary straight line drawn across the River Colne from Saint Osyth Point on the east bank to Fresh Marsh on the west. Together with the waters of the River Colne.	Colchester Town Council.	Ditto.

* Similar clauses to those within brackets are contained in the order issued to the other Ports named on this page.

Port.	Extent of Jurisdiction.	Authority.	Date to which the powers of the Authority extend.
Cowes - - *	All that part of the port comprised within a line commencing at the westernmost point of Gurnet Bay at high-water mark, and running eastwards along high-water mark past a place called "Egypt"; thence southwards along the west bank of the River Medina to a place called "Dodnor"; thence in an imaginary straight line eastwards across the said river, and northwards along the east bank thereof in front of East Cowes to the buoy at Old Castle Point; thence northwards in an imaginary straight line to the West Bramble Buoy (being the point of junction of the limits of the several ports of Portsmouth, Southampton, and Cowes); thence south-westwards along the limits of the port of Southampton to a point opposite to, and north of, the starting point; and thence southwards to the said starting point. [Together with the waters of the port within such limits, and the place for the time being appointed as the Customs boarding station for such part of the port, and every other place for the time being appointed for the mooring or anchoring of ships for such part of the port, under any regulations for the prevention of the spread of diseases issued under the authority of the statutes in that behalf. Also the watersides of the districts of the Riparian authorities named in the order, with the docks, basins, &c., belonging to the part of the port above specified.]	West Cowes Local Board.	March 25th, 1882.
Dartmouth -	So much of the port as lies between an imaginary straight line drawn from Kingswear Castle across the River Dart to the Battery Point on the south, and another imaginary straight line drawn across the said river from Higher Noss Point to Higher Sand Quay Point on the north.	Dartmouth Town Council.	Ditto.
Deal - -	The whole of the port - - - - -	Dea Town Council-	Ditto.
Exeter - -	So much of the port as lies between the bridge of the town of Exeter and the Cheekstone Rock. (Docks, basins, creeks, havens, and rivers running into the River Exe within the port.)	Exeter Town Council	Ditto.
Falmouth and Truro.	So much of the port of Falmouth as lies within an imaginary straight line drawn from Zoze Point on the east to Pendennis Point on the west, together with the whole of the port of Truro.	(Joint Board) - - "The Falmouth and Truro Port Sanitary Authority."	Ditto.
Faversham -	So much of the port as lies east of Harty Ferry and west of an imaginary straight line drawn from Shellness Point to the eastern extremity of the Nagden Salt Marshes, including the river or haven of Faversham and the creek called Oare Creek.	Faversham Improvement Commissioners.	Ditto.
Fleetwood -	So much of the port as lies within an imaginary straight line drawn from Rossall Point to the Screw-Pile Lighthouse, and from thence to Fluke Hall, near the north-eastern boundary of the township of Garstang. (Waters of the River Orwell abutting thereon included.)	Fleetwood Local Board.	Ditto.

* Similar clauses to those within brackets are contained in the orders issued to the other ports named on this page with the omission in the case of Deal, of the reference to the "part" of the port, and the following further modification: "Every place," &c., appointed as a Customs boarding station.

Port.	Extent of Jurisdiction.	Authority.	Date to which the powers of the Authority extend.
Gloucester *	So much of the port of Gloucester as lies within the limits of the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal and the docks connected therewith. [Together with the waters of the port within such limits, and the place for the time being appointed as the Customs boarding station for such part of the port, and every other place for the time being appointed for the mooring or anchoring of ships for such part of the port, under any regulations for the prevention of the spread of diseases issued under the authority of the statutes in that behalf. Also the watersides of the districts of the Riparian authorities named in the order, with the docks, basins, &c. belonging to the part of the port above specified.]	Gloucester Town Council.	March 25th, 1882.
Hartlepool	So much of the port of Hartlepool as abuts on the Improvement Act District of West Hartlepool, the borough of Hartlepool, and the Local Government districts of Middleton in Stranton, and Throston.	(Joint Board) - - "The Hartlepool Port Sanitary Authority."	†
Harwich	So much of the port as lies within an imaginary straight line drawn from Languard Point to the southern boundary of the borough of Harwich on the sea shore.	(Joint Board) - - "The Harwich Port Sanitary Authority."	†
Hayle	So much of the Customs port as lies within an imaginary straight line drawn from Carrack Gladdon Point on the west side of St. Ives Bay, to the eastern end of the Black Clift on the eastern side of the bay.	Hayle Local Board	March 25th, 1882.
Hull	So much of the port as shall contain the harbour, docks, and wharves belonging to the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, and the waters of the said port abutting upon the said harbour, docks, and wharves.	Kingston-upon-Hull Town Council.	Ditto.
Ipswich	The port of Ipswich as constituted by an Order of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated 29th August 1878.	Ipswich Town Council.	Ditto.
Lancaster	So much of the port as lies within an imaginary straight line drawn from Sunderland Point to Cockersand Abbey.	Lancaster Town Council.	Ditto.
Liverpool	The whole of the port	Liverpool Town Council.	†
‡London	The whole of the port	The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London.	March 25th, 1882.
Lowestoft	So much of the port as lies between the Mutford Lock at the head of Lake Lothing Inner Harbour and the mouth of the new harbour of Lowestoft. Together with so much of the port as abuts upon the urban sanitary district of Lowestoft.	Lowestoft Improvement Commissioners.	†

* Similar clauses to those within brackets are contained in the orders issued to the other Ports named on this page with the omission, in the cases of Ipswich, Liverpool, and London, of the reference to the "part" of the port, and the omission in the cases of Hartlepool and Harwich of the words "for such part of," after the words "for the mooring and anchoring of ships," and the following further modifications:

The Ipswich order omits the reference to Customs boarding station, and also the last clause within the brackets. Instead of "Waters of the port within such limits," the Hartlepool and Harwich orders contain the words "Waters of the said Port abutting on such boundaries"; the Lowestoft order contains the words "Waters abutting on such part of the said Port"; and the Liverpool order contains the words "Waters of the said port."

† Constituted permanently by Provisional Order.

‡ The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London are constituted the Port Sanitary Authority by The Public Health Act, 1875, and the order of the Board merely assigns to them powers.

Port.	Extent of Jurisdiction.	Authority.	Date to which the powers of the Authority extend.
Lynn (part of)	So much of the port as commences at the junction near the upper roads of the Main Ship Channel from Sea with the Upper Bull Dog Channel, and is bounded thence on the east by the sea bank for the time being, and on the west by the fiscal limits of the port, as far as the northern end of the Norfolk Estuary Marsh Cut, and comprises the said cut, and the entire harbour of King's Lynn, as far as the Free Bridge over the Eau Brink Cut. [Together with the waters of the port within such limits, and the place for the time being appointed as the Customs boarding station for such part of the port, and every other place for the time being appointed for the mooring or anchoring of ships for such part of the port, under any regulations for the prevention of the spread of diseases issued under the authority of the statutes in that behalf. Also the watersides of the districts of the Riparian authorities named in the order, with the docks, basins, &c., belonging to the part of the port above specified.]	King's Lynn Town Council.	March 25th, 1882.
Lynn (part of)	So much of the port as lies to the south of the Wells Fairway buoy and abuts upon the parish of Wells-next-the-Sea.	Wells (Norfolk) Improvement Commissioners.	Ditto.
Maldon - -	So much of the port as lies within an imaginary straight line drawn across the Blackwater River from Tollesbury Point on the north side thereof to Saint Peter's-on-the-Walls on the south side thereof. (With waters of the Blackwater River abutting on the Riparian districts named, and basin of the Chalmer and Blackwater Canal.)	Maldon Town Council	Ditto.
Milford - -	So much of the port as lies within an imaginary straight line drawn from St. Ann's Head to Blockhouse Point on the opposite coast.	(Joint Board) - - "The Milford Port Sanitary Authority."	†
Newcastle and parts of North Shields and South Shields.	The whole of the port of Newcastle and so much of the ports of North Shields and South Shields as abuts on the coast line between Cullercoats and Herd Sand, together with so much of the said ports as forms part of the River Tyne.	(Joint Board) - - "The River Tyne Port Sanitary Authority."	March 25th, 1882.
Newport (Monmouth).	The whole of the port - - - - - - - -	Newport (Mon.) Town Council.	Ditto.
New Shoreham	That part of the port extending from the western boundary of the parish of Hove, in the county of Sussex, to the western boundary of the parish of Lancing, in the same county, including the harbour or natural port of New Shoreham.	New Shoreham Local Board.	Ditto.
North Shields	(*See* Newcastle.)		
Penzance - -	That part of the said port which lies within an imaginary straight line drawn from Cuddan Point on the east to Lamorna Cove on the west.	Penzance Town Council.	Ditto.
Plymouth -	So much of the port as lies within the Plymouth Breakwater.	Plymouth Town Council.	Ditto.
Poole - -	So much of the port as lies within an imaginary straight line drawn across the mouth of Poole Harbour from the easternmost side of North Haven to the easternmost side of South Haven.	Poole Town Council	Ditto.

* Similar clauses to those within brackets are contained in the orders issued to the other Ports named on this page with the omission, in the case of Newport, of the reference to the "part" of the port, and the following further modifications:

Instead of "Waters of the port within such limits," the Lynn order (Wells Improvement Commissioners) and the New Shoreham order contain the words "Waters abutting on such part of the said port," and the Milford order contains the words "Waters of the said port within such straight line."

† Constituted permanently by Provisional Order.

Port.	Extent of Jurisdiction.	Authority.	Date to which the powers of the Authority extend.
Portsmouth - *	That part of the port lying within and to the north of an imaginary straight line drawn from Gilkicker Point to South Sea Castle. [Together with the waters of the port within such limits, and the place for the time being appointed as the Customs boarding station for such part of the port, and every other place for the time being appointed for the mooring or anchoring of ships for such part of the port, under any regulations for the prevention of the spread of diseases issued under the authority of the statutes in that behalf. Also the watersides of the districts of the Riparian authorities named in the order, with the docks, basins, &c., belonging to the part of the port above specified.]	Portsmouth Town Council.	March 25th, 1882.
Preston - -	So much of the port as adjoins the district of the said Commissioners, with the dock commonly known as the New Dock.	Lytham Improvement Commissioners.	Ditto.
Rochester -	So much of the port as lies within an imaginary straight line drawn from the Cockleshell Hard Coastguard Station to Queenborough Spit, with so much of the River Medway beyond the said limits as is within the jurisdiction of the Rochester Town Council.	Rochester Town Council.	Ditto.
Southampton -	So much of the port as lies within an imaginary straight line drawn from Hill Head to the Bramble Buoy, and thence to Calshot Castle.	Southampton Town Council.	Ditto.
South Shields -	(*See* Newcastle.)		
Sunderland -	So much of the port as abuts on the townships of Bishopwearmouth, Bishopwearmouth Pans, Ford, Fulwell, Hylton, Monkwearmouth, Monkwearmouth Shore, Ryhope, and Southwick, and on the parish of Sunderland.	(Joint Board) - - "The Sunderland Port Sanitary Authority."	†
Swansea - -	So much of the port as lies within an imaginary straight line drawn from Mumbles Point to the south-eastern boundary of the port.	Swansea Town Council.	March 25th, 1882.
Teignmouth -	So much of the estuary of the River Teign as lies between the sea and the bridge connecting Teignmouth with Shaldon.	Teignmouth Local Board.	Ditto.
Weymouth -	So much of the port as abuts upon the several parishes of Radipole, Melcombe Regis, Weymouth, Wyke Regis, and Portland.	(Joint Board) - - "The Weymouth Port Sanitary Authority."	†
Wisbech - -	The whole of the port. (With waters of the Wisbech, otherwise termed the Nene River, abutting on the Riparian districts named.)	Wisbech Town Council.	†
Workington -	So much of the port as lies within an imaginary straight line drawn across the mouth of the River Derwent from the extreme point of the northern bank to the extreme point of the southern bank of the river.	Guardians of the Poor of the Cockermouth Union.	March 25th, 1882.

* Similar clauses to those within brackets are contained in the orders issued to the other ports named in this pa with the omission, in the case of Wisbech, of the reference to the "part" of the port, and the following furth modifications:

Instead of "Waters of the port within such limits," the Sunderland order contains the words "Waters of the sa Port abutting on such boundaries," and the Weymouth order contains the words "Waters of the said Po abutting upon the said Parishes."

† Constituted permanently by Provisional Order.

No. 107.

STATEMENT showing—

I. The RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITIES in whose Districts portions of The Public Health Act, 1875, conferring Urban Powers, have been declared to be in force, during the year 1881.

II. PORTIONS of the Act declared to be in force.

III. The AREA in respect of which the Powers are conferred.

[For the year 1880, *see* Report No. X., p. 530.]

I. Names of Unions, the Guardians of which are the Rural Sanitary Authority in each case.	II. Portions of the Act declared to be in force.	III. Area in respect of which Urban Powers are conferred.
Abingdon	Section 44, so much as is not already in force; and sections 157 and 158.	The contributory places of Cumnor, North Hinksey, and South Hinksey.
Alnwick	Sections 42 and 44, so much as is not already in force; section 47 (1); section 66; section 157, so much as is not already in force; section 158; section 160 (3); section 169, second and third paragraphs; and section 170.	The contributory place of Warkworth.
Barton Regis	Sections 42 and 44, so much as is not already in force; sections 45, 47, 155, 156, 157, and 158; section 169, second and third paragraphs; and section 170.	The contributory place of Westbury-upon-Trym.
Barton-upon-Irwell	Section 47 (2) and (3); and section 171 (4). Section 161, first paragraph; and section 163.	The whole district. The contributory place of Clifton.
Bath	Sections 112, 113, and 114; section 169, second and third paragraphs; and section 170. Sections 157 and 158 Sections 112, 113, and 114; sections 156, 157, 158, and 160 (3); section 169 (except first paragraph); and section 170.	The contributory place of Weston. The contributory places of Bath Ford, Bath Hampton, Charlcomb, Dunkerton, English Combe, Moncton Combe, South Stoke, Swanswick, Walcot, and Wellow. The contributory place of Bath Easton.
Billesdon	Sections 157 and 158	The contributory place of Evington.
Carlisle	Section 42, so much as is not already in force; and sections 157 and 158.	The contributory places of Stanwix Special Drainage District, Kingmoor, and Saint Mary's Cummersdale, Carlisle, a portion of the contributory place of Stanwix, known as Etterby, and portions of the contributory place of Saint Cuthbert's without, Carlisle, known as Botcherby, Harraby, Low Blackwall, and Upperby.

I.	II.	III.
Names of Unions, the Guardians of which are the Rural Sanitary Authority in each case.	Portions of the Act declared to be in force.	Area in respect of which Urban Powers are conferred.
Chesterfield	Section 47 (3)	The contributory places of Barlow, Bolsover, Brimmington, Coal Aston, Eckington, Hasland, Killamarsh, Morton, North Wingfield, Pilsley, Shirland and Higham, Staveley, Tupton, Unstone, and Woodthorpe.
	Section 169, second and third paragraphs; and section 170.	The whole district.
	Section 160 (1), (2), and (3)	The contributory places of Brimmington, Eckington, Hasland, Killamarsh, Morton, North Wingfield, Pilsley, Shirland and Higham, Staveley, Tupton, and Unstone.
Dolgelly	Sections 42 and 44, so much as is not already in force; and sections 45, 157, and 158.	The contributory place of Talyllyn.
Easthamstead	Sections 157 and 158	The contributory place of Sandhurst.
	Sections 157 and 158; section 161, first paragraph; section 163; section 169, second and third paragraphs; and section 170.	The Bracknell Special Drainage District.
East Ward	Section 39; sections 42 and 44, so much as is not already in force; sections 45, 47, 66, 112, 113, 114, 157, and 158; section 169, second and third paragraphs; section 170; and section 171 (2).	The contributory place of Kirkby Stephen.
Glossop	Sections 157 and 158	The whole district.
Goole	Section 25; section 44, so much as is not already in force; section 47 (1) and (2); and sections 157 and 158.	The contributory places of Rawcliffe, Snaith and Cowick, and Swinefleet.
Guildford	Section 44, so much as is not already in force; and sections 157 and 158.	The Farncomb Special Drainage District.
Haverfordwest	Section 44, so much as is not already in force; section 47; sections 157 and 158; section 169, second and third paragraphs; and section 170. The Town Police Clauses Act, 1847: so much of section 28 as imposes a penalty on every person who throws or lays any dirt, litter, or ashes, or night soil, or any carrion, fish, offal, or rubbish on any street, or causes any offensive matter to run from any manufactory, brewery, slaughter-house, butcher's shop, or dung-hill into any street.	The contributory place of Fishguard.
Hertford	Section 44, so much as is not already in force; and sections 157 and 158.	The contributory places of Bengeo, Brickendon, Hertingfordbury, Little Amwell, Saint Andrew's Hertford, and Saint John's Hertford.
Isle of Thanet	Section 161 (first paragraph)	The contributory place of Minster.
King's Norton	Section 42, such provisions as relate to the proper watering of streets.	The contributory places of King's Norton and Northfield.

I. Names of Unions, the Guardians of which are the Rural Sanitary Authority in each case.	II. Portions of the Act declared to be in force.	III. Area in respect of which Urban Powers are conferred.
Kingston	Sections 42 and 44, so much as is not already in force; and sections 157 and 158.	The contributory place of Hampton.
	Section 42, so much as is not already in force; and section 161, first paragraph.	So much of the parish of Ham-with-Hatch as is within the jurisdiction of the Sanitary Authority, and so much of the parish of Kingston as is not included in the Kingston Special Drainage District or in any Urban Sanitary District.
	Section 42	The contributory place of Long Ditton with Talworth.
Lancaster	Sections 157 and 158	The contributory places of Bolton-le-Sands, Ellel North and South, Heysham, and Thurnham.
Liskeard	Sections 42 and 44, so much as is not already in force; and sections 45, 157, and 158.	The contributory place of Callington.
Maldon	Section 26 (1)	The contributory places of Bradwell near the Sea, Burnham, Great Totham, Heybridge, Latchingdon, Purleigh, Southminster, Steeple, Tillingham, Tollesbury, Tolleshunt D'Arcy, and Woodham Walter.
	Sections 157 and 158	The whole district.
Malling	Sections 42 and 44, so much as is not already in force; and sections 157 and 158.	The contributory places of Aylesford, East Malling, Snodland, West Malling, and Woldham.
	Sections 42 and 44, so much as is not already in force; and sections 157, and 158.	The contributory places of Burham and Ditton.
Martley	Section 44, so much as is not already in force; sections 157 and 158; section 169, second and third paragraphs; and section 170.	The contributory place of Leigh Special Drainage District.
Nantwich	Section 157 (1)	The contributory places of Alpraham, Barthomley, Buerton, Burland, Burwardsley, Minshull Church, Minshull Vernon, Newhall, Spurston, Stapely, Tiverton, Warmingham, Weston, Wrenbury-with-Frith, and Wybunbury.
Newton Abbot	Sections 42 and 44, so much as is not already in force.	The contributory places of King's Kerswell and King's Teignton.
Penzance	Section 39	The contributory place of Marazion.
Petersfield	Sections 42 and 44, so much as is not already in force; sections 45 and 47 (paragraphs one and two); section 169 (except paragraph one); and section 170.	The contributory places of Bramshott, Buriton, East Meon, Liss, Petersfield, Sheet, and Steep.

I.	II.	III.
Names of Unions, the Guardians of which are the Rural Sanitary Authority in each case.	Portions of the Act declared to be in force.	Area in respect of which Urban Powers are conferred.
Poole	Section 44, so much as is not already in force; section 114; section 169, second and third paragraphs; and section 170.	The contributory place of Kingston.
Potterspury	Sections 157 and 158; and sub-section 1 of section 160.	The contributory places of Calverton, Stony Stratford, Saint Giles or West Side; Stony Stratford, Saint Mary Magdalen or East Side, and Woolverton.
Richmond (Surrey)	Section 39	The whole district.
Runcorn	Sections 42 and 44, so much as is not already in force; sections 112, 113, 114, and 115; sections 157 and 158; section 169, second and third paragraphs; and section 170.	The contributory places of Frodsham Lordship and Frodsham Township.
Solihull	Section 161, first paragraph	The contributory place of Yardley.
South Shields	Sections 157 and 158	The whole district.
Spilsby	Section 44, so much as is not already in force. Sections 45 and 47; section 160 (1) and (3); section 171 (2), (4), and (5); and section 172. Section 169, second and third paragraphs; and section 170.	The contributory places of Hogsthorpe, Hundleby, Skegness, Sutton in the Marsh, and Winthorpe. The contributory places of Skegness and Winthorpe. The contributory places of Alford, Burgh in the Marsh, Hogsthorpe, Holme North, Hundleby, Skegness, Spilsby, Sutton in the Marsh, Wainfleet All Saints, and Winthorpe.
Thorne	Section 44, so much as is not already in force. Section 169, second and third paragraphs; and section 170.	The whole District. The whole District, except in respect of the contributory places of Althorpe and Sykehouse.
Uttoxeter	Section 44, so much as is not already in force.	The contributory place of Uttoxeter.
Uxbridge	Sections 25, 157, and 158	The whole district.
Warrington	Sections 157 and 158	The contributory place of Burtonwood.
Wirrall	Sections 66, 150, 151, 152, and 156; and section 160 (1) and (3).	The contributory places of the Hoylake Special Drainage District and West Kirby.
Wokingham	Section 161 (1); section 171, except sub-section (1) and section 172.	The contributory place of Earley.
Worcester	Section 44, so much as is not already in force; sections 157 and 158; section 169, second and third paragraphs; and section 170.	The contributory places of Saint John in Bedwardine, Saint Martin, and Saint Peter the Great.

No. 108.

Special Drainage Districts constituted during the Year 1881.

Name of District.	Area of District.	County.	Date of Authority for formation.
Arnside Special Drainage District.	Part of the Township of Beetham	Westmorland	1881. 9 March.
Bonchurch Special Drainage District.	Part of the Parish of Bonchurch -	Southampton	10 December.
Duffield Special Drainage District.	Part of the Township of Duffield	Derby - -	18 March.
Leintwardine Special Drainage District.	Part of the Parish of Leintwardine.	Hereford -	4 May.
Saint Mary, Eling, Special Drainage District.	The part of the Parish of Eling which is included in the Ecclesiastical District of Saint Mary, Eling.	Southampton	16 November.
Scotforth Special Drainage District.	Part of the Township of Scotforth	Lancaster -	10 December.
Willington Special Drainage District.	Part of the Township of Brancepeth, the Township of Stockley, and part of the Township of Willington.	Durham -	2 March.

Special Drainage District dissolved during the Year 1881.

Name of District.	Area of District.	County.	When dissolved.
The Star Row Special Drainage District.	Part of the Parish of Horsham -	Sussex - -	30 June 1881.

No. 109.—Abstract of Reports of Public Analysts

	Milk.		Bread.		Flour.		Butter.		Coffee.		Sugar.		Mustard.		Pickles.		Jam.	
	No. of Samples.		No. of Samples.		No. of Samples.		No. of Samples.		No. of Samples.		No. of Samples.		No. of Samples.		No. of Samples.		No. of Samples.	
	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.
The Metropolitan District	1813	424	331	6	186	0	420	60	373	67	153	0	294	23	29	2	10	0
Counties.																		
Bedford	32	1	37	2	11	0	34	2	15	1	1	1	14	5	1	0	–	–
Berks	11	1	5	0	2	0	14	3	6	1	9	0	2	0	–	–	–	–
Bucks	7	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cambridge	8	0	17	2	1	–	4	0	5	1	2	0	1	–	–	–	–	–
Chester	234	52	13	0	14	0	31	14	25	8	3	0	24	7	–	–	9	0
Cornwall	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cumberland	29	4	2	0	3	0	1	0	8	0	2	0	8	2	–	–	–	–
Derby	47	7	3	0	6	0	6	1	7	3	1	0	3	1	–	–	–	–
Devon	32	13	8	0	5	0	19	12	8	0	4	0	2	0	–	–	2	1
Dorset	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Durham	252	35	21	0	11	0	36	6	21	9	4	0	2	1	–	–	–	–
Essex	53	21	13	2	11	0	25	1	33	5	7	0	23	9	–	–	–	–
Gloucester	265	46	55	0	8	0	20	0	102	9	37	0	71	3	–	–	–	–
Hereford	12	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Herts	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hunts	5	2	8	2	2	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	3	1	–	–	–	–
Kent	53	12	13	1	–	–	16	1	16	1	–	–	20	4	–	–	–	–
Lancaster	1336	256	98	2	7	0	97	29	53	8	9	0	30	11	1	0	5	0
Leicester	89	10	59	7	9	0	16	0	4	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lincoln	85	16	115	9	11	0	3	0	39	11	4	0	13	3	–	–	–	–
Middlesex	105	34	4	0	8	0	27	7	8	3	2	0	13	1	–	–	–	–
Monmouth	46	2	1	0	–	–	2	0	2	1	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–
Norfolk	78	10	35	7	5	0	3	1	4	1	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Northampton	17	4	26	6	17	0	12	0	14	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Northumberland	52	7	6	0	19	0	8	0	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nottingham	24	7	43	3	2	0	–	–	2	0	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oxford	39	12	3	0	–	–	2	0	31	0	11	0	11	7	–	–	–	–
Rutland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shropshire	3	0	–	–	–	–	2	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Somerset	243	10	14	0	3	0	205	6	41	6	17	0	85	16	–	–	6	1
Southampton	248	46	12	0	14	0	60	10	32	16	3	0	18	6	–	–	11	1
Stafford	243	44	13	0	10	0	97	9	194	34	2	0	108	8	–	–	–	–
Suffolk	3	1	1	0	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surrey	169	40	2	0	–	–	44	3	48	8	5	0	29	2	2	0	–	–
Sussex	164	31	24	0	–	–	72	6	14	2	–	–	5	1	–	–	–	–
Warwick	265	97	–	–	12	0	20	7	34	7	–	–	21	1	–	–	–	–
Westmoreland	4	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wilts	12	2	–	–	–	–	5	0	5	0	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–
Worcester	85	9	2	0	–	–	4	0	4	2	–	–	2	0	1	0	–	–
York, E. Riding	45	6	1	0	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	0	–	–	–	–
„ N. Riding	14	0	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	–	–	–	–
„ W. Riding	393	59	32	0	39	0	24	7	23	14	3	0	23	4	–	–	3	0
Wales.																		
Anglesey	–	–	3	0	–	–	–	–	1	0	1	0	1	0	–	–	–	–
Brecknock	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cardigan	9	3	2	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carmarthen	8	1	2	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnarvon	4	3	2	0	2	0	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denbigh	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–
Flint	–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Glamorgan	279	16	5	0	10	0	15	1	36	2	–	–	26	2	–	–	–	–
Merioneth	3	2	5	0	–	–	–	–	2	0	–	–	5	2	–	–	–	–
Montgomery	3	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pembroke	5	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Radnor	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals	6926	1356	1037	49	429	0	1353	188	1224	224	284	1	864	123	34	2	46	3

FOR THE YEAR 1881, ENGLAND AND WALES.

Confectionery.		Wines.		Beers.		Gin.		Other Spirits.		Drugs.		Other Articles.		TOTAL.				
No. of Samples.		No. of Samples.		No. of Samples.		No. of Samples.		No. of Samples.		No. of Samples.		No. of Samples.		No. of Samples.				
Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Proportion Adulterated. 1881	Proportion Adulterated. 1880	
126	0	13	0	65	0	86	13	118	15	107	8	915	11	5039	629	12·4	*14·5*	THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.
																		COUNTIES.
7	1	–	–	4	0	26	5	25	4	8	1	82	2	297	25	8·4	*7·0*	Bedford.
1	0	–	–	1	0	6	2	–	–	–	–	15	0	72	7	9·7	*15·4*	Berks.
–	–	–	–	–	–	2	0	2	0	–	–	1	1	12	5	41·6	—	Bucks.
–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	4	0	11	0	54	3	5·5	*12·9*	Cambridge.
1	0	1	0	25	2	66	16	125	25	4	2	88	3	663	129	19·4	*19·6*	Chester.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	0	3	1	33·3	*63·6*	Cornwall.
–	–	–	–	–	–	9	2	29	12	4	1	24	2	119	23	19·3	*10·4*	Cumberland.
–	–	–	–	1	0	7	4	14	3	17	6	6	1	118	26	22·0	*28·8*	Derby.
1	0	1	0	6	0	5	1	1	0	13	3	15	0	122	30	24·5	*22·2*	Devon.
–	–	–	–	2	0	1	1	2	2	–	–	1	0	9	5	55·5	*56·2*	Dorset.
7	0	1	1	–	–	18	8	82	33	51	22	85	3	591	118	19·9	*22·3*	Durham.
19	0	–	–	14	0	24	10	11	1	2	0	117	1	352	50	14·2	*8·9*	Essex.
–	–	1	0	27	0	2	0	13	1	4	0	120	1	725	60	8·2	*7·0*	Gloucester.
–	–	–	–	18	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	0	—	—	Hereford.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	–	—	—	Herts.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	0	29	5	17·2	*72·2*	Hunts.
–	–	1	0	–	–	14	5	15	4	–	–	–	–	150	28	18·6	*21·3*	Kent.
12	0	4	0	14	0	85	20	220	75	47	0	251	21	2269	422	18·5	*17·5*	Lancaster.
14	1	14	1	1	0	19	4	34	7	–	–	39	2	298	32	10·7	*12·4*	Leicester.
1	0	–	–	25	1	31	8	11	1	37	0	54	0	429	49	11·4	*10·6*	Lincoln.
–	–	–	–	1	0	6	0	16	2	3	0	22	0	215	47	21·8	*16·2*	Middlesex.
2	0	–	–	–	–	1	0	1	0	–	–	2	0	58	3	5·1	*27·4*	Monmouth.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0	8	0	135	19	14·0	*31·6*	Norfolk.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	0	89	12	13·4	*12·0*	Northampton.
–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	23	9	1	0	4	0	121	18	14·8	*17·1*	Northumberland.
2	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	4	2	0	88	14	15·9	*20·4*	Nottingham.
–	–	2	0	3	0	1	1	3	3	3	0	54	5	163	28	17·1	*40·0*	Oxford.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	–	—	*20·0*	Rutland.
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	0	—	*15·4*	Shropshire.
7	0	–	–	35	1	75	13	65	11	46	1	210	0	1052	65	6·1	*5·5*	Somerset.
–	–	–	–	2	0	33	5	47	12	2	1	46	4	528	101	19·1	*17·0*	Southampton.
–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	24	5	6	1	312	22	1001	124	12·3	*16·1*	Stafford.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	28·5	*50·0*	Suffolk.
3	0	–	–	6	0	56	15	111	26	–	–	29	2	504	96	19·0	*21·0*	Surrey.
–	–	–	–	13	0	10	2	31	7	–	–	40	0	373	49	13·1	*16·8*	Sussex.
5	0	–	–	7	0	1	0	7	2	5	0	71	2	448	116	25·8	*25·7*	Warwick.
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	0	–	–	2	0	9	1	11·1	*18·7*	Westmoreland.
–	–	–	–	4	0	6	3	5	1	–	–	4	2	43	9	20·9	*7·4*	Wilts.
–	–	–	–	30	4	2	0	2	0	1	0	18	2	151	17	11·2	*14·2*	Worcester.
–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	3	1	3	2	13	2	71	13	18·3	*18·0*	York, E. Riding.
–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	1	0	7	0	31	3	9·6	*20·0*	„ N. Riding.
1	0	–	–	–	–	13	5	10	8	10	3	93	8	667	108	16·1	*17·1*	„ W. Riding.
																		WALES.
–	–	–	–	3	0	2	2	3	2	–	–	1	0	15	4	26·6	*33·3*	Anglesey.
–	–	–	–	4	0	2	2	5	3	–	–	–	–	11	5	45·4	*30·4*	Brecknock.
–	–	–	–	–	–	7	5	2	1	–	–	–	–	20	9	45·0	*30·7*	Cardigan.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	4	0	15	2	13·3	*11·1*	Carmarthen.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	3	33·3	*66·6*	Carnarvon.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	3	0	8	2	25·0	*22·2*	Denbigh.
–	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	23	9	–	–	2	0	32	13	40·6	*45·0*	Flint.
4	0	–	–	5	0	–	–	25	17	–	–	68	2	473	40	—	*7·7*	Glamorgan.
–	–	–	–	3	0	5	5	27	19	5	4	4	1	59	33	55·9	*7·6*	Merioneth.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	0	—	—	Montgomery.
–	–	–	–	4	0	8	1	8	3	–	–	–	–	25	7	28·0	*31·2*	Pembroke.
–	–	–	–	2	0	2	2	3	0	–	–	–	–	12	3	25·0	*33·3*	Radnor.
213	2	38	2	326	8	648	168	1150	327	398	60	2853	100	17,823	2613	14·67	*15·68*	TOTALS.

No. 110.

Report on Examinations of Tea made under § 30 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875.

To the Honourable Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs.

Honourable Sirs,

I have to report particulars with reference to the examination of samples of tea during the year 1881 under the Food and Drugs Act.

Twelve hundred and forty-two samples have been received for analysis consisting of—

Green tea faced	490
„ unfaced	34
Capers	149
Congou	488
Fannings and Chest	80
Compressed tea	1
Total	1,242

Of these, 990 were delivered by the analyst, as not coming under the condemnatory clauses of the Act.

The remaining 252 being of inferior quality were referred for the Board's disposal and dealt with as follows :

Fourteen were delivered for home consumption, 222 samples representing 44,443 packages were allowed to be exported and 16 samples representing 1,153 packages were seized as being unfit for human food; of the packages seized 500 were faced green teas, 500 were composed chiefly of leaves other than tea made up to imitate the green tea known as "Imperial" and the remaining 153 packages consisted of decaying Congou and Fannings, and they together with the packages restricted to exportation were China teas.

The following in tabular form is a comparison of the work of the five recent years :—

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Samples analysed	662	639	575	2,844	1,242
Delivered by analyst	574	592	558	2,440	990
Reported to Board	88	47	17	404	252
Delivered for home consumption by the Board.	44	24	15	84	14
For exportation	36	19	1	276	222
Representing Packages	10,491	15,372	82	36,195	44,443
Seized	8	4	1	44	16
Representing Packages	1,579	6	1	6,225	1,153

This year, as in previous ones, the chief adulterant has been exhausted leaves, and many importers defend their presence, for the reason that retailers can buy teas so adulterated at a low price, and afterwards (if they like) make up the quality by the addition of a percentage of the richer and stronger Indian teas.

Respectfully,

(Signed) J. B. KEENE,

Analyst.

20th January 1882.

Appendix L.

Allowances, Disallowances, and Surcharges.

	Page
No. 111. Disallowances and Surcharges made by District Auditors during the Year ended 31st December 1881 -	478
No. 112. Appeals against Allowances, Disallowances, and Surcharges - - - - - - -	479

No. 111.

DISALLOWANCES AND SURCHARGES MADE BY DISTRICT AUDITORS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1881.

In the Accounts of—	
Parish officers, guardians of the poor and union officers, managers of district schools and their officers	4,657
Urban sanitary authorities and their officers	584
Rural sanitary authorities and their officers	152
School boards and their officers	602
Highway boards and their officers	183
Surveyors of highways and boards for repair of the highways in highway parishes	1,706
TOTAL NUMBER OF DISALLOWANCES AND SURCHARGES	7,884

No. 112.

Appeals against Allowances, Disallowances, and Surcharges.

Description of Appellants.	Appeals against Disallowances and Surcharges.				Appeals against Allowances.		Total.
	Confirmed and Remitted.	Confirmed and Not Remitted.	Reversed.	Declared Null and Void.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	
Parish officers:							
Overseers	541	94	96	—	—	—	731
Assistant overseers	—	1	1	1	—	—	3
Collectors of Poor Rates	2	—	1	—	—	—	3
Guardians and union officers:							
Guardians	226	20	41	—	—	—	287
Clerks to guardians	30	6	1	1	—	—	38
Assistant Clerk	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Masters of workhouses	21	1	5	—	—	—	27
Relieving officers	100	5	6	2	—	—	113
Treasurers	4	3	3	—	—	—	10
Inquiry officer	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pay clerk	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Infirmary steward	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Managers of district schools	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Urban Sanitary Authorities and their officers:							
Members of Local Boards and Improvement Commissioners	139	5	10	—	—	—	154
Clerks	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Treasurers	48	—	1	1	—	—	50
Collectors	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Surveyor	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Engineer of waterworks	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Engineers of gasworks	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Rural Sanitary Authorities and their officers:							
Members	53	3	4	1	—	—	61
Clerks	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Treasurers	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Inspector of nuisances	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Joint Sewerage Board:							
Members	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
School boards and their officers:							
Members	96	12	13	1	—	—	122
Clerks	16	—	—	—	—	—	16
Treasurers	38	1	6	—	—	—	45
Accountant clerk	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Schoolmasters	2	1	1	—	—	—	4
Schoolmistress	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Superintendents of training ships	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Governor of industrial school	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
chool managers and their officers:							
Managers	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Treasurers	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Highway boards and their officers:							
Members	28	—	4	—	—	—	32
Clerk	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Treasurers	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
District surveyors	19	—	5	—	—	—	24
Surveyors of highway parishe	348	15	20	—	—	—	383
Boards of surveyors for repair of highways:							
Members	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Appellants against allowance	—	—	—	—	5	3	8
							2,163

Appendix M.

Orders.

	Page
No. 113. Orders issued, Year 1881:—	
Poor Law and the Poor Rate - - -	482
Local Government and Public Health -	485
No. 114. General Orders issued, Year 1881 - - -	487

No. 113.

ORDERS ISSUED by the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, during the Year 1881.

SUBJECTS OF ORDERS.	Number issued.
POOR LAW AND THE POOR RATE.	
Adjustment of Interests—	
Annexation to Union	2
Separation from Union	3
Dissolution of Union	1
Appropriation of moneys received	1
Assessment—	
Adoption of Union Assessment Acts	4
Appointment of Assessment Committee (Valuation (Metrop.) Act, 1869)	1
Maps	2
Asylum for Small-pox cases (Metropolitan Asylum District)—	
Appropriation of the vessels "Atlas" and "Endymion"	1
Audit—	
Decisions on appeals against Allowances, Disallowances, and Surcharges*	187
Addition to District	1
Collector of Guardians—	
Prescribing Duties	1
Collectors of Poor Rates and Assistant Overseers—	
Appointments, Duties, Salaries, and Districts	50
Common Fund—	
Basis of Contribution	3
Compulsory purchase; Lands Clauses Act	2
Debts—	
Extending time for Payment	132
District (Sick Asylum); separation of Parish from	1
Election of Guardians or Managers—	
Triennial Election of Guardians (Poll)	3
Ditto ditto (Altering Dates)	1
Dividing into Wards for Election of Guardians	1
Ditto under section 9 of The Public Health Act, 1875	4
Altering Name of Ward	1
Supplying Vacancies	132
Deciding Questions as to disputed Election of Guardians	14
Rescinding Declaration Orders as regards total number of Guardians	5
Uniting small Parishes for Election of Guardians	6
Altering Number, other than in any of the above cases	14
Remuneration of Returning Officer, Suspending. (Included in "General Orders.")	
Carried forward	573

* These include the cases of School Boards.

Subjects of Orders.	Number issued.
Poor Law and the Poor Rate—*continued.*	
Brought forward	573
Emigration—	
Authorising Expenditure	43
General Orders (for particulars, *see* Table at page 487.)	13
Hospital—	
Transfer to Rural Sanitary Authority	1
Loans—	
Redemption of Balances	3
Investment of unexpended balance	1
Local Acts—	
Alteration or Repeal of. (Included in "Provisional Orders.")	
Medical Fees—	
Suspending. (*See also* "General Orders")	1
Officers —	
Compensation for loss of Office	8
Determination of Appointment	4
Dismissal	18
Parishes—	
Alteration of name	2
Amalgamation under "The Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876," as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879	3
Constitution of do. do.	1
Rearrangement do. do.	32
Parochial Debt—	
Liquidation (5 & 6 Vict. c. 18. s. 5.)	2
Parochial Offices	11
Property of Unions or Separate Parishes—	
Sale, Letting, or Exchange	13
Appropriation of Sale Produce	8
Property of Parishes in Unions—	
Sale, Letting, or Exchange	69
Appropriation of Sale Produce	33
Exhausted Parish Lands. Sale	6
Do. do. Appropriation of Sale Produce	3
Appropriation of Rents	1
Provisional Orders—	
For particulars, *see* Report, page , and Appendix, page 436	12
Regulations—	
Dispensary	1
Separate Infirmary	1
Separate School	1
Workhouse (Branch) for Able-bodied Females	1
General Regulations	1
General Accounts	1
Carried forward	867

Subjects of Orders.	Number issued.
Poor Law and the Poor Rate—*continued.*	
Brought forward - - - -	867
Relief—	
Out-door Prohibitory - - - - -	2
Committees for Relief - - - -	11
Ditto (Districts) - - - -	1
Ditto Rescinding - - - -	4
Out-door Labour Test. (Included in "General Orders.")	
Removability and Settlement of Paupers. Decision - -	9
Schools—	
Authorising reception of Pauper Children (Certificates) - -	10
Ditto Ditto "Cancelling"	3
Unions—	
Declaration of - - - - - -	1
Ditto (amending) - - - -	1
Separation of Parishes from, or addition of Parishes to - -	5
Dissolved Unions; extending time for Guardians to act -	5
Vestries Act—	
Application of, wholly or in part, to Parishes: Providing Vestry Rooms, and authorising appointment of Vestry Clerk, &c. -	16
Witnesses—	
Payment of Expenses incurred in attending Inquiries held by Local Government Inspectors - - - -	25
Workhouses, Separate Workhouses or District Schools, Asylums, Dispensaries, Relief Offices, &c.—	
Appropriation of Workhouses for special Classes - -	1
Compensation for use of Workhouse - - -	1
Expenditure in the purchase, erection, or hiring of Buildings, or in additions thereto, and in the purchase, hiring or exchange of Lands for Sites or other purposes - - - -	141
Signing consent otherwise than at Meetings - - -	29
Total - - - -	1,132

Subjects of Orders.	Number issued.
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC HEALTH.	
Accounts—	
Prescribing (Sewage Farms) under District Auditors Act, 1879	1
Adjustment under section 304 of the Public Health Act, 1875	7
Apportionment of Expenses and extension of time for payment under a Local Act	1
Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875 :—	
Modification of Improvement Scheme	1
Audit—	
Decisions on Appeals against Allowances, Disallowances, and Surcharges	18
Church Rate Accounts—	
Financial Statement, "The District Auditors Act, 1879." Prescribing Form	1
Costs of Inquiries—	
(503 cases. Schedules in Orders)	31
Debts—	
Extending time for payment	29
Elections and Nominations—	
Altering number of Members of Local Board	2
Division into Wards (Urban Authorities)	1
Fixing and extending time for election of Local Boards	11
Nomination of Members of Rural Sanitary Authorities	6
Highways—	
Winding up Turnpike Trusts	3
Publication of Notice	2
Hospital District (Joint)—	
Fixing time and place of First Meeting	2
Lands—	
Appropriation of Surplus (section 175 of The Public Health Act, 1875)	1
Letting Property	2
Loans—	
Return as to Sinking Fund, Instalments, or Appropriation	3
Ditto Loans Funds	1
Local Boards—	
Altering name	1
Local Government Districts—	
Settlement of Boundaries	1
Costs of Proceedings in ditto	1
Constitution otherwise than by Provisional Orders	5
Main Drainage Districts—	
Fixing time and place of First Meeting	1
Officers—	
Compensation for loss of Office	3
Joint Appointment of Medical Officers of Health	3
Union of Districts for Appointment of Medical Officers of Health (amending)	1
Carried forward	139

Subjects of Orders.	Number issued.
Local Government and Public Health—*continued.*	
Brought forward	139
Port Sanitary Authorities—	
Assigning powers (London)	1
Constitution of	36
Ditto (Joint Boards)	2
Accounts (ditto) [Included under last head.]	
Fixing time and place of first meeting (Joint Board)	2
Provisional Orders—	
(For particulars, see Tables at pages 432 to 436.)	
Under The Public Health Act, 1875	61
Under the Gas and Waterworks Facilities Act, 1870, and The Public Health Act, 1875	1
Under section 16 of the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878	1
Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876—	
Consent to Proceedings under Part III.	2
Suspension of operation of section 3.	7
Sewers—	
Sanction to works without District	1
Declaring District sufficiently sewered	1
Settling dispute under section 28 of The Public Health Act, 1875	1
Appeal under section 268 of The Public Health Act, 1875	2
Ditto ditto (Private Improvement Expenses)	1
Ditto (section 23)	1
Apportionment of Expenses (section 229)	2
Special Drainage Districts—	
Constitution of	8
Dissolution of	1
Special Expenses—	
Determining	19
Many of the Orders included under the head of "Urban Powers conferred on Rural Sanitary Authorities," also contain provision for special expenses.	
Urban Powers conferred on Rural Authorities. (For particulars, *see* Table at page 467.)	51
Ditto extending time for Publication of Orders	2
Water Supply—	
Investing Local Board with powers of the Public Health (Water) Act, 1878	1
Investing Local Board with powers of section 6 of the Public Health (Water) Act, 1878	1
Fixing general scale of charges	8
Determining cost in particular cases	2
Ditto section 3 of the Public Health (Water) Act, 1878	1
Sanction to works without District	1
Apportionment of expenses under section 229 of The Public Health Act, 1875	1
Appeal under section 268 of The Public Health Act, 1875	1
Total	358
TOTAL (Poor Law)	1,132
GRAND TOTAL	1,490

No. 114.

GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED by the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD during the Year 1881.

Date of Order.	Unions, &c. to which addressed.	Subject.
1881. Feb. 7	Southam - - -	Altering, as regards the Union; (1.) the General Out-relief Prohibitory Order of 21st December 1844, by prescribing an out-door labour test; and (2.) the regulations of the General Consolidated Order of 24th July 1847, relative to the appointment of a Superintendent of out-door labour.
Feb. 14	Pickering - - -	Altering as regards the Union; (1.) the General Out-relief Prohibitory Order of 21st December 1844, by prescribing an out-door labour test; and (2.) the regulations of the General Consolidated Order of 24th July 1847 relative to the appointment of a Superintendent of out-door labour.
Feb. 21	Alcester - - -	Altering as regards the Union; (1.) the General Out-relief Prohibitory Order of 21st December 1844, by prescribing an out-door labour test; and (2.) the regulations of the General Consolidated Order of 24th July 1847 relative to the appointment of a Superintendent of out-door labour.
Mar. 8	The Improvement Commissioners for the time being of the several Improvement Act Districts in England and Wales.	Prescribing regulations as to accounts.
Mar. 9	The Improvement Commissioners for the time being of the several Improvement Act Districts in England and Wales.	Rescinding the Order of the 8th of May 1879, which prescribed the form of the financial statements to be submitted to the District Auditor in pursuance of section 3 of "The District Auditors Act, 1879."

Date of Order.	Unions, &c. to which addressed.	Subject.
1881. Mar. 21	Rhayader Union - -	Rescinding the provisions of the General Out-door Relief Regulation Order of the 14th December 1852 so far as regards the Rhayader Union.
Apr. 8	Canterbury - - -	Applying to and putting in force in the newly-formed Union the provisions of the following General Orders :— (1.) Taxation of Bills (Poor Law), 21st November 1844. (2.) Vaccination: Form of Contract, 15th February 1866. (3.) Vaccination: Forms of Notices and Certificates, 30th November 1871. (4.) Vaccination officers, appointment, &c., and proceedings under Vaccination Acts, 31st October 1874. (5.) Bastardy: Forms of proceeding upon application of Guardians, 8th January 1874. (6.) Elementary Education Act, 1876: Proceedings of Guardians; 22nd March 1877, 4th June 1877. (7.) Prescribing "Attendance" at Workhouse Schools, 27th October 1877. (8.) Register of "Attendance" at Workhouse Schools, 3rd April 1878. (9.) School fees by way of loan, 9th January 1878. (10.) Relief of orphan and deserted children within Union, 10th September 1877. (11.) Form of financial statement (statutory) under "The District Auditors Act, 1879," and form for return as to loans. (12.) Regulations with respect to the expenses of the conveyance of paupers, 26th February 1880.
Apr. 9	The Surveyors of Highways for the time being of the several Highway Parishes not Highway Districts.	Rescinding, with certain exceptions, the Order relating to accounts of Highway Parishes, and prescribing amended regulations on the subject.

Date of Order.	Unions, &c. to which addressed.	Subject.
1881. June 2	Morpeth - - -	Suspending, as regards the Morpeth Union, the provisions contained in Article 32 of the General Order of the 14th February 1877, relating to the remuneration of the Returning Officer for conducting the election of Guardians.
Aug. 9	Halifax Union - -	Suspending, as regards the Halifax Union, the operation of Article 182 of the General Consolidated Order of the 24th July 1847, which provides for the payment of special fees to the Medical Officer of the Workhouse.
Aug. 25	Chelmsford Union -	Altering General Accounts Orders, dated respectively the 14th January 1867 and 16th February 1869, so as to empower the Guardians to appoint a competent person or persons to perform the duties of Stock-taker at the Workhouse, and prescribing regulations as to the duties, &c. of that officer.
Oct. 29	The Unions and Separate Parishes named in the Schedules to the Order.	Rescinding the proviso to Article 9 of the General Order of 14th February 1877, which provides for the postponement in certain cases of proceedings connected with the election of Guardians, and substituting new provisions.
Nov. 5	Braintree Union - -	Suspending, as regards the Braintree Union, the operation of Articles 177, 179, 180, 181, 182, and 183 of the General Consolidated Order of the 24th July 1847, and Article 178 of that Order as amended by the General Order of the 10th June 1875; with respect to the medical officer of the Witham District.

Appendix N.

New Unions and Alterations in Unions and Asylum Districts.

		Page.
No. 115.	New Union, Year 1881 - - - -	492
	Alterations in Unions, Year 1881 - - -	493
	Alteration in Asylum District, Year 1881 - -	493

No. 115.

NEW UNION FORMED DURING THE YEAR 1881.

The Local Acts under which the Canterbury Incorporation was constituted were, by the operation of a Provisional Order and the Act of Parliament confirming the same, separated on the 25th of March 1881.

It was provided by the Confirming Act that, although the Local Acts would not be repealed till the 25th of March 1881, the Local Government Board might before that day form a Union to include with or without other parishes, the parishes to which the Local Acts applied; but that except for the election of Guardians (for which the Local Government Board were empowered to make special provision) the Union should not be deemed to be a Union formed under the Poor Law Acts until the date which that Board might fix for the first elected Guardians to come into office.

The Local Government Board on the 11th of February 1881 ordered that the under-mentioned parishes and places should from and after the 26th of that month be united for the administration of the laws for the relief of the Poor and form the Canterbury Union in the City and County of the City of Canterbury.

Names of Parishes forming the Union :—

All Saints, Holy Cross West Gate, Saint Alphage, Saint Andrew the Apostle, Saint George the Martyr, Saint Margaret, Saint Martin, Saint Mary Bredin, Saint Mary Bredman, Saint Mary Magdalen, Saint Mary North Gate, Saint Mildred, Saint Paul, and Saint Peter.	Parishes to which the Local Acts applied.
Precincts of Black Prince's Chantry, Precincts of East Bridge Hospital, Precincts of Old Castle, Monastery, Almonry, and Precinct of Saint Augustine, Precincts of Saint John's Hospital, and White Friars House.	Places which were formerly extra-parochial but which had become parishes for the purposes, among others, of the relief of the Poor.

For purposes other than the election of Guardians, Canterbury became a Union on the 15th of April 1881, that being the date on which the newly elected Guardians came into office.

Alterations in Unions during the Year 1881.

"Canvey Island," which, as explained on page li. of the Tenth Annual Report of the Local Government Board, had been constituted a separate parish under that name under "The Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876," as amended and extended by "The Poor Law Act, 1879," was added to the Rochford Union on the 13th of May 1881 by an Order dated the 26th of April 1881.

"Hceley," formerly an isolated and detached part of the Township of Nether Hallam, but in like manner constituted a separate parish under that name, was added to the Ecclesall Bierlow Union on the 6th of May 1881 by an Order dated the 25th of April 1881.

"Wildmore," formerly consisting of isolated and detached parts of several parishes and townships but in like manner constituted a separate parish under that name, was added to the Horncastle Union on the 20th of May 1881 by an Order dated the 28th of April 1881.

Alteration in Asylum District during the Year 1881.

The Parish of Saint Pancras was separated from the Central London Sick Asylum District on the 26th of December 1881 by an Order dated the 3rd of November 1881.

Appendix O.

Parliamentary Returns.

Page.

No. 116. List of Reports, Returns, and other Documents prepared by the Board and presented to Parliament during the Session 1881 - - - - - - 496

No. 116.

List of Reports, Returns, and other Documents prepared by the Local Government Board and presented to Parliament during the Session 1881.

Subject of Document.	Parliamentary Number.	Number of printed pages.
Poor Law:		
Monthly Comparative Statement of Paupers, for 1880 and 1881	60. (A.) to 60. (A.–XI.)	84, folio.
Paupers, 1st January 1881	60. (B.)	49, folio.
„ 1st July 1881	60. (B.–I.)	49, folio.
In-maintenance and Out-door Relief:		
Half year ended Lady-day 1881	60. (C.)	33, folio.
Half year ended Michaelmas 1881	60. (C.–I.)	33, folio.
Annual Poor Rate Return, 1880–1881	60. (D.)	15, folio.
Pauper Schools (Metropolis).—Return showing for the year ended at Lady-day 1880 the Total Expenditure, exclusive of Repayments for Loans and Interest, in the several District and separate Pauper Schools in the Metropolis, and the Total Cost per Head of each Child; also, the Total Expenditure by each Union and Parish, under a separate Board of Guardians in the Metropolis, for the Maintenance and Education of Children sent to Catholic Schools certified under the 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43, and the Total Amount paid per Head for each Child	384.	3, folio.
Paupers (England).—Return of the Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief on the 1st day of January 1880, and Sum expended for In-maintenance and Out-door Relief; also the Total Amount of Relief to the Poor during the year ended the 25th day of March 1880, in *England*; Totals to be shown for each Union, County, and for the Kingdom (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 372, of Session 1880)	396.	24, folio.
Paupers, Indoor (Members of Benefit Societies).—Return of the Paupers in the Workhouses of *England* on the 31st day of March 1881, who, having been Members of a Benefit Society, had then from any Cause ceased to be Members	444.	23, folio.
Public Health:		
Lower Thames Valley Drainage.—Returns of the various Applications made to the Secretary of State for the Home Department or to the Local Government Board for Draining any Urban or Rural Sanitary Districts within the District of the Lower Thames Valley Main Sewerage Board in respect of which Inquiries have been held by the Inspectors of the Home Office or of	112.	1, folio.

Note.—Papers presented to both Houses by Command of Her Majesty are distinguished by having the letter C. prefixed to the No. All other documents have been laid before the House of Commons only; except the paper be otherwise designated.

List of Reports, Returns, and other Documents prepared by the Local Government Board and presented to Parliament during the Session 1881—*continued.*

Subject of Document.	Parliamentary Number.	Number of printed pages.
Public Health—*continued.* the Local Government Board during the last Fourteen Years, with the results of these Applications: - - - - - And of the Expenses incurred, so far as they can be ascertained, in respect of each Application by the Local Authorities, and paid by them - - - - -		
Drainage (England).—Return of the Rates levied by each Commission of Sewers and Drainage and Embankment Board in England during the last Financial Year of each such Authority, showing the Area under each Jurisdiction and its Rateable Value, distinguishing the Differential Rates levied in each Case and the Proportion of the Land so differentially rated to the whole Area of Taxation; and also showing the Amount of Loans remaining due from each Authority (H. of Lords) - - -	(193.)	59, folio.
Small-pox and Vaccination (Metropolis), 1880–81.—Copy of Memorandum of Dr. Buchanan, Medical Officer of the Local Government Board, on the present prevalence of Small-pox in London among Vaccinated and Unvaccinated Persons respectively - - - -	275.	7, folio.
Small-pox Hospitals (Metropolis).—Return showing the Number of Hospitals, whether Temporary or Permanent, provided for Small-pox Patients, under section 37 of the Sanitary Act, 1866, by the Vestries and District Boards in the Metropolis; the Situation of such Hospitals; the Year in which they were Established; the Number of Patients which they are capable of Accommodating; and the actual Number of Patients therein on the 13th day of June 1881 -	334.	6, folio.
Metropolis Water.—Statement of Accounts of the Metropolitan Water Companies for the year 1880	366.	41, folio.
Metropolitan Water (Grand Junction Company).—Copy of Report to the Local Government Board on the General Condition of the Works of the Grand Junction Waterworks Company, and the Circumstances connected with the alleged Short Supply of Water in part of their District, in July 1881, by Lieut. Colonel Frank Bolton, C.E., Water Examiner under the Metropolis Water Act, 1871; and also of certain Memorials addressed to the Local Government Board on the same subject, and the Correspondence relating thereto - -	408.	29, folio.
Animal Inoculation.—Copies of a Letter addressed to the President of the Local Government Board by the Secretary of the International Medical Congress, drawing attention to an Address delivered by Professor Pasteur, of Paris, relative to the Germ Theory in connection with the Inoculation of Animals as a means of protecting them against Virulent Diseases - And of the Address of Professor Pasteur on this Subject - - - -	423.	11, folio.

List of Reports, Returns, and other Documents prepared by the Local Government Board and presented to Parliament during the Session 1881—*continued.*

Subject of Document.	Parliamentary Number.	Number of printed pages.
PUBLIC HEALTH—*continued.*		
Ninth Annual Report of the Local Government Board (Supplement containing Report and Papers on the recent Progress of Levantine Plague and on Quarantine in the Red Sea) -	C.-2905.	246, 8vo.
Tenth Annual Report of the Local Government Board (Supplement containing the Report of the Medical Officer for 1880) - - -	C.-3048.	193, 8vo.
Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876.—Report to the Local Government Board by Dr. R. Angus Smith, F.R.S. - - -	C.-3080.	122, 8vo.
Alkali Acts, 1863 and 1874.—Seventeenth Annual Report by the Inspector - - -	C.-3081.	71, 8vo.
LOCAL TAXATION:		
Taxation (Local Expenditure) —Return showing the Amount of Direct and Indirect Taxation, and of other Sources of Revenue, for the purpose of Local Expenditure, in *England* and *Wales*, for the Local Taxation, Years 1878 and 1879 - - - - -	173.	1, folio.
County Rates (England).—Abstract of the County Treasurers Accounts, for year ended Lady-day 1880 - - - - - -	181.	16, folio.
Main Roads (Mileage). — Return, showing, in respect of each County in *England* and *North Wales*, the Mileage of the Main Roads existing on the 1st day of January 1881 - -	226.	3, folio.
Turnpike Roads (South Wales).—Annual Statements of Receipts and Expenditure for 1880, and Estimates for 1881 - - - -	230.	17, folio.
Taxation (England and Wales).—Return relating to Property and Income Tax Assessment, Poor Rate, &c., for the Year 1873-4, and for succeeding Years, as far as can be given (in continuation of Return, No. 461, of the 13th day of August 1875, and in a form similar to that Return) - - - - - -	360.	3, folio.
Local Taxation Returns (Annual), 1879-80 - -	392.	386, folio.
Main Roads (Mileage).—Return (in continuation of that ordered by the House on the 17th of May 1881) showing, in respect of each County in *England* and *North Wales*, the Mileage of the Main Roads existing in the Urban Sanitary Districts of the respective Counties on the 1st day of January 1881 - - - -	402.	3, folio.
Highways.—Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended Lady-day 1880 - - -	C.-2890.	55, folio.
Turnpike Trusts.—Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended Lady-day 1880 - -	C.-2966.	45, folio.
GENERAL:		
Annual Report of the Local Government Board (Tenth) - - - - - -	C.-2982.	692, 8vo.
Towns unrepresented in Parliament - -	377.	5, folio.

Appendix P.

Page

No. 117. Number of Children who have left the Metropolitan Schools for Trades, Domestic Service, &c. during the Year 1881 - - - - - 500

No. 117.—Return showing the Number of Children who have left the Metropolitan Schools for Trades, Domestic Service, &c. during the Year 1881.

Schools.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Baker.	Wheelwright.	Undertaker.	Hairdresser.	Bricklayer.	Plumber.	Milkman.	Eating House.	Grocer.	Glass Cutter.	Printer.	Oilman.	Cabinet Maker.	Carpenter.	Blacksmith.	Brushmaker.	Pawnbroker.	Cooper.	Mathematical Instrument Maker.	Carver and Gilder.	Farrier.	Watchmaker.	Gardener and Farm.	Builder's Clerk.	Laundry.	Teacher.	Messenger.	Shoeblack Brigade.	Army Bands.	Navy.	Mercantile Navy.	Fishing Smacks.	Domestic Service, Page, &c.	Boys' Home, Spital Square.	Coachbuilder.	"Homes."	Marble Mason.	Engineer.	Total Boys.	Girls to Service.
Central London, Hanwell	12	·	·	·	·	2	·	1	·	·	2	1	·	1	1	·	·	2	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	19	·	·	·	1	·	·	·	·	·	43	56
South Metropolitan, Sutton	18	6	3	1	1	1	·	1	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	1	·	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	9	·	·	·	5	·	·	·	·	·	49	76
North Surrey, Aneriey	2	2	16	·	·	·	·	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	2	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	6	·	·	·	·	·	9	·	·	·	7	·	·	·	·	2	47	30
West London, Ashford	3	3	2	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	2	·	·	5	·	·	·	6	·	·	·	·	·	19	29
Forest Gate	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	2	·	·	·	1	·	·	·	·	5	7	·	·	4	·	·	·	·	·	27	22
Brentwood	2	1	8	·	·	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	1	1	1	1	2	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	1	·	·	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	22	19
Kensington and Chelsea, Banstead	1	1	1	·	·	2	·	·	·	·	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	3	·	·	·	4	·	·	2	·	·	15	28
Lambeth, Norwood	3	1	·	·	·	·	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	3	·	·	·	6	·	·	·	·	·	13	16
St. Pancras, Leavesden	6	·	2	·	·	·	1	·	1	·	·	·	·	·	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	3	·	·	·	3	·	·	·	6	2	26	39
Westminster, Battersea	·	·	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	1	·	·	·	·	·	1	1	·	·	·	·	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	4	·	·	·	·	·	9	9
Strand, Edmonton	3	·	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	1	·	·	·	·	3	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	3	·	·	·	2	·	·	·	·	·	9	15
Islington, Hornsey	1	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	1	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	3	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	8	27
Bethnal Green, Leytonstone	1	2	·	·	·	1	·	·	·	·	1	·	·	·	·	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	3	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	20	20
St. George-in-the-East	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	3	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	11	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	4	11
Holborn, Mitcham	·	·	·	·	·	1	·	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	1	·	·	·	4	·	·	·	10	1	·	·	·	18	18
Marylebone, Southall	2	·	·	·	·	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	2	1	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	5	·	·	·	2	·	·	·	·	10	8
Mile End	1	·	·	·	·	2	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	4	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	10	8
"Exmouth"	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	27	85	107	·	·	·	·	·	·	219	·
Total	57	16	34	1	1	12	1	4	2	1	4	1	2	2	3	5	3	5	1	2	2	3	1	2	7	1	1	3	16	108	85	107	12	43	7	2	6	2	2	568	431

LONDON: Printed by George E. B. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.